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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2B, 1841

TO ADVERTIZERS
N future persons requiring ADvertissments to
be pubiishied in rifis JounNAL will please to Snnp them to this Ofliee before 6 P . M. and eudorsed

with the number of times they are to be inserted. Conteacts may be male by applying to the | Printer. |
| :---: |
| Bombay, Angust, |

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.
Indelited to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazotte
and Bombay Sparting Magazine are requested to and Bombay Sporting Marazine are req
make an early payment of thein arears.

Reduced rate of Charger for Advertizements:
in the Bowhay Daily Gazette.
the Boanlay Daily Gazetlo.
In the Europran Languagrs.
3 Ansas per line for the first insertion
2 Aunas per fine for sulisequent insertions
ualess a contract be uade.
Iv the Native
5 Annas per line for the firat insertion
5 Annas per line for the first insertion
3 Anuax per line for subsequent insertions
Ready Moness will be required and no
Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.
WigH will contain a Precis of
genee for the past Month,
The Publio and Suhscribers to the Gazette are - be published at this (Ofice for the present and every suegeeding Mail.
The Outstation
The Outstation Snbserihers to the Bombay Gazelte
are elhereby informed that if they will favor the Editor are the names of the Parties in England to whom
they wish their Overland Summary to be sent they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they
will be for ardelt puuctually through the Post Office hiere by eath Steamer.

No Pdotange is levied by the Falmouth route and
Maseefiles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and
Mathews, 16, Corvhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bonber
House.

## COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that ted at this Office, at the following prices.
 Invitation Ca
souable terms. TO THE ALLMY AND NAVY.
THE following Works are for Sale and to be had
on applicetion at this Office.

 Phement the above, aud also the Honorable
Coippan's Steamers and Ships of War, cor.
reted and eularked withr considerable alteraReport of the Commissionors for Inquiting Report of the Commissionars for lnquiring
nto the Naval and Military Promotion and
Reremient.......... Reremient........... Ge...........................
Proceedins of a General Cout Proceedings of a General ourt Martial
hell at Fort George ou Captain D. G Durr,
16th Reqt. N. I... ..................... .....Rs.
Freemasons' and General Iife As surance, Loan, Annuity; and Re versionary Interest Company, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.
Thi office unites the benefit of a nutual association
with the security of a Proprietary (lompany, and of-
fers b the assured amongst others, the following adwith the security of a Proprietary Company, and
fers 5 the assured amongst others, the following a vanyes :- Res until death, with privilege of payment
riny time previously, for one half of the preniums Eny time previously, for one half of the prenimms for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of
Hife 3 a plan poculiarly advantageous for securing
2. Sums may be assured to become payable at give 3. Policies not forfeited inmediately, if the premium
main overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates 4. Officers in the army and navy, aud other persons 4. Officers in hee army and navy, aud other persons
esiding abrod, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Amuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon
ue lowest possible computation consistent with securi
soxercie
HE consignees of Goods per Forth are requested
to land the same within four days of this date otherwise thay will be landed at the Custom Hous
at their risk and expense. Bombay, 28th Oct. 1841.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
D. Dinshaw and Melvis, begs to inform the Bakery within the Fort, No. 7, opposite to Messrs.
BENNETT and Co.Auctioneers, from lst of next month, and will be happy to supply any of the Captain of the
Ship in this Port, with Biscuit and Flour, and all other articles attached to the Biekery, as well as any
orders that may be received from Gentlemen of the crders that may be received from Gentlemen of the
Presidency-and they sincerely trust that all orders
shall be promptly attended to, and the articles so shail be promptiy attended to, and the articles so
supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate
pries, - the particulars of which may be ascertaine prices, - the particulars of which may be ascertained
in the above mentioned Shop, near Messrs. BEN NET and Co. Auctioneers. Dated nhis 25th day of October
1841. 1841 .
D. Dinshaw and Melvin.

MRS. ADDUSONPS WVORK
To the Cientry, Civil \& Military of the EIon. Fast India Company's Bombay Fstablishment.
Gentlemen,
I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter con-
veys. I was induced to publish a work- with the inten-
tiun tion of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers
as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and as would enable us $\mathbf{t o ~ e m i g r a t e ~ t o ~ u p p e r ~ C a n a d a , ~ a n ~}$
those who have honoured me with their Patronage I
bey to offer them the expressions of my best acknow beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknow
ledgements, thiough I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having be
come insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being
thus circumstanced, 1 krow of no other resource relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil
Naval, \& Military Gentry of the Honble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the
hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined,
when I state that after deducting $45 \&$ for a ready furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity
to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 \& to dispose of our furniture, we possess but $83 £$ to
subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes
with, and this includes $10 £$ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Siste as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergymian, and
who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work,
I should have preferred doing so $;$ but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can
assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have pre assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have pre
ferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India
Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay $\&$ Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. 1 there fore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscrip tions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us
to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative aflluence from that
of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goondess to
mit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, \& Co. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Jersey, August 23d. 1841
UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA. - London office
38, Old Broad Street.
George Fife Angas, Esq. Dizctons. Robert Brooks, Esq. $\quad$ C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq
James John Cummins, Esq.
Halifax. Jobert Gardner, Esq. Man- T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. chester.
John Gore, E

James Bogle Smith, Esq.
James Ruddell Todd, Esq. Trustees.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { G. C. Glyn, Esq. I J. Gure, Esq. I J. Cummins. Esq } \\ & \text { Bankers-Messrs. Glyn, Hailifax. Mills, and }\end{aligned}$ G.C. Glyn, Esq. IJ. Gure, Esq. IJ.J. Cummins، Esq-
Bankers-Mess. Gly, Hailifax. Mins, and
Solicitors-Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. Solicitors-Messrs, Bartlett and Beldome.
Secretary - Samuel J Jackson, Es Colonial Inspector-J. Cunningham Mao Laren, Ese The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credi
which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Dis sight, on their Branches at. Launcesnto, Sydney.
Bathurst.

| Hobart Town, | Melbourne Port Phillip |
| :--- | :--- | And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies

at thiry, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for whieh may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thist par. g , and Letters of Creait on New Zealand,
Bills on the Australian C
lection at the usual charge
By Order of the Board
SAM UEL JACKSON, Seeretary.
$\mathbf{U}^{\text {nited kingdom life assúrance }}$

## Earl or Frol Earl of courpow Earl Lecon

Hoveroo Place, Pall Mall, London.
Hosial PEEATVE

James stuart,

This Company, established by Act of Parliament af
fords the most perfect security, from an ample capital,
and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one when han if the very moder rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, sabject to the
paynent of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deductpaynnent of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deduct-
ed at death, or may be previously paid off at con-
venience.
enience.
It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision
for his family ; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or aequire a fortune, he
may relinquish his poliey, having only paid one half
the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.
Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual pay-
ment of 281.16 s . 3d, for the frist five, years and atterwards the fall premium ; 571 . 12 s .6 d . yearly, secure to
his widow and children at his death, payment of noless than 3,0001 ., subject only to the deduction of 1841 . 1 . Th, being the arrount of premium unpaid.
This Company holds out in various other respects greatinducemenis a corded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent
are a is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income,
who however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which



Older ages may be Insured, and the half eredit for
ive years is found particularly convenient on such In-
ve years isfound particularly convenient on such In-
urance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms For the Annuities are granted on very liberal parties residing in the City hey may make their appearance and pass the medical xamination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky
Esg, 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J Esq, 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon
F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.
Every information will be afforded on application to
hhe Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Ess., No, 8, W a-
erloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wedne erloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednes day at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two
oclock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's su

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.
R oyal naval. Milittary, east indja
HETY. 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane
Cornhill, London, patroness.
Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN
Messrs. Cockhurne mand Co.. 4, Whitehal
Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, I,
John Robert Hume. Essq., M. D., Inspector-General $\underset{\text { Bospitals. }}{\substack{\text { John } \\ \text { Ro }}}$

Messrs.
Sicknell,
sobertsons,
Roberts, Finch, and John Finalaison, Esq., the Goverana
HIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER Cnlculator

1. Assuramces ganted upan the lives of persons very station in life, and
foon 2.201 . to 5,0001 .
2. Premiums calrulated for non-participation
ell as participation of profits.
3. Persons assurei, by prying a slicht increase
npon the ordinary rate (see Table $V$. of the Prosueccus may themselves receive the amonnt assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representa-
tives. 4. Fraud only to vitiate a poltey.
4. No additional expense but chi
5. No additional expense but Lhe stamp,
6. Offieers serving in the Royal Navy

7 Rates of prexium coinstrueted upon sou
pues with refrence to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary inposition of extra premium
degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policie
10. 10. Ofineers and others assured at the Indian pate on
returning to this country, are required to pay a hon
p:enium only.
11 . Annaities provided to the widows of officers and
12. Immediste annuitios granted upon liberal term

I3, Assurances in tavour of chaldren, affert the death of both pakents, provided by an extreuely fow scale
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has heen and
15. Boord days every Phurs day. at one o elock
and every facility afforded for offecting assurances on
other dayse of business:
WILLIAM DANIELITWATSON, Seeretary
 Session 1841-42.
Under the Government of the Council of the College. Thomas H. KKx, A. MA. Professor of Latin in the College.
HENAY MALDEX, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The Schoos was opened on Thursday, the 23 rd of September. The Session is divided Thinto three the thm - viz frop-
the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas
to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of Angust.
The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15. of which The yearly payment for each Pubpili is 15L. of which
5L. are paid in advance each term. The hours of atten-
dance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The a quterioous of Wednesday and Saturday
are devoted The subedets tausively (wo Drawing.
Thithont extra charge) are Rend-
ing, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, ing, Writitg, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects,
Natural and Artif ciap, the English, Latin, Greek, Prench,
and Gernan Languages ; Ancient and Modern History ; and German Languages; Ancieish ana Matin, Goereen, Hrenctery,
Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Geography, both Physical and Politital; ; Arithmetic and
Bookkeeping ; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natu-
ral Philosophy; and Drawing. ral Philosophy; and Drawing.
Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and
devote his whole attention to the other branches of edueation.
There is a General Examination of Pupits at the
end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given. end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.
The dicipiline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.
A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent
to his Parent or Guardian. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the
College College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
The Leetures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the lst of October; those of the Faculty of Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ITCOSOMIC ITT SOCRETEY,
34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, Liondon, Fstablished 1823.
Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office
that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as fol lows:- anNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average
to 16.1 per cent. on the Preniums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the
average, to 31/, per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years
Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum of years.
Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not voria as respects
the enterests of parties to whom they may have been legal-
ly assigned. ly assigned. may be effected on any and every day, and
Anssurances matrand
instions forwarded to parties resident in, the eountry on application. By order of the Board of Directors,
 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON ChRECTORS.


BANKERS-Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths
SOLICITORS-Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECCRETARY - William Miliken, 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 ton, 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 Smiths. By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MHLIKE
Bombay, 30th August 1841
Published Monthly
THE COLONIAI. MAGAZINE
Conmercial ffaritime §ournal
BRITISHEMPIRE
R. MONFTGOMEERY MIARTIIN, ESQ

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the
globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and
Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a
work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his per-
onal aequaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with conifidence for the suppont of every indivi-
dual who refleets on the intimate connection between eolonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures
and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.
for the Editor (post paid) are to be andaressed.
John Comming, Dublin. White and $\mathbf{C o}$. and J, hastone, Edinburgh.


TRID A A

## Thursday, October 28, 1841.

No dawk from Calcutta arrived yesterday-thi may be in e nsequence of the heavy rain during the night of Monday
Ter Sir Herbert Compton Clipper will sai for China tealay.

Our worthy Puisne Judge, Sir Erskine Perry we understand, proceeds by the Prince Regen yacht in the course of a few days to Calentta his recent affiction has tended so mnterially to impair his constitution, that a change has been pronounced indispensably necessary to restor Lordship a pleasant passage, and above all a speed roturn to his numerous friends and aequajntance at the Presidency.
There have been several applications, as we are informed, for passages to Calcutta by the yacht but her size and accommodation unfortunately will not we fear, admit of her conveying abov half a dozen, should Government

Ws are happy to learn that notwithstanding existing regulations to the contrary, Government has made a considerable grant of land to a Medieal
Officer of this Establishment, for the purpose of manufacturing Sugar. The site of his intended Plautation is at Hewra, near Poons-So anxieus is the gentleman in question to adopt every means likely to further his object, that we hear, he has
ordered the requisite machinery from England, ordered the requisite machinery from England,
and holds out liberal encourasement to any who enn undertake to manage such a eoncern upon practical and profitable prineiples-We hope that this is but the first step in which enterpri-ing $g^{\prime}$ naequirements will bring both to aid in developing the resources of this side of India--Should these remarks meet the eye of the learned specala'or, he may be assured that experienced men every way fitted for his purpose, whether as regards a knowledge of manufacturing Sugar, or the lnnguages of India, may he had from the Mauritius, where the ab lition of slavery, and the irregulari ties of the labourers imported from India have thrown many conversant with the management of Estates into the difficulties shared by their om ployers.
Witain the last few days, a lad, named Sorab jer Cursetjge, lately converted to Christianity and baptized by a Gentleman of the Ameri-a Mission, has returned to the religion of his forefa-
thers, and sought an asylum with his relations.The causes assigned by his countrymen for thi relapse, are his refusing to obey some of the Clergymen who ordered him to assist in bearing the dead body of a Purwarree to the place o inierment-This account, eoupled with tine story which we have heard of his being sent to Nowance, which calls for investigation by the au thorities-Nowswarrib about 20 miles from Surat, is regarded by the Parsees with peculia India after they had been forced to emigrate from Persia by Mahomedan persecuition - The sane tity which it has thas inherited as the nucleus whence a distressed tribe gradually proceeded in commerce increased has elevated a Town of com. parative insignificance, to the dignity of what we weuld term a metropolitan see.

Thither in days not very remote, were Pars conveyed, and (although no positive proof could be had to that effect generally supposed to have
been murdered-May not the vindictive desire of check.ng proselytism tend to a renewal of these horrors?-Under any possible view of the case however, we contend the Missionaries instrumental
ih convering this Lad, are bound, not only by the principles of their religion, but thuse of ordinary humanity, even in its most savage tate, exertions made by them to discover Soral jee's fate -They should in our opinion, were it but for their detractors, deny (as we are sure they can) ver having d-siced him to carry a dead body, or thich no alteration of religious belief can at onc obliterale-Of this the Christian Seriptures afford suffi-ient example in the di-putes anongst the
apostles regarding the observnnce of the ceremo nial portion of the Mosaic law, and use of forbiddon

The very act of the Missionaries which tha Pa, sees state, led to the secession of this youth rom the Mission is prima facie incrediblemay be gather drom the judiciousness of tert ag a doultful case by the agerness which im pels the ac using party to exaggerate the charge gainst his opponents by the most varue and wild assertions-Men aequainted with the character and language of the Parsees as the American Missionaries are, would not needlessly and wantonly hazard the prospect of success to their abours by at once wishing the new convert to throw aside the trammels, which although, not corstituting an essential a ticle of their faith has, at least. Bombay Parsees-The very lowest vance of the has been selected in exemplifying the religions frenzy which must have inopelled the Missionaries to this attempted desecration of the repugnance ing a dead body

A Correspondent signing himself "A.Mer chant's Clerk," makes a complaint of the tardiness with which his employers, and B mbay Merohants in general pay their Clerks. It eer description, should be kept in arrears for 20, or 7 days, when their entire salary ouly amounts 50 Rs. per mensem. Clerks will probably ran in'o debt under these circumstances ; but unfor-
tunately for our Correspondent we do n it think hat a painication of his letierwould tend to reme y the evil, inasmuch, as it does not come within he field of legitimate discussion in a Newspa-per-Men of capital can be actuated neither by Clerks, nor incination in withholding from the ittance, a great object, and but of little conse uence to their emplosers. The latter we are sure would willingly atte..d to any complaint which the Clerks might make regarding a dila coriness which cai only, in common fairness, be ttributed, to him who from this de eriptio bundantly merits the name of Casheresper.

டOGAL.
Cranslation from fatibe Bapers,

## Bribery Punished

A Musso named Mullick Abdool Russool who was employed as Carkoon in the Custombouse the Presidency, has been imprisoned under charge of embezzlement and receiving bribes- He is conse quently dismissed from the Government Service.

A Letter from Surat, dated the 19th instant, says in torrents from 9 p. m. till the following day. This was feared would injure the crops.-Chabook, October



## Prinoe Frnest of Saxe Coburg.

## 










 everything for the best, but you must promise to be
traetable; it is inpossib, for you to rear the child your-
velf ; he must be plaeed under the tuition of men ; nelf ; he must be plaeed under the tuition of men ; your
boy mast go to college.",
$\cdots$ Never, my Prince, will I consent; I have too many apprehensions. Hear me a mment; listen to my peoposition in
gard to the Duke and yourself, you are resolved not

Well, then, resign him over to me ; I will condue
myself towards him as if he were my own child ; I will answer for his safety; I will pare my own him in a colld ; I we and
jou shall have an ample allowance. What the Duke
 father's name; for I will legitimatize hio, and and take him
under my protection. Whin he grows up to manhood
Will pave the way for him through life ; and the title of

 would dare; besides, he will be attended by my physi-
cinn, and woe be to them if they attempted the least
thing I I aswer for his life. thing I I answer for his lifo'
But the Duke might carry him of.
' No ; he shall remain in Austria, an



## A Bumper.



## Adventures of Deerslayer.-Death of the

 Day had fairly dawned before Deerslayer opened hiseyes. This was no sooner done than he started up looked about him with the eagerness of one who und sud-
denly felt the importance of acerate denly felt the importance of accurately ascertaining
his precise position. His rest had been deep and uin disturbed; and when he awoke, it was with a clearness and ung of intellect, and a readiness of resources that were mueh needed at that particular moment. The sum
had not risen, it is true, but the vault of heaven was rich with the winning softness that "brings and shats the day," while the whole airs was filled with the carols
of birds, the hymns of the feathered tribe of birds, the hymns of the feathered tribe. These
sounds first told him the risks. he ran. The wind it could scarcely be called, was still light ait for but it had increased a litute in the course or the ntght ,
and as the eanoes were mere feathers and as the canoes were mere feathers on the wate
they had dritted twice the expected distance; and, what was still more dangerous, had apprnached so near the base of the mountain, that here rose precipitously from the eastern shore, as to render the carols of the birids
plainly audible. This was not the worst. The third canoe had taken the same direction, and was slowly drifting towards a point where it must inevitably soweh
unless turned aside by a shift of wind or huma unless turned aside by a shift of wind, or human hands.
In other respects nothing presented itself to attraet at tention, or to awaken alarm. The castle stood on its
shoal, nearry abreast of the canoes, for the drifts had amounted to miles in the course of the ne nht, and the,
ark lay fastened to its piles, as both had bee many hours before. As a matter of
first given to the canoe ahead. It was already quate
near the point, and a very few strokes of the paddle suffied to tell him a that it must tookes before he could
possibly overtuke it. Just at this possibly overtuke it. Just at this moment, too, the wind inopportunely freshened, rendering the drift of
the light eraft much more rapid and certain. Feeling the impossibility of preventing a contact with the land,
the young man wisely determined not to heat himself with unnecessary exertions; but, first looking to the
priming of his piece, he proceeded slowly and warily priming of his piece, he proceeded slowly and warily
towards the point, taking care to make a little circuit, * From the forthcoming romance, entitled " The Deerslay-
r ," byM r. Cooper.
that he might be exposed on only one side, as he approached
The canoe adrift, being directed by no such intelli-
gence, pursued its proper way, and round on a small . gence, pursued its proper way, and round on a small
sunken rock, at the distance of three or four yards from
the shore. Just at that moment Deerslayer had got abreast of the point, and turned the bows of his own boat to the land ; first casting loose his tow, that his
movements might be unencumbere. The canoe hung
an instant on the rock then it rose movements might be unencumbered. The canoe hung
an instant on the rock; then it rose a hair's breadth
on an almost imperceptible swell of the water, swung on an allonost inmerceptibbe swell of the water, swung
round, floated cleas, and reached the strand this
young man noted, but it neither quickened his
 earth, with an air of confidence, he made a gesture o
lofty courtesy. All this was done with the ease and self
possession of one accustomed to consider no man his possession of one accustomed to consider no man his
uperior. In the midst of this consummate acting however, the volcano that raged within caused his eyes
to glare, and his nostris to dilate, like those of some
wild beast that is suddenly prevented from taking the ${ }^{\text {atal }}$ "Two ca his race, holding up said, in the deep guttural tones of of fingers he mention-
ed, by way of preventing mistakes ; "one for you-one
or me. "No,no Mingo, that will never do. You own nei
ther, and neither shall youhave, as long as Ican prevent
it. I know it's war atween your people and mine but it. Ind neither shalt you have, as long as I Ican preven
that's no reason why human your peopple and mine, but
thats should slay each other, like savage creatur's that meet in the woods; go
your way, then, and leave me to go mine. The world your way, then, and leave me to go mine. The world
in large enough for us both ! and when we meet fairl
in battle, why, the Lord will order the fate of each of us. Good!" exclaimed the Indian; "my
sionary-great talk; all about Maniton." "Not so-not so, warrior. I'm not good enough for the Moravians, and am too good for most of the other
vagabonds that preach about in the woods. No, no, Im only a hunter, as vet, though afore the peace is
made, tis like enough therell be occasion to strike blow at some of your people. I wish it to be done i
fair fight, and not in a quarrel about the ownership o miserable canoe." "Good! My brother very young-but he very wise
Little warrior-great talker. Chief, sometimes, in "I don't know this, nor do I say it, Indian," return-
ed Deerslayer, colouring a little at the ill-concealed life in the woods, and I only hope it may be a peace able one. Al yyung men muse it go on the war-path
when there's occasion, but war isn't needfully massacre when there's occasion, but war isn tneedrully massacre Providence frowns on it ; and I now invite you to g
your own way, while I go mine ; and hope that we may part frínds."
"Good! My brother has two scalp-grey hair under
'other. Old wisdom- -young tongue."
Here the savage advanced with confidence, his han
extended, his face smiling, and his whole bearing din noting amity and respect. Deerslayer met his offered friendship in a proper spirit, and they shook hands cor dially, each endeavouring to assu
sincerity and desire to be at peace.
"All have his own," said the Indian; "my canoe
mine; your canoe, your'n. Go look; if your'n you keep mine; your cano,
if mine, Ikeep.
"That's just, red-skin ; though you must be wrong,
in thinking the canoe your property. Howsever, seein in thinking the canoe your property. Howsever, seein
is believin', and we'll go down to the shore wher nay look with your own eyes ; forit's likely youll object ot trustin' altogether to mine."
The Indian uttered his favourite exclamation o "good!" and then they walked side by side towards the
shore. There was no apparent distrust in the manner of either, the Indian moving in advance as if he wish-
ed to show his companion that he did not fear turning ed to show his companion that he did not fear turning
his back to him. As they reached the open ground his back to him. As they reached the open groun
the former pointed towards Deerslayer's boat, and sai the former pointe
emphatically-
"No mine pale-face canoe. This
want other man's canoe-want his own.
"You're wrong, red-skin,-you're altogether wrong,
This canoe was left in old Hutter's keeping, and is his'n according to all law, red or white, till its owner comes
to claim it. Here's the seats and the stitching of the Here's the seats and the stitching of the
ark to speak for themselves. No man ever know'd an Indian to turn off sum work.
"Good ! My brother little old-big wisdom. Indian
no make him. White man's work"
"I'm glad you think so, for holding out to the con-
trary might have made ill blood atween us ; every one having a right to take possession of his own. IV1 jus
shove the canoe out of reach on quickest way of setting difficulties.
While Deerslayer was speaking he put a foot against
the end of the light boat, and giving a vigorous shove he sent it out into the lake a hundred feet or more,
where, taking the true current, it would necessarily float past the point, and be in no further danger of coming expedient, and his companion as withat he cast a hurried and fierce glance at his own canoe, or that which
contained the paddles. The change of manner, however, was but momentary, and then the Iroquois resum-
ed his air of friendliness, and a smile of satisfaction. "Good!" he repeated, with stronger emphasis than
ever. " Young head, old mind. Know how to settle ever. "Young head, old mind. Know how to settle
quarrel. Farewell, brother. He go to house in water-
muskrat house-Indian go to camp ; tell chiefs no find canoe."
Deerslayer was not sorry to hear this proposal, for
he felt anxious to join the females, and he took the of fered hand of the Indian very willingly. The parting
words were friendly; and, while the redman walked calmly towards the wood, with the rifle in the hollow o his arm, without once looking back in uneasiness o
distrust, the white man moved towards the remainin canoe, carrying his piece in the same pacific manner,
it is true, but keeping his eyes fastened on the movement entertained it, the young man averted his look, and stepped carelessly up to his boat. Here he began to
push the canoe from the shore, and to make his oth preparations for departing. He might have heen thus employed, a minute, when, happening to turn his face
towards the land, his quick and certain eye told him his life was placed. The black, ferocious eyes of the sava, were
glancing on him, like those of the crouching tiger through a small opening in the bushes, and the muzzl
(To be continued.)

## Rew Exaland.

By the recent arrivals, we bave received copies of the
Government Gazette, published at Korrorreka, and of
 land; these papers contain no intelligence of very great
inporance, but for the sat isfaetion of our readers, we cull
the followine summary the following summary:-
Legislativecouncil.-His Exellency the Governor, the
Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial
Tressurer, and the three senior Justices of the Peace,
nominated as such in any commission of the peace to bo nominated as such in any commission of the peac
issued by His Exaeellency the Governer. - Herald


The election of Directors for the Bank of New Zea
nd takes place to-day at 12 o'elock. The following
 Scot, James Busby, and Willian Wilson Esq.-The lat-
ter gentleman, the best accountant in New Realand, and
we may add, one of the best men of business, a favorite candiatate.
His Excellency, Mr. Shortland, and a seleet party
vinited the yatch Albatross on Tuesday, 8 th July, and
 me refreshments, the party retarned to Goaveraming
ouse, highl pleased with their visit. G. Gazette.
His Excellency tne Governor has been pleasod to
 Mr. William Wilson sold by auction, on the thazette,
1841, 25 horses which weet inported in the Sourabaya,
from Valparaiso, and realised the sum of $£ 647$, being
an average of nearly $\& 26$. from vaiparaiso, and realised
an average of nearly \& $26^{26}$.
We understani that a sperm
 We and tradesmen of every description.
We do not believe that, in the History of the British
Colonies, any new settlement ever engaged so much
 hese Islands.-New Zealand Herald.
List of Government Officers.- Willoughby Shortiand,
Esq. Colonial Secretary ; Francis Fisher, Esq., Attorney
Gineral Gearger Esq. Colonial Secretary; Francia Fisher, Esq, Attorney
Goneral, George Cooper, Esq. Colleetor of Custome,
Treasurer, and Receiver General ; Fellon Mathew Esq. Surveyor-General ; James. Coates Esq., Clerk to the
Councils; Georgec Clerk, Esq., Protetor) of Aborigioes ;
Heary Tucker, Efq., Colonial Storekeeper ; Wm. Mason, Exq.; Superintendent of Public Works; ; John Johnson, Mater (Auckland): Thomas Patong, Esq. Postmaster.
Private Secretary. CEdward Shortland, Esp. M. A. .
Commissioners of Claims to Grants of Lynd-Mathew Richmond Ess. and Edward Lee Goofrey Esq.
Sherif.-James Coates, Esq J. P.
Rerift
 and John Fitzgerald, Esq. A. D. Port Nicholson.
Seareity of Labour.-The greatest of the Colonists Scarcity of Labour.-The greatest of the Colonists
now is, a asteady influx of skifful and ind ind
ers and artizanas ; and, we trust, this pressing labourur-
noet with the attention of the Home Government. Good moet with the attention of the Home Government. Good
and steady workmen from the neighbouring settlement.
and colonies, have discovered that here they meet and colonies, have diseovered that here they meet, fnot
only with the mest permanent, but the most lucrative occupation; their wages averaging frem 10s. to 15s
per day. In almost all the manufacturing tows, and
also in many of the rural districts of the United King. Tom, thousands of skilfou and industrious people are
wanting employ. By a well directed system of emigra tion, and a proper, but not eecaged system of em emigra
the prospects of success that await them here, oo they he prospects of success that await them here, they
might be induced, on being provided with a free pas
 may, at once locate as they arrive- will very soon bring
the Colony into abuandant and profitable production, rondering the necess.
Zealand Gazette.

## fealta.

## The Importation of seven Jesuits

Si sparce la voce that seven Jesrits are about to be im-
ported into these islands, who are to establish themselves ported into these islands, who are to establish thensex
i San Calcedonio at Floriana, and to carry on an exten-
ive system of correspondence with all parts of the East. We don't profess to know the objects of these Reverend
\{entlemen, but we have heard that under the pretext of propagating religions dinstruction, they are dispatched in
he Engtish interest to counteract the polititacal intrigueso
the French Jesuits in the Levant, and the Red Sea. It is the Fren!
How far such a scheme has the countenance of Her Ma-
esty's Government we shall not attempt even to conjecture. Governments of all times have endeavoured to to conjecture.
meet their
nemies with the same sort of instruments. This is colled enemies with the same sort of instruments. This is called
wisdom or policy, or what not. We are too modest to offer
our opinion upon the object. On the general question of the Jesuits we give an extract
rom the little tract of the Revd. Mr. Schlienz, entitledIn the Bull, Domiaus oc redemptor noster, etc. referring
o the morals, the ceremonies, Sesuits, who were the chief cause of the Bull Unigenitus,
fter a shot sketh of the Jesuits, in regard to their relaafter a short sketch of the Jesuits, in regard to their rela
tions to the Holy See, and the diffrent means used to pre
serve the Society in a state of good morals and orthodox octrine, it continues
But we have observed with grief, that all the means em-
ployed, for the remevol of so many and great disturbances od complaiuts agaiust the Society ond Jesreat havo remained
ithout effect, and that even the institutions of other Popes, or the restoration of peace in the Church, as from UUperan
vIII. Clemens 1 X. X. XI. and XII. Alexander VII and VIII. Innocent X. XI. XII. and XIII. and Bene-.
ict XIV. were ineffectual. These institutions had refer-
ince partly to this, that the Jesuits should not mix them-
selves selves on their sacred missions with any civil matters, and
that they should desist from their hot quarrels and dis-
putes agnot putes against regulated orders, benefices and communities,
in Europe, Asia and America, which they had excited, to the great hrirt of souls, and the astonishment of nations.
They had reference also to their interpretation and practice of
certain heathenish ceremonies, which insome places were ertain heathenish ceremonies, which insome places were
instituted, or which were rejected inorders, thoogh approved
of ty the Curch ; and again they referred to the interpre tation and application of suche doctrinal points, which the
Apostolic see has anathematized, because they are injuries
to morality; and finally to other important things in reference to the purity of Christian doctrine.
"Our predecessors have had much grief on account of
he Society of Jesus : Innocent XI. was obliged to forbid them to receive any more canditates, and Iniocent XIII
had to threaten them with similar puuishment, and Be nedict Xov. ordered a visitation to be made in reference
to the Societ in Portugal. And the Apostolic Epistle o
Clemens XII Climenes XIIII. our predececssors, who condirmed the So society
fresh, and recommended them, has neither brought comfor afresh, and recommended them, has neither brought comfort
to the Apostolical See, assistance to the Society, nor any
advantage to Christendom. Indeed, uuder Cleamens XIII. there arose still more dangerons and viorent storms. The
tries and complaints against the Society increased; even
crimer cries and complaints against the Society increased, even
dangeross tumults and insurcetions broke out ; the band of
of Christian love was broken; partiality, hatred and enmity were kindled ; and it even went so far, that princess, who
had formerly protected the essuits as the King of Franch,
Spain, Portugal, and the two Sicilies under the necessity offdriving them outs, and exiling themselvom from
heir dominions. Howerer these beloved sons of Crist
aw, that this means would saw, that this means wonld not be effectual for any long suppressed. They had already stated their wishes, in this
respect, to our predecessors Clemens XIII, his death retard
d the ed the issue of this matter. But, such wishes and demands
have also reached ns.
"T This matter, however, is both difficult and important;
we have takentime enquire into all things to wep wet hem
well, and with groanings solicited help and assistance from
the Father of light. Tursting, therefore, in the inspiration

b








## the pop som some soid




 dulterated mixture all this presents of doctrines, of of ceremo
nies, of morality ! a unity and integrity this indeed,
which gain : we are attcrly confounded by these proceed dings. of the
Popes, the worthy offsping of their dotrine of infallibility
in religious matters If the in religious matters. If the Breve of a Pope, who has given
hlmself so much pains to come at the truth, as Clemen XIV. has done in his Bull, and who, with so much evidence
before him and under the direction of the Holy Spirit form ed his judgment, can be so easily reversed and spit form
nought as his has been by his successor, we dont see with
not what conidence we can beileve their doctrines, If they then
selves so glaringly, praetically, deny the validity thereo selves so glaringly, praetically, deny the validity thereol
how can any reasonable man be expected to hold them?
Malta Times, Aug 31.

## Eiterature

## Original Article on Literature \& Science.

- the balance of nature.

Having kept in London, for a great number of years
daily register of the Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer and Weather, and having contioued it ever since I retired to Bath; I was led to the following, among other conclusions which was that nature balanced her accounts as regularly a a Merchant does his. In other words that a long succession
of any one kind of weather or state of atmosphere always balanced and the system of nature was restored to its equipoise. I have little doubt that the same thing may be sai the Haviation of the, compass and all those aberrations man, and may to the con frame of the universe. But to return to the balance in the weethor; in the begining of 18161 thought 1 could perceive that balance destroyed, and toward the end of July I venlong cu predict to many of my acquaintances in Bath, afterwards, to write that. opinion to some of my Londo friends. That this prediction has been verifyed in these Kingdoms, I believe few will doubt, and that to a degree will best appear by the following account which begins with the month of March 1816, when I returned to this place from 2 Journey. I have divided my table of days into three. The ably fair. The 2nd contains the doubtful ones, in which the morning I saw strong marks of rain having fallen during the night. The 3rd coutains such days as I saw Rain, befell my rain gage, I am not able to give the quanty rain fallen, but am convinced it was much more than falls this city.


To add to this tremendous list I must say that I do not chine, nor half as many hours of star light ; most he fun hen it was not raining being obscured by as thick fogs as
nsed to see in London. Along with all this the unusually stormy, indeed more so than I ever saw it in the course ora long lie now protracted to above three fourths of
a century.* During all this time the Barometer, has been
most unusually variable; but higher than asual, the state of the weather considered. The Therinometer shewed less heat in the Summer, and nore in the Winter, than usual on an spring was a very late one, nearly two months at first and near one month afterwards than the year before. Vegetal
(a) Sixty eight Jesito authoin had been enumeratid as having taught
the lawffness of murdiring kipg.
. Ifind also that in going round the mariner's compass

Government of Maharashtra
ripen well, applus pulled in proper time, withered afterwards and all fruits even not hoose ones were without their usual
 eld takes place but slowly.
The consequence of this deplorable state of the weathe have been more extended distress than I believe this country of our miseries, as all history shews greet sickness and mortality is an nuavoidable consequence of scarcity and dearth of good provis ons; the poor it is true are the first
tufferers, but are the rich to expect total immunity when maladies and infection is floating universally around them we are to one another, may avert such dismal consequences aust be the sincere prayer of every well disposed Christian I must now akacwledge that I tear we have not come to but as this idea depends upon a surmise that is originally caused by the chemical action of the amazing quantity o gunpowder that las been exploded during the last 25 years in which time I verily believe as much has been exploded a has been since the finst invention of that destructive powder
and as I well know this idea will be resisted, 1 shall not dilate upon it, nutil furnished with more convincing preo late upon it, until furnished with more convincing prof
from Authors and experiments than 1 am yet master of. oily beg leave to mention that Earthquakes and Volcanoes seem to have an effect somewhat similan
As I am mentioving gunpowder, I shall just say that I believe it to be like the Groens ignis of Antiquity. Take that celebrated composition as given by Gancivolus in his second book, page 288, rerum memorabilium sec. deperditarum, from Robertus. Valturins, who ascribes it to the emperor Leo, which of them is not mentioned, but we know that it was used against the Mahometans before the year 6lf. Hele is car-
receipt in Gancivollus's own words Nit bullitio, saligni arbonis, salis andentis aquax vite, snlphuris, pieis, The irisque cum molis* athiopum lane filo,k CamphoraofBaptista Porta cum molis and others havegiven the use of thesame, particularly noticing That it burnt under water; have we not rockets that do the same? Now if in the prescription the word salt is supposed to relate to saltpetre or nitre as it is now called, we shall have a species of Gumpowder; we also may conjectur.
thing from the tremendous effects ascribed to it.
thing from the tremendous effects ascribed to it.
As 1 have several Hygrometers, which give me satisfaction 1 beg leave to describe those which seem to me the most accurate. Tiese are two different ones, placed close together-
The first is the cemmen circular one, with the satin board The first is the cemmou circular one, whemeters. This I Index, whieh is usually affixed to wheel Barometers. This I
find to be extremely delicate and sensible; but this very senAnd to be extremely delicate ana sensibe,
sibility is the cause of a defect in it which may often misleadThis is, that during an absence of a few hours, or during the night, it may move half the circle, or over more. When it moves balf the circle, we may be led to believe that it has gene one way, when it has in reality moved the direct coitrary; and when it has moved much more than half the circle, we will always supposie that it has moved the direct eonitrary way to its real motion. To obviate this fallacy, I have contrived another, whioh answers completely. Along
some brass pullies, $T$ have a linen cord, about 60 feet long, some brass pullies, 1 have a linen cord, about 60 feet long,
which plays back or forward in a roum near 20 feet across which plays back or forward in a room near 20 feet across
This cord at the one end hangs down, where is atteehed a square weight proportioned to the strength of the cord. As square weight proportioned to the strength of the cord.
this weight would move round when the cord tightened or this weight would move round wien
laxed, this motion is completely prevented by a round deal rod festened in the hole, which attaches the cord to it This rod answers also another most necessary purpose, the part of it most distant from the weight being sharpened to 2 point, moves perpendicularly along a line marked exactly with half inches and numbered ; which shews to a certainty to the tenth of an inch holi mueht the weight has moved. The range of this Hygrometer I find by experience to be above 15 inches, and it series to a eertainty to point out the motion of the other. Aecoirding to my Hygrometers the moistest time in the year is always in are they are placed; and the lighted in my Library, where they are p
dryest time is in the spriag and Summer.
An under current in the straits of Gibralter being denied by many, I beg leave to mention the following fact which seems to support it. In any roon where there is ane doorway; if
be opened the flame of a candle placed in the dol be opened the flame of a goes outward; if in the middle, ascends perp=n. near the top, goes outward, ict, comes inward. I know it has
dicularly; if near the bottom, dicularly; if sear the botwom, con sumk in the Mediterranean, also been asserted thantic, which occurrence can only be
has risen up in the Atlant explained by an under cuirrent moving a contrary way to the upper one, which is known to always move from the
Atlantic into the Mediterraneain. To set this point at rest I presume to recommend the following experimenL Let a flat board be provided some feet in length; let a metal keel
be attached to this of such weight as to allow the wood to be attached to this of such weight as to allow the wood to
swim some inches above the sirface of the sea, after atswim some inches above the sirface of the sea, after at-
taching a cord of sufficient length toreach more than the bottaching a cord of sufficient lenglith muit be sounded there in order to know its depth accurately. Let this board be in order to know two ends as much as possible, so as to hinder its motion in the water very little indeed. Let also a round pareel of corkwood be made to inclose such a quantity of lead as shall upon exact computation be found to be of the same specific granity as the sea water at that depth must be, in which computation the resistance of the cord at its various depths inust also be aceurately estimated. One end of the cord must then end to one end of the metal keel attached to and the other end to one end of the metal keel attached to
the fiat board, which keel should be as long as the board the flat board, which keel should be as long as the board
iteif on the upper edge of the board, swimming out of the itelf on the upper ead opposite to that where the cord is af. witer, but a small vane should be fitted, raised a few feet from fixed, a small vaneeser rod of wood; this vane should be of the colour most visible in that sea, and should turn with the gentlett gale of wind, so as to afford little obstruction to the motion of the wood. The apparatus being thus prepared a calin day shoild be chosen, and being placed in a boat with several otherriattending, to increase the certainty of observation, the mass of cork and lead should be heaved into th,
middle of the sea, a very little way on the Mediterranean side (Should not molis be read mollis.)
of the nearest headlands, where the current must be strong-
est ; the spot being accurately marked out by the headland est; the spot being accurately marked out by the headland then to be gently launched into the sea, and its course to be
distincty marked by as many boats as possible can. If there be an under current opposite to that above, the vane will be found to move toward the Atlantic, the power of the large piece of lead and corkwood being much greater the reopposite actions of the water on the cord will counterbalance ach other. If there be no opposite under current the little ooat and vane will be seen to move into the Mediterra-
I hope 1 shall not be accounted too presuming if I venure to give an occurreuee which happened to myself, and which seems to call in question the received theory of the tides. In August 1792 when at Venice I took some pains
to examine the tides there. It was at the time of their smallest rise, which are called neap tides. I found that they rose 26 English Inches; but was assured by the people of the he Prialto, lodged, which was on the grand canal close to that in the month of Noveriber they often rose from 6 to 7 feet; and I was assured by others of the same fact. Now the Adriatic, having no commuuication with the ocean, bu
through the Mediterranean, which is asserted by every one, through the Mediterranean, which is asserted by every one,
believe, to have no tides (a fact that Sir William Hamil ton assured me he had ascertained at Naples by many years experiments, and which to my own trials appeared also trae, 1 know not how the tides in the Adriatic can be ac times in about 24 hours, and fall as often; the regulari ty of which 1 myself saw. I know that some travellers assert that the tides at Tonquin rise but once in the natura day; and others have told us that the tides in the Euripu rise at least 4 times in the same; but of this last fact w may be inclined to doubt from the disagreement about it of Mela, Seneca, Strabo, Pliny, Livy, Antiphilus, Claudiau an
Statius. I beg to submit all this to persons, Statius. I beg to submit all this to persons conversant i the theory of tides, only hinting, that it appears by, I believe
all navigators that the farther we proceed in the main ocean the tides rise less, it being in straits and mouths of river that they ise most. Is this agreeable to the law of Hydraulics Does it not seem to shew that the attraction of the lead ha a considerable influence in raising the tides near Venice, the Adige and the Po , two great rivers whose current is consan ly one way, at the rate of perhaps 5 or more miles an thour have their estacary. These 2 Rivers perhaps pour mo: water into the sea than any of the greatest rivers in the world whose efflux is prevented by tide for half its time. The Po is called the King of Rivers by irgir and sidonias, and rivers were formerly called by the same name, and entimate only as one.
Unpublished MS. by the late Dr. Sims, of Bath.
shipping in the gharbour

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Maila under contract with her Majesty's Government,
iz.-the Oriental, 1673 tons and 450 hoss viz. -the Oriental, 1673 tons and 450 horses' power,
and the (Great) Liverpool, 1540 tons and 464 horses pewer, start alternately from Southampton 1st of every
month, and from Falmouth the 2d, with her Majesty's Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and India, touching at Gibraltar, and
making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary crikeumstances, as follows :--to Gibraltar in Five days o Malta in Nine days ; to Alexandria in Fourteen
days. days. The Vessels start on the return royage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the
time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and
making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to making ithe passage, under ordinary circumstances, to
Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Fourteen days
The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gib-
raltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.
Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and
Suez.-From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are con
vered br swif veyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the
Mahmoudeik Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Mahmoudeik Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From
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munication is munication is kept up by the Company's Iron Steamer
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he Miails are on board, passengers may thus, without ex
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Provisions are provided at the Ships expense for
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Experienced and respectable female attendants for
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Each vessel carries a midical officer approved of by Government.
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home will be allowed in the quarantine ; and under
ordinary circumstances, ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released al-
most immediately on arrival.
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mended not to take out more than 2 ewt. of bagage,
as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them
in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent
their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombay steamer. their arrival and that all baggage will be distinctly mark-
It ris requested
ed with names and ports of destination. No trunks ed with names and ports of destination. No trunks Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can
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The Company do not hold themselves Table for The Company do not hold themselves Table for
any damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable de-
lay, aceidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatany damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable de-
lay, accidents, fre, steam or sea risks of any kind what
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Kendal, . .., Agent and Superintendent, or to T.
Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign
Steam Packet Offce, 44, Regent-street, Piecadilly; or Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign
Stemm Packet Oflce, 44, Regent-street, Piecadilly; or
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O.ffice, No. 51 St Mary Axe, London.

## TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.


 the asyuvx in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales
of renewable term insurances, continuous from division policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of
health, or further investigation of any kind, after present satissactory appearance before a madical officer
of the Company, thus providing, as far as or the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a
remedy for the defect of the Bonus system, rendered protective apparent by the existing expediency for such
plan, parties ma, cot cy the adoption of this easy
Bonuses, but, at the Equit Equitable and eath insurases, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra ing the ecurrenceco of the original object that may ocy ocy dhill dur-
of premature death, they will have paid no mue event the price of a term, with the full advant no mure than
life insurance, and realise all he expects, -advantages
of survivorship.
Further Further particulars may be obtained by personal or
witt.
hill application, at the Company's House, 70 CornASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London.
Established in 1824.
The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman.

jor-Gen. Sir James Law Luslington, G. C. B. Deputy \begin{tabular}{l|l}
J. Clarmont Whiteman Esq \& C. W. Hallett, Esq. <br>
Foster Reynolds, Esq. \& W. Edmaud Ferrers, Esq-

 

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Foster Reynolds, Esq. } & \text { W. Edmaud Ferrers, Esq- } \\
\text { William Pratt, Esq. } \\
\text { George Palmer, jun. Esq. }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Thomas Fcn, Esq. } \\
\text { G. Farren Esq. Res Diree }\end{array}$
\end{tabular} Phesiclian-R. Ferguson, M. D, 9, Queen-street

, May-fair.
Visiting Physician-J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12
Old Burlington-street. Surgeovs-H. Mayo, Esq, F. R. S., 19, George-
street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wel-lington-street, Southwark. Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregulari-
ty of formi, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which
originally extended the benefits of life insurance such case NEW SYSTEM of RENEWABLE TERMS IN The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest
necessary outlay-the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatenger continued year by of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of pre-
mium, up to the age of 70 , when the rate remains stationary. Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for
select lives.

\section*{} $\frac{301164}{\text { Extact }} 17111711189$ :197111051111 | Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives. |
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 alternative.
Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select
or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign may be paid down, and the balance, with inferest at 4
per cent. dedueted from the sum assured. FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL NYSUR Distinct classifications of places, aecording to salu-
brity of climate ; a speeific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.
Officers whose destinations are not known, covered
to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate o all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate
of premium. GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.
 sous Imprisoncy for Small mehts, througb=
out ©ngland \& ©etaies, establisicy 1772 President-The Earl of Rominey.
$\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Lord Kenyon } \\ \text { Rt.Hon.Sir R. Peel, Bt.m p }\end{array} & \text { Sir F. Burdett, Bart. m. p. }\end{array}$ Treasurer-Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. fe. rs. Aùdror-John Pepys, Esq.
At a Merting of Governors, held in Craven-street,
on Wednesday, the Ahb day of August, 184, the Cases of 76 Petitioners wore considered, of which, 63 were ap-
proved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry. Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one nuNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTors, of whom 94 had wives and
228 ceilidren, have beend discharged from the prisons of
England aud Wales ; the expense of whose iberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 4201. 15s. 6d., and the following
Benefactions Received since

Benefactions Received since the
B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and
E. L. P. ......................................

cercu under the Will of the Court of Chan
(per Treasurer)............................
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { (per Treasure) } \\ \text { Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)...................................... } & 25 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford }\end{array} & & 0 & 0\end{array}$ (per Treasurer)............................... Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell,
Esq. (per Treasurer).................... 2641811
Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasure) ...................
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart, M. p 2641811

 Beneactors are received be Benjamin Bond
Cabbell, Esq, the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Tem,
ple; also by the followi
Dorrien, Dankers, Drummonds, Hessrs. Hocks, Hoares, Whitmore Verres, and by the Secretary, No. F. Craven-street,
Strand, where the books may be seen by those who Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are
inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society
meet on the irst Wednesday in every Month. JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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