THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Drice 13 Rupees Der Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum :- or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupees Ber Annum.

New Series No. 104

#### TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

Contracts may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, Angust, 1841.

#### SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements. in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

### IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

- 3 Annas pet line for the first insertion
- 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

### IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract l'e made. Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Subscribers in England ...... If Is, in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Pre-s, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

### COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most rea-

sonable terms.

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

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup-lement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, cor. rected and enlarged with considerable altera-

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring nto the Naval and Military Promotion and Rerement..... Rs. 1 Proceedings of a Geneval Court Martia held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 

### Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and of-fers b the assured amongst others, the following ad-

Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of which are not transferable. He a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing sight, on their Branches at.

2 Sums may be assured to become payable at give

. 3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium emain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates

4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons esiding abroad, assured upon equitable terms.

5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Annuities.
All the rates will be found to have been made upon he lowest possible computation consistent with securi-

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

#### MOTICE.

THE consignees of Goods per Forth are requested to land the same within four days of this date, otherwise they will be landed at the Custom House at their risk and expense.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1841.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

D. DINSHAW AND MELVIN, begs to inform the Public in general, that they will open a new Bakery within the Fort, No. 7, opposite to Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, from 1st 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 Bakery, as well as any orders 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 supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate prices,—the particulars of which may be ascertained in the above mentioned Shop, near Messrs. Bennett and Co. Auctioneers. Dated this 25th day of October

D. DINSHAW AND MELVIN.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK,

### To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknow-ledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to 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 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 no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry. 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
subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes
with and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Comthe Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, 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 preferred 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. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions 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 affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant. LOUISA ADDISON

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

#### JNION BANK of AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS. George Fife Angas, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.
John William Buckle, Esq.
Christopher Rawson, Esq.
Halifax.
Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester.
Labor Gore, Esq.
James Ruddell Todd, Esq.
James Ruddell Todd, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. George Fife Angas, Esq.

TRUSTEES. G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq-Bankers-Messrs. Glyn, Hailifax. Mills, and Solicitors- Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.

Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector-J. Cunningham Mae Laren, Esq.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days'

Bathurst. Hobart Town,

and Melbourne Port Phillip

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for col lection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary. INITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol | Earld Somers, | Lord Viscont Falkland, | Lord Elphinstone, | Lord Helhaven & Stanton Earl of Courtown
Earl Levon and Melville,
Earl of Norbury.
Earl of Stair.

Earl of Stair.

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E. Lennox Boyd, Eqs., Assistant.
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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moder rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deduct.

Sol. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoous of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deduct-

venience. 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 acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

end of each Session The discipline of poral punishment.

A monthly report to his Parent or G

ed at death, or may be previously paid off at con-

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 281. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 571. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which

however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.

30 ... 2 3 10 ... 2 8 2 do.

40 ... 2 19 1 ... 3 3 4 do.

50 ... 4 9 8 ... 4 14 5 do.

60 ... 6 15 3 ... 6 17 9 do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City

For the convenience of parties residing in the City

pany's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

### PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY. 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London,

#### PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, I, Lombard street

PHYSICIAN John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields. ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :-

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

 Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
 No additional expense but the stamp. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. 7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound princi

ples with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom-

premium only.

11. Answities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death

of both parents, provided by an extremely tow scale 14. A dividend of 41, per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on

other days of business. WILLIAM DANIELLWATSON, Secretary UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42. Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS. THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15t. of which 5t. are paid in advance each term. The hours of atten-

Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and

devote his whole attention to the other branches of edu-

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without cor-

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

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October. Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

#### ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 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-

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

#### Age 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 £1 10 8 | 1 14 7 | 1 19 0 | 2 4 3 | 2 10 11 | 2 19 9 | 3 11 9 | 4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16/. per cent. on the Premiums 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 ware. the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term

Policies on the lives of persons dying by snicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legal-

ly assigned. Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

### BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter-1835 2. MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrolt, Alderman. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. William Sargent, Esq.

BANKERS-Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths SOLICITORS-Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SECRETARY-William Milliken, Esq. The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par. Applications to be made either at their office, No 2,

Payne, and Smiths. By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841

Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

Commercial Maritime Journal

#### OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EDITED BY

#### R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

Newgate-street. London; to whom communications

for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J.

ohnstone, Edinburgh.

#### Militaro Arribals and Bepartures.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Col. H. Bayne-4th Rifle Corps, to Baroda. Assist. Surgeon Pelly-2d E. L. I. to Neilgheries

#### DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ADEN Oct. 7	CHINA Aug.
AGRA Oct. 16	
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 18	FRANCE Sept.
AUSTRALIA.	HERAT Sept.
Adelaide July 5	LAHORE Sept.
	LONDON Sept.
	MADRAS Oct.
BURMAH.	MANILLA July
Moulmein Sept. 29	MAURITIUS Aug.
Rangoon Aug. 27	NEPAUL Oct.
CABOOL Oct. 4	PENANG Aug.
CAIRO Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH
CALCUTTAL Oct. 14	QUETTA Oct.
CANDAHAR Oct. 5	SCINDE
CRYLON Oct. 5	SINGAPORE Sept.



" Measures, not Men."

# HE GAZETTE.

### Thursday, October 28, 1841.

No dawk from Calcutta arrived yesterday-this may be in consequence of the heavy rain during the night of Monday.

THE Sir Herbert Compton Clipper will sail for China to day.

OUR worthy Puisne Judge, Sir Erskine Perry, we understand, proceeds by the Prince Regent vacht in the course of a few days to Calcuttahis recent affliction has tended so materially to impair his constitution, that a change has been pronounced indispensably necessary to restore him once more to sound health-we wish his Lordship a pleasant passage, and above all a speedy raturn to his numerous friends and acquaintances at the Presidency.

There have been several applications, as we are informed, for passages to Calcutta by the vacht; but her size and accommodation unfortunately, will not we fear, admit of her conveying above half a dozen, should Government allow, even this small number to proceed on her.

WE are happy to learn that notwithstanding existing regulations to the contrary, Government has made a considerable grant of land to a Medical Officer of this Establishment, for the purpose of manufacturing Sugar. The site of his intended Plantation is at Hewra, near Poons-So anxious 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, and holds out liberal encouragement to any who can undertake to manage such a concern upon practical and profitable principles-We hope that this is but the first step in which enterprising gontlemen similarly blessed with capital and scientific acquirements will bring both to aid in developing the resources of this side of India -- Should these remarks meet the eye of the learned speculator, he may be assured that experienced men every way fitted for his purpose, whether as regards a knowledge of manufacturing Sugar, or the languages of India, may be had from the Mauritius, where the abolition of slavery, and the irregularia ties of the labourers imported from India have thrown many conversant with the management of Estates into the difficulties shared by their ema

WITHIN the last few days, a lad, named SORAB-JEE CURSETJEE, lately converted to Christianity and baptized by a Gentleman of the American Mission, has returned to the religion of his forefathers, and sought an asylum with his relations .-The causes assigned by his countrymen for this relapse, are his refusing to obey some of the Clergymen who ordered him to assist in bearing 24th. the dead body of a Purwarree to the place of interment-This account, coupled with the story which we have heard of his being sent to Now-SWARRIE, bears an extremely suspicious appearance, which calls for investigation by the authorities-Nowswarrie about 20 miles from Surat, is regarded by the Parsees with peculiar veneration, as one of their earliest settlements in while they possessed it, they have recklessly abused, and from place, to which they have adhered with more than the India after they had been forced to emigrate from Persia by Mahomedan persecution-The sane. tity which it has thus inherited as the nucleus tether has been accorded by the Conservative leaders to the whence a distressed tribe gradually proceeded in search of new settlements as their numbers and commerce increased has elevated a Town of com. parative insignificance, to the dignity of what we the good old King George II., the no-confidence resolution would term a metropolitan see.

Thither in days not very remote, were Parsee females suspected of violating the conjugal vow conveyed, and (although no positive proof could be had to that effect) generally supposed to have been murdered-May not the vindictive desire of checking proselvtism tend to a renewal of these horrors ?- Under any possible view of the case however, we contend the Missionaries instrumental in converting this Lad, are bound, not only by the principles of their religion, but those of ordinary humanity, even in its most savage state, to give to the world an explicit account of the exertions made by them to discover Soral jee's fate - They should in our opinion, were it but for their own sakes and to expose the calumnies of their detractors, deny (as we are sure they can) ever having desired him to carry a dead body, or endeavoured to burt those conventional feelings which no alteration of religious belief can at once obliterate-Of this the Christian Scriptures afford sufficient example in the disputes amongst the apostles regarding the observance of the ceremo nial portion of the Mosaic law, and use of forbidden

The very act of the Missionaries which the Parsees state, led to the secession of this youth from the Mission is prima facie incredible-Much truth in this instance, as in many others, may be gathered from the judiciousness of testing a dou'tful case by the eagerness which impels the accusing party to exaggerate the charge against his opponents by the most vague and wild assertions-Men acquainted 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 labours by at once wishing the new convert to throw aside the trammels, which although, not constituting an essential a ticle of their faith has, at least. in India become a ceremonial obsevance of the Bombay Parsees-The very lowest caste also has been selected in exemplifying the religious frenzy which must have impelled the Missionaries to this attempted desecration of the repugnance entertained by the Parsees of Bombay to touch. ing a dead body.

A Correspondent signing himself "A Merchant's Clerk," makes a complaint of the tardiness with which his employers, and Bombay Merchants in general pay their Clerks. It certainly is hard, as he states, that persons of his lescription, should be kept in arrears for 20, or 27 days, when their entire salary only amounts to 50 Rs. per mensem. Clerks will probably run in o debt under these circumstances ; but unfortunately for our Correspondent we do not think that a publication of his letter would tend to reme the evil, inasmuch, as it does not come within per-Men of capital can be actuated neither by interest nor inclination in withholding from their Clerks, what to them is, miserable as may be the pittance, a great object, and but of little conse. quence to their employers. The latter we are sure would willingly attend to any complaint which the Clerks might make regarding a dilatoriness which can only, in common fairness, be attributed, to him who from this de cription abundantly merits the name of CASHKEEPER.

### LOCAL.

### Cranslation from Datibe Papers,

### Bribery Punished.

A Mussoolman named Mullick Abdool Russool, a native of Randare, about three miles from Surat, who was employed as Carkoon in the Customhouse at the Presidency, has been imprisoned under charges of embezzlement and receiving bribes-He is consequently dismissed from the Government Service.

A Letter from Surat, dated the 19th instant, says that upon the preceding night, the rain poured down in torrents from 9 P. M. till the following day.—This, it was feared would injure the crops.-Chabook, October

### European Intelligence.

## Game of Hazard

So the game, the desperate game, played by that which Lord Melbourne has designated as "the worst possible minis" try," is up at last. They have in this, the second parliament of Queen Victoria, been declared unworthy of confidence, and have been most summarily ejected from power, which, tenacity of their penny postage stamps. We think we may with confidence affirm that there is scarcely a Conservative ministers who ventured to advise that dissolution. What may be ealled the *grab-all* system of the Government has been fully developed, as well as the utter inconsistency of been fully developed, as well as the utter inconsistency of the immediately decided upon. You shall go to college to priming of his piece, he proceeded slowly and warily ment. On the 4th of June, the anniversary of the birth of see your son whenever you think fit. God for fend that I towards the point, taking care to make a little circuit, the god old King George II. The proceeding the statements of the proceeding the see your son whenever you think fit. God for fend that I towards the point, taking care to make a little circuit, Robert Peel had adverted to the peculiar position in which votion in so noble and generous a manner! Now, bear er," by Mr. Cooper.

upon constitutional grounds, the ministers stood in consequence of that vote, we find Lord John Russell, the Secretary for the Colonies and leader of the government in the House of Commons, stating that "he felt all the objection to remaining and acting in office, which had been alluded to by the right hon. baronet after the vote of Friday night, without appealing as early as possible to the decision of a new parliament." A clearer admission that the Melbourne ry was in the condition of " a government in abeyance," as Lord Stanley so aptly called it, could hardly have been desired. Who, then, could have anticipated, with all the greediness of patronage which this government had previously exhibited, that after such a declaration the ministry would have proceeded to make, week after week, the appointments in the colonies and elsewhere, of which we shall exhibit a catalogue. The making of such appointments under such circumstances has, from many of the supporters of the government out of parliament and in private circles, illicited expressions of the most unmitigated disgust. Of those apointments, or rather of such of them as have come to the knowledge of the public, we here give the catalogue :-

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CONDEMNED MINISTRY.

June 22 (the day of the prorogation of Parliament). Sir John Campbell is elevated to the Upper House, which in 1835 was the subject of vulgar abuse by the member for the city of Edinburgh, poor Lord Plunket having been forced to resign the Chancellorship of Ireland to make way for Lord Campbell!

June 23.—The Hon W. F. Cowper made a Lord of the Treasury; Capt. Deans Dundas a Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Shell, Judge Advocate; Hon. Col. Anson, Clerk of the Ordnance; Cap. Plumridge, Storekeeper of the Ordnance Mr. Bannerman, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital; Hon F. J. Stanley, Paymaster General, vice Hon. W. F. Cowper June 28 .- Hon. Fox Maule, President of the Board of

July 19 .- Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioner.

July 20 .- Mr. T. Harpur, Registrar at St. Christopher's. Aug. 3.—Sir C. Augustus Fitzroy, Governor of Antigua, etc. Aug. 9.—Rev. F. Braithwaite, Clerk and Sexton of St.

Aug. 11.—Six peers created, making up the addition to the peerage since the first accession to the Whigs, about 63. Two earldoms granted, making the 16th since that period.

Aug. 16 .- The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, brother of the newly-created Earl of Gainsborouagh Chaplain to her Majesty; Mr. W. F. Adams, Secretary of Legation to the Mexican Republic ; Sir H. Pottinger, Chief Superintendent of China : Mr. C. A. Lander, Consul at the Darda nelles ; Mr. R. Steuart, Charge d'Affaires at Granada ; Mr. A. S. Walne, Consul at Cairo; Mr. R. Taylor, Consul at Bagdad; Mr. T. Curry, Consul at Ostend, Mr. R. Ryan, Consul at Para.

Aug. 20.—Cap. Huntley, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward's Island; Lieut. Moody, Lieut. Governor of Falkland Isles; J. Carr, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone; Zacharry Macaulay, Registrar of the Court of First Instance, Mauritius; F. C. Sheridan, Treasurer, Mauritius; A. C. Stonor, Crown Solicitor, Van Diemen's Land; J. Burnett, Sheriff, Van Diemen's Land ; J. L. Stoddart, Consul at Alexandria ; J. Lilburn, Consul at Cyprus; D. F. O'Leary, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Capt. C. Elliot (of Chinese notoriety) Consul to the Republic of Texas; Col. G. C. Due Plat, Consul at Warsaw; Col. H. Rose, Consul in Syria; H. Suter, Consul at Kaisseriat.

Aug. 23-Thirteen Baronets. Aug.-24. Sir C. E. Grey, Governor of Barbadoes, etc.; Lieut.-Col. H. Trelawny, Governor of St. Helena; W. H. Ramsbottom, Secretary and Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, Barbadoes; B. C. C. Pine, Queen's Advocate, Sierra Leone: F. W. Price, Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, Virgin Islands; A. Buchanan, Secretary of Legation at Florence; C. W. Turner, Consul at Mobile.

Aug. 25-J. Samo, Commissary Judge in the Mixed Commission at Rio de Janeiro; Sir G. Jackson, Judge in the Mixed Commission Court at Surinam, Aug. 27-T. de Grenier de Fonblanque, Consul-General

in Servia. Aug. 27-J. Mantell, Queen's Advocate and Police Magistrate for the Settlements on the Gambia; J. Fitzgibbon, Clerk of the Legislative Council, Canada; J Cary, Deputy Inspector of Public Accounts, Canada; J. Dawson, Commis sioner of Crown Lands, Kinada; H. H. Callaly, President of Board of Works, Canada; R. B. Sullivan, President of Executive Council; Canada; T. Parke, Surveyor-General, Canada; R. A. Tucker, Registrar, Canada; F. Jackson, Provost

Marshal, Grenada. How many more will be announced to the admiring public we know not, we must not, however, omit to notice in conthe field of legitimate discussion in a Newspar clusion, that Sir Thomas Troubridge is said to have been appointed Governor of South Australia. Times-Gal. Mes. Sept. 2.

### Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg.

Apart from the satisfaction of showing up a villain who, if one hundreth part of what Pauline Alexandre has written of him be true, must be a monster foul enough to blast every inch of earth upon which he treads -apart from this satisfaction the Greek girl's memoirs have a charm from which it is impossible to emancipate ourself. Their naivete, and their continual presentation to us of persons whom the world has only known as publie characters in their private dress and in their private moments, must combine to render these selections which we have made from this most interesting, but most rare

of modern memoirs amusing to every reader. We cannot, therefore, resist the temptation to indulge our readers this week with a cabinet picture of the old for Metternich, painted evidently to the life. We think we see the old boy seated in his studio, and cannying

Pauline over. "Well, well," said M. Metternich, addressing me, you must terminate your affairs with the Duke : you and your son suffer, and all this is detrimental to the Prince, for your history makes a terrible noise at Vienna. We must end this business. We must arrange everything for the best; but you must promise to be tractable; it is impossible for you to rear the child yourwelf; he must be placed under the tuition of men; your boy must go to college."

Never, my Prince, will I consent; I have too many apprehensions.

Hear me a moment ; listen to my proposition in regard to the Duke and yourself, you are resolved not to confide your son to his charge? ' Yes, my Prince,'

Well, then, resign him over to me; I will conduct myself towards him as if he were my own child; I will answer for his safety; I will place him in a college, and you shall have an ample allowance. What the Duke pays you is not sufficient for your support; you require at least six times as much. Ernest must have an income of fifteen thousand francs, a title, and bear his father's name; for I will legitimatize him, and take him under my protection. When he grows up to manhood I will pave the way for him through life; and the title of Compte, that shall be conferred upon him, will asist, and not prove detrimental, to his fortunes.

'My Prince, I am most sensibly touched by your goodness; but in a college I should feel too much fear, lest some attempts were set on foot to injure him.'

Apprehend nothing; under my guidance no one would dare; besides, he will be attended by my physician, and woe be to them if they attempted the least thing ! I answer for his life-

But the Duke might carry him off. hould ever attempt to impede a mother from visiting her

in your mind what I have said, and then state whether you will close with my proposal. If you consent to confide your boy to me, I will make a similar proposition to the Duke. Say yes, and you will be eased from the state of poverty you now endure; a competency will be set-tled upon you; and will it not be preferable to behold your child well educated, in want of nothing, and your own affairs comfortably settled?

Such are my offers, -will you accept them? Refuse and the Prince will wholly abendon you; I do not wish to press you; reflect well, you certainly cannot enter-tain an idea that I am leagued with the Duke to cause your son's assassination?

'I advise you to accept; let me receive your decision the earliest possible, day in order that I may write if to Cobourg.

I returned home: notwithstanding all these boasted advantages. I found it difficult to make up my mind and yield my darling boy. A secret instinct whispered the perfidiousness of diplomacy.

I nevertheless wrote to M. Metternich, stating, that as he pledged his honour for the life of my son, and that he would never confide him to the Duke, and had solemnly promised that the business should be com-pletely terminated and that neither my the not myself should have any further intercourse with the Duke, I accepted his propositions; but I added, "that he must scrupulously abide by every word, and adhere rigidly to the promises he had so generously made me; that without such an assurance, I would consent to nothing.

I took my final abs ver; Prince Metternich was at table, and I returned the following morning for his reply. The porters signified sto me that the Prince wished to speak to me in person, and I accordingly followed to his cabinet.

'I am very glad you acquiesce with my proposals. All will terminate much better than you suppose; in the interim, while awaiting the answer from the Duke, here are five hundred francs, which I, with pleasure, offer from my own purse, I am going to write. But now that I am on the point of entering into this negotiation, pledge me your word of honour that you will give no further publicity to your tale; I exact this from you.'
Prince, I suffer in silence.'

' In all the elevated societies nothing is talked of but your history; the Duke incessantly reproaches our poice; and you have forwarded a memoir to Archduke Regnier, wherein the e are very strong passages.'
It is no fault of mine, if I have been necessitated to

disclose the truth. 'Yes; but there are truths which should not be spok.

en at all times.'

· Wherefore did the Duke carry on intrigues with foreign ambassadors against me and my son? You are not ignorant, my Prince, that Count Loevenhelm, the Swedish envoy, demanded of you, in open company, to have me shut up in some cital, adding that it was not right a female and her child should compromise the honour of a great family. You turned your back upon him.'- Had he made a similar proposition to me in my study, I should have shown him the door."

It was on this footing the negociation stood. But, who would have supposed it? not one of these promises was complied with. Prince Metternich merely employ. ed this apparent good-will in order to bring me to accede to the wishes of the Duke of Cobourg, which were that I should confide my boy to the hands of his executioners. I refused; the Prince withdrew his protection when the most agonising misery once more presented the abyss of despair to our view.

We are not quite satisfied with all this. We are afraid that Pauline, by this time, from allowing her mind to dw il upon the attempts which had been made upon herself, had come to see murder written in the face of every one who approached her. We don't se what Metternich could have got by killing her sou; and although we don't know what he would do, or rather would not do, for a consideration, we quite acquit Metternich of being such a fool as to cennive at a mur. der just for the sake of doing a compleisance to Prince Ernest. Very likely his object was to get her boy from her, so that she might not be able to go through Europe exhibiting a son of the Duke as a soul of her story; and, in all probability, when they and got the brat they would have turned her off to starve as soon as she might, treating her story as altogether a tissue of falschoods. Metternich, no doubt, was quite equalto this, in order to oblige a Prince who could not afford to allow his mistress and child a hundred a-year ; but we don't believe that est notion of endangering the life of the little bastard. Satirist, Sept. 5.

### A Bumper.

One of the convictions at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday was, that of a man for stealing six bottles of wine from the cellar of the proprietor of the Hummams Hotel, for which the Recorder awarded him the liberal allowance of punishment of seven years' transportation. This is at the rate of more than a year for every bottle-a little beyond the mark, ch. Mr. Recorder? Perhaps in the City the feeling on the tsubject of cellars is similar to that of a landed propre bor on that of reserves, and they punish illegal wine-bibbing on the same principle as poaching. \_1bid.

#### Adventures of Deerslayer. Death of the Red Man.

Day had fairly dawned before Deerslayer opened his eyes. This was no sooner done than he started up, and looked about him with the eagerness of one who suddenly felt the importance of accurately ascertaining his precise position. His rest had been deep and un disturbed; and when he awoke, it was with a clearness of intellect, and a readiness of resources that were much needed at that particular moment. The sun had not risen, it is true, but the vault of heaven was rich with the winning softness that "brings and shuts the day," while the whole air was filled with the carols of birds, the hymns of the feathered tribe. These sounds first told him the risks he ran. The air, for wind it could scarcely be called, was still light, it is true but it had increased a little in the course of the night, and as the canoes were mere feathers on the water, they had drifted twice the expected distance; and, what was still more dangerous, had approached so near the, base of the mountain, that here rose precipitously from the eastern shore, as to render the carols of the birds 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 touch. unless turned aside by a shift of wind, or human hands. In other respects nothing presented itself to attract attention, or to awaken alarm. The castle stood on its shoal, nearly abreast of the canoes, for the drifts had amounted to miles in the course of the night, and the ark lay fastened to its piles, as both had been left so many hours before.

As a matter of course, Deerslayer's attention was first given to the canoe ahead. It was already quite near the point, and a very few strokes of the paddle x sufficed to tell him that it must touch before he could possibly overtake it. Just at this moment, too, the wind inopportunely freshened, rendering the drift of the light craft much more rapid and certain. Feeling 'No; he shall remain in Austria, and the Prince will the impossibility of preventing a contact with the land, have no control over his person: he shall purchase an estate for him on this soil. Your destiny and his must be with unnecessary exertions; but, first looking to the

moved by Sir R. Peel was carried. On the 7th, after Sir child; and you, above all, who have manifested your de. \* From the forthcoming romance, entitled " The Deerslay-

that he might be exposed on only one side, as he ap- other's meaning. He was also too well schooled to proached.

The canoe adrift, being directed by no such intelligence, pursued its proper way, and round on a small lofty courtesy. All this was done with the ease and self-sunken rock, at the distance of three or four yards from possession of one accustomed to consider no man his 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 to glare, and his nostrils to dilate, like those of some movements might be unencumbered. The cance hung an instant on the rock; then it rose a hair's breadth on an almost imperceptible swell of the water, swung round, floated clear, and reached the strand. All this the young man noted, but it neither quickened his ed, by pulses, nor hastened his hand. If any one had been for me. lying in wait for the arrival of the waif, he must be seen, and the utmost caution in approaching the shore became indispensable; if no one was in ambush, hurry was unnecessary. The point being nearly diagonally opposite to the Indian encampment, he hoped the last, though the former was not only possible, but probable; for the savages were prompt in adopting all the existance is large enough for us both! and when we meet fairly pedients of heir particular modes of warfare, and quite in battle, why, the Lord will order the fate of each of likely had many scouts searching the shores for craft us." to carry them off to the castle. As a glance at the lake from any height or projection would expose the smallest object on its surface, there was little hope that either of the canoes could pass unseen; and Indian the Moravians, and am too good for most of the other sagacity needed no instruction to tell which way a boat vagabonds that preach about in the woods. No, no, or a log would drift when the direction of the wind I'm only a hunter, as vet, though afore the peace is was known. As Deerslayer drew nearer and nearer to made, tis like enough there'll be occasion to strike a the land, the stroke of his paddle grew slower, his eyes blow at some of your people. I wish it to be done in became more watchful, and his ears and nostrils almost | fair fight, and not in a quarrel about the ownership of dilated with the effort to detect any lurking danger. Twas a trying moment for a novice, nor was there the encouragement which even the timid sometimes feel when conscious of being observed and commended. He was entirely alone, thrown on his own resources, and was cheered by no friendly eye, emboldened by no encouraging voice. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, the most experienced veteran in forest warfare could not have conducted himself better. Equally free from recklessness and hesitation, his advance was marked by a sort of philosophical prudence, that appeared to render him superior to all motives but those which were best calculated to effect his purpose. Such was the commencement of a career in forest exploits, that afterwards rendered this man in his way, and under the limits of his habits and opportunities, as renowned as many a hero whose name has adorned the pages of works more celebrated than legends simple as ours can ever become. When about a hundred vards from the shore, Deers-

layer rose in the canoe, gave three or four vigorous strokes with the paddle, sufficient of themselves to impel the bark to land, and then quickly laying aside the instrument of labour, he seized that of war. He was in the very act of raising the rifle, when a sharp report was followed by the buzz of a bullet, that passed so near his body as to cause him involuntarily to start. The next instant Deerslayer staggered, and fell his whole length in the bottom of the canoe. A yell-it came from a single voice-followed, and an Indian leaped from the bushes upon the open area of the point, bounding towards the canoe. This was the moment the young man desired. He rose on the instant, and levelled his own rifle at his uncovered foe ; but his finger hesitated about pulling the trigger on one whom he held at such a disadvantage. This little delay probably saved the life of the Indian, who bounded back into the cover as swiftly as he had broken out of it. In the meantime Deerslayer had been swiftly approaching the land, and his own canoe reached the point just as his enamy disappeared. As its move-ments had not been directed, it touched the shore a few yards from the other boat; and though the rifle of his fee had to be loaded, there was not time to sedashed into the woods and sought a cover.

On the immediate point there was a small open area, partly in native grass, and partly beach, but a dense fringe of bushes lined its upper side. This narrow belt of dwarf vegetation passed, one issued immediately into the high and gloomy vaults of the forest. The land was tolerably level for a few hundred feet, and then it rose precipitously in a mountain-side. The trees were tall, large, and so free from under-brush that they resembled vast columns irregularly scattered, upholding a dome of leaves. Although they stood tolerably close together for their ages and size, the eye could penetrate to considerable distances; and bodies where, taking the true current, it would necessarily float of men, even, might have engaged beneath their cover past the point, and be in no further danger of coming with concert and intelligence.

Deerslayer knew that his adversary must be employ-

ed in reloading, unless he had fled. The former proved to be the case, for the young man had no sooner placed himself behind a tree than he caught a glimpse of the arm of the Indian, his body being concealed by an oak, in the very act of forcing the leathered bullet home. Nothing would have been easier than to spring forward and decide the affair by a close assault on his

unprepared foe ; but every feeling of Deerslayer revolted at such a step, although his own life had just been canoe." attempted from a cover. He was yet unpractised in the Deerslayer was not sorry to hear this proposal, for ruthless expedients of savage warfare, of which he knew he felt anxious to join the females, and he took the ofnothing except by tradition and theory, and it struck Thim as an unfair advantage to assail an unarmed foe.
His colour had heightened, his eye frowned, his lips were compressed, and all his energies were collected and ready; but; instead of advancing to fire, he dropped his rifle to the usual position of a sportsman in rea-diness to catch his aim and muttered to himself, unconscious that he was speaking,-

"No, no-that may be red-skin warfare, but it's not a Christian's gift. Let the miscreant charge, and entertained it, the young man averted his look, and then we'll take it out like men; for the canoe he must not, and shall not have. No, no; let him have time to load, and God will take care of the right !"

All this time the Indian had been so intent on his own movements that he was even ignorant that his enemy was in the wood. His only apprehension was, that the canoe would be recovered and carried away before he might be in readiness to prevent it. He had sought the cover from habit, but was within a few feet the forest, in readiness to fire, in a moment. The dis- own body. tance between him and his enemy was about fifty yards, and the trees were so arranged by nature that the line of sight was not interrupted, except by the particular

trees behind which each party stood.

His rifle was no sooner loaded than the savage glane ed around him, and advanced incautiously as regarded the real, but stealthily as respected the fancied position of his enemy, until he was fairly exposed. Then Deers-Tayer stepped from behind his own cover, and hailed

"This-a-way, red-skin; this-a-way, if you're looking for me," he called out. "I'm young in war, but not so young as to stand on an open beach to be shot downlike an owl, by daylight. It rests on yourself whether it's peace or war atween us; for my gifts are white gifts, and I'm not one of them that thinks it valiant to slay human mortals, singly, in the woods."

The savage was a good deal startled by this sudden discovery of the danger he ran. He had a little knowdiscovery of the danger he ran. He had a little know-ledge of English, however, and caught the drift of the lian church at Auckland, namely £59. well, and with groanings solicited help and assistance from the Father of light. Tursting, therefore, in the inspiration

betray alarm, but, dropping the butt of his rifle to the earth, with an air of confidence, he made a gesture of possession of one accustomed to consider no man his superior. In the midst of this consummate acting, however, the volcano that raged within caused his eyes wild beast that is suddenly prevented from taking the

"Two canoe," he said, in the deep guttural tones of his race, holding up the number of fingers he mentioned, by way of preventing mistakes; "one for you-one

No, no Mingo, that will never do. You own neither, and neither shall you have, as long as I can prevent it. I know it's war atween your people and mine, but that's no reason why human mortals 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

"Good!" exclaimed the Indian; "my brother missionary-great talk; all about Manitou.

"Not so-not so, warrior. I'm not good enough for a miserable canoe.

"Good! My brother very young-but he very wise. Little warrior-great talker. Chief, sometimes, in council.'

"I don't know this, nor do I say it, Indian," returned Deerslayer, colouring a little at the ill-concealed sarcasm of the other's manner; "I look forward to a life in the woods, and I only hope it may be a peaceable one. All young men must go on the war-path, when there's occasion, but war isn't needfully massacre. I've seen enough of the last this very night to know that Providence frowns on it; and I now invite you to go your own way, while I go mine; and hope that we may

"Good! My brother has two scalp-grey hair under t'other. Old wisdom-young tongue.

Here the savage advanced with confidence, his hand extended, his face smiling, and his whole bearing denoting amity and respect. Deerslayer met his offered friendship in a proper spirit, and they shook hands cordially, each endeavouring to assure the other of his 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; if mine, I keep.

"That's just, red-skin; though you must be wrong in thinking the canoe your property. Howsever, seein' is believin', and we'll go down to the shore, where you may look with your own eyes; for it's likely you'll object to trustin' altogether to mine.'

The Indian uttered his favourite exclamation of "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 wished to show his companion that he did not fear turning his back to him. As they reached the open ground the former pointed towards Deerslayer's boat, and said emphatically-

"No mine pale-face canoe. This red-man's. No 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 cure he would be exposed to another shot. Under the circumstance, therefore, he did not pause an instant, but bark to speak for themselves. No man ever know'd an to claim it. Here's the seats and the stitching of the Indian to turn off such 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 contrary might have made ill blood atweep us every one having a right to take possession of his own. I'll just shove the canoe out of reach of dispute at once, as the 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, ashore. The savage started at this ready and decided 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 quarrel. Farewell, brother. He go to house in watermuskrat house-Indian go to camp; tell chiefs no find

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 of his arm, without once looking back in uneasiness or distrust, the white man moved towards the remaining canoe, carrying his piece in the same pacific manner, it is true, but keeping his eyes fastened on the movements of the other. This distrust, however, seemed to be altogether uncalled for, and, as if ashamed to have stepped carelessly up to his boat. Here he began to push the canoe from the shore, and to make his other preparations for departing. He might have been thus employed, a minute, when, happening to turn his face towards the land, his quick and certain eye told him at a glance the imminent jeopardy in which his life was placed. The black, ferocious eyes of the savage were glancing on him, like those of the crouching tiger, through a small opening in the bushes, and the muzzle of the fringe of bushes, and could be at the margin of cf his rifle seemed already to be opening a line with his

(To be continued.)

## Dew Zealand.

By the recent arrivals, we have received copies of the Government Gazette, published at Korrorreka, and of the New Zealand Herald published at Auckland, the seat of government, and projected capital of New Zealand ; these papers contain no intelligence of very great importance, but for the satisfaction of our readers, we cull

Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Tre-surer, and the three senior Justices of the Peace, nominated as such in any commission of the peace to be issued by His Excellency the Governor .- Herald.

We cannot avoid noticing the princely sum which has been subscribed by the Honorable W. Short and, Esq.

The election of Directors for the Bank of New Zealand takes place to-day at 12 o'clock. The following gentlemen have offered themselves as candidates, viz: James R. Cleudon M. L. C., Henry Thompson, John Scot, James Busby, and William Wilson Esq.—The latter gentleman, the best accountant in New Zealand, and we may add, one of the best men of business, a favorite

His Excellency, Mr. Shortland, and a select party visited the yatch Albatross on Tuesday, 8th July, and were received by John Blabkett, Esq., the owner. After inspecting this beautiful little vessel and partaking of some refreshments, the party returned to Government House, highly pleased with their visit.—G. Gazette.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Coroners and health officers, in their respective districts .—John Johnson, Esq. M. D., Auckland, William Davies, Esq., M. D., Port Nicholson, John Fitzgerald, Esq.—G. Gazette. Mr. William Wilson sold by auction, on the 7th July, 1841, 25 horses which were imported in the Sourabaya, from Valparaiso, and realised the sum of £647, being an average of nearly £26.

We understand that a sperm whale fishery has been established at Auckland, with a capital of £6,400.—A great demand exists at Auckland for bricklayers, shoemakers, and tradesmen of every description.

We do not believe that, in the History of the British Colonies, any new settlement ever engaged so much attime, so name ous, enterprising, and wealthy a body of emigrants, as those who have established themselves in these Islands .- New Zealand Herald.

List of Government Officers .- Willoughby Shortland, Esq. Colonial Secretary; Francis Fisher, Esq., Attorney General, George Cooper, Esq. Collector of Customs, Treasurer, and Receiver General; Fellon Mathew Esq. Surveyor-General; James. Coates Esq., Clerk to the Councils; George Clerk, Esq., Protector of Aborigines; Henry Tucker, Esq., Colonial Storekeeper; Wm. Mason. Esq.; Superintendent of Public Works; John Johnson Esq.; Superintendent of Public Works; John Johnson, Esq., Colonial Surgeon; David Rough, Ksq., Harbour Master (Auckland); Thomas Paton, Esq. Postmaster. Private Secretary.—Edward Shortland, Esq. M. A. Commissioners of Claims to Grants of Land—Mathew

Richmond Esq. and Edward Lee Godfrey Esq.

Sheriff.—James Coates, Esq. J. P. Registrar.—Robert A. Fitzgerald, Esq. J. P. Health Officers.—John Johnson, Esq. M. D. Auck-land: William Davies, Esq. M. D. Bay of Islands, and John Fitzgerald, Esq. M. D. Port Nicholson.

Scarcity of Labour.—The greatest of the Colonists now is, a steady influx of skilful and industrious labourers and artizans; and, we trust, this pressing want will meet with the attention of the Home Government. Good and steady workmen from the neighbouring settlements and colonies, have discovered that here they meet, inot only with the mest permanent, but the most lucrative occupation; their wages averaging frem 10s. to 15s per day. In almost all the manufacturing towns, and also in many of the rural districts of the United Kingdom, thousands of skilful and industrious people are wanting employ. By a well directed system of emigration, and a proper, but not exaggerated, statement of the prospects of success that await them here, they might be induced, on being provided with a free passage to emigrate to this colony Such measures, with immediate sale of country land, so that agriculturalists may, at once locate as they arrive—will very soon bring the Colony into abundant and profitable production, rendering the necessaries of life cheap and plentiful .- New Zealand Gazette.

### Malta.

### The Importation of seven Jesuits.

Si sparce la voce that seven Jesuits are about to be imported into these islands, who are to establish themselves in San Calcedonio at Floriana, and to carry on an extensive 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 religious dinstruction, they are dispatched in the English interest to counteract the political intrigues of the French Jesuits in the Levant, and the Red Sea. It is possible!!

How far such a scheme has the countenance of Her Majesty's Government we shall not attempt even to conjecture. Governments of all times have endeavoured to meet their 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 from the little tract of the Revd. Mr. Schlienz, entitled-THE LIBERTY OF PUBLISHING IN MALTA.

In the Bull, Domiaus oc redemptor noster, etc. referring to the morals, the ceremonies, and doctrines of the Jesuits, who were the chief cause of the Bull Unigenitus, after a short sketch of the Jesuits, in regard to their rela-tions to the Holy See, and the different means used to pre serve the Society in a state of good morals and orthodox

" But we have observed with grief, that all the means employed, for the remevol of so many and great disturbances and complaints against the Society of Jesus, have remained without effect, and that even the institutions of other Popes, for the restoration of peace in the Church, as from Urban VIII. Clemens 1X. X. XI. and XII. Alexander VII and VIII. Innocent X. XI. XII. and XIII. and Benedict XIV. were ineffectual. These institutions had reference partly to this, that the Jesuits should not mix themselves on their sacred missions with any civil matters, and that they should desist from their hot quarrels and disputes against regulated orders, benefices and communities, in Europe, Asia and America, which they had excited, to the great hurt of souls, and the astonishment of nations They had reference also to their interpretation and practice of certain heathenish ceremonies, which in some places were instituted, or which were rejected in orders, though approved of by the Church; and again they referred to the interpre-tation and application of such 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 the Society of Jesus: Innocent XI. was obliged to forbid them to receive any more canditates, and Innocent XIII. had to threaten them with similar punishment, and Benedict XIV. ordered a visitation to be made in reference to the Society in Portugal. And the Apostolic Epistle of Clemens XIII. our predecessors, who confirmed the Society afresh, and recommended them, has neither brought comfor to the Apostolical See, assistance to the Society, nor any advantage to Christendom. Indeed, under Cleamens XIII there arose still more dangerous and violent storms. The cries and complaints against the Society increased; even dangerous tumults and insurrections 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 Jesuits, as the Kings of Franceh Spain, Portugal, and the two Sicilies, found themselves under the necessity of driving them out, and exiling them from their dominions. However these beloved sons of Christ the following summary:—
LegislativeCouncil.—His Excellency the Governor, the duration, unless the Society also were themselves entirely saw, that this means would not be effectual for any long suppressed. They had already stated their wishes, in this respect, to our predecessors Clemens XIII., his death retarded the issue of this matter. But, such wishes and demands have also reached us.

This matter, however, is both difficult and important; we have taken time to enquire into all things to weigh them the Father of light. Tursting, therefore, in the inspiration 125 days from that half.

and assistance of the Divine Spirit, urged by the zeal of our office to keep peace and quietness in Christendom and to confirm it, and only to root out whatever may be the least injurious thereto,—remarking that the society of James does not bring forth the fruits, for the production of which they were established; nay, that it was almost or entirely impossible to restore the true peace of the Church, as long as they exist.—We dissolve for these weighty reasons, and other causes, with mature consideration, with certain knowledge, and fulness of our Apostolical power the above mentioned Society, suppress them, extinguihstrem, and abrogote them.

"We dissolve all their officers. services, charges, houses schools, colleges, hospitals, store-houses, meeting houses, in whatever province, or under whatever jurisdiction they may be,; their statutes ceremonies, customs, descrees, constitutions, and every power of the generals, the prvincials, the visitors, and other perfects of this Society. We prohibit rescepton into the Novitiate, and the dress of this order.

"For no reason, whoever he may be, as if here and there the necessary requisites had not been observed, or for any other reason, which for the validity of these Breve should have been necessarily expressed, &c. it must never be accused. blamed, questioned, weakened, contended against. brought before the judgement and the restitution into the former state be demanded, but shall be fast unshken and effectual." &c. &c. It is clear that the language of this Bull, against the

immorality of the Jesuits, is much milder than that of purity of a Church, whose spiritual heads, after such a faithful and mild, though still shocking declaration, as the preceding one given of the Order of the Jesuits, none only restore it again as Pope pius VII. has done, in his Bull: "Sollicitudo ominum; but who foster and commend them every where, as the present Pope does? Do they not render by so doing, those dangerous, civil, moral, and religious doctrines, and heathenism ceremonies, so justly condemned by Pope Clemens XIV. part and parcel of their own Church and even worthy of recommendation?—What a pure una-dulterated mixture all this presents of doctrines, of ceremo-nies, of morality! a unity and integrity this indeed, of which we are neither envious, nor at all desirous after. Again: we are atterly confounded by these proceedings of the Popes, the worthy offspring of their doctrine of infallibility in religious matters. If the Breve of a Pope, who has given hlmself so much pains to come at the truth, as Clemens 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 set at nought as his has been by his successor, we dont see with what confidence we can believe their doctrines. If they themselves so glaringly, practically, deny the validity thereof, how can any reasonabl Malta Times, Aug 31. ble man be expected to hold them?

#### Literature.

### Original Article on Literature & Science.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE.

Having kept in London, for a great number of years a daily register of the Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, and Weather, and having continued 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 as a Merchant does his. In other words that a long succession of any one kind of weather or state of atmosphere always was succeeded by an opposite one until the account was balanced and the system of nature was restored to its equipoise. I have little doubt that the same thing may be said of the variation of the compass and all those aberrations of the Heavenly bodies which so much puzzle short sighted man, and may seem to threaten confusion in the perfect frame of the universe. But to return to the balance in the weather; in the beginning of 1816 I thought I could perceive that balance destroyed, and toward the end of July I ventured to predict to many of my acquaintances in Bath, a afterwards, to write that opinion to some of my London friends. That this prediction has been verifyed in these Kingdoms, I believe few will doubt, and that to a degree unknown in the duration of a long life, but the extent of it will best appear by the following account which begins with the month of March 1816, when I returned to this place from a Journey. I have divided my table of days into three. The 1st contains the number of days in each month unquestionably fair. The 2nd contains the doubtful ones, in which in the morning I saw strong marks of rain having fallen during the night. The 3rd contains such days as I saw Rain, Hail, or Snow fall in this place. Owing to an accident which befell my rain gage, I am not able to give the quantity of rain fallen, but am convinced it was much more than falls in common years, which at a medium is about 28 inches in

is city.		
Months fair do	ubtful Hail	, Rain, Snow
March 8	3	20
April12	6	12
May 9		
June 12		
July 2		
August 5		
Sept 6		
Oct 6	. 1	24
Nov 4	5	21
Dec 5		
Jan. 1817 9		
Feb. 1817 3		
to the state of th	TO THE STATE OF TH	

To add to this tremendous list I must say that I do not pelieve that during the 365 days we had 365 hours of sunshine, nor half as many hours of star light; most of the time when it was not raining being obscured by as thick fogs as I used to see in London. Along with all this the wind was unusually stormy, indeed more so than I ever saw it in the course of a long life now protracted to above three fourths of a century.\* During all this time the Barometer, has been most unusually variable; but higher than usual, the state of the weather considered. The Thermometer shewed less heat in the Summer, and more in the Winter, than usual on an average, and the Hygrometers more moisture in general. The spring was a very late one, nearly two months at first and near one month afterwards than the year before. Vegetable productions were not as good as usual; fruits did not

(a) Sixty eight Jesuits authors had been enumerated as having taught the lawfulness of murdering kings. \* I find also that in going round the mariner's compass from the S. E. by E. and N. to the N. W. the wind blew but

Government of Maharashtra

ripen well, apples pulled in proper time, withered afterwards and all fruits even not house ones were without their usual flavour. Grain was much deteriorated, and lessoned in quantity, flesh not as good as usual, and corn I thought first altered, but this I mention with hesitation, as the feelings of an old person become always less acute; this change however takes place but slowly.

The consequence of this deplorable state of the weather have been more extended distress than I believe this country ever knew, and it is to be feared that we are not at the end of our miseries, as all history shews great sickness and mortality is an unavoidable consequence of scarcity and dearth of good provisions; the poor it is true are the first sufferers, but are the rich to expect total immunity when maladies and infection is floating universally around them That the supreme goodness, who is more merciful to us than we are to one another, may avert such dismal consequences must be the sincere prayer of every well disposed Christian. I must now aknowledge that I lear we have not come to the end as yet of this distempered state of the Atmosphere? but as this idea depends upon a surmise that is originally caused by the chemical action of the amazing quantity of gunpowder that has been exploded during the last 25 years; in which time I verily believe as much has been exploded as has been since the first invention of that destructive powder and as I well know this idea will be resisted, I shall not dilate upon it, until furnished with more convincing proofs from Authors and experiments than I am yet master of. I

As I am mentioning gunpowder, I shall just say that I believe it to be like the Greeus ignis of Antiquity. Take that celebrated composition as given by Gancivollus in his second book, page 288, rerum memorabilium sec. deperditarum, from Robertus Valturius, 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 675. Here is the receipt in Gancivollus's own words. Nit bullitio, saligni carbonis, salis ardentis aqua vitae, sulphuris, picis, The irisque cum molis\* æthiopum lanæ filo,& Camphora of Baptista Porta and others have given the use of the same, 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 Gunpowder; we also may conjecture the same thing from the tremendous effects ascribed to it.

only beg leave to mention that Earthquakes and Volcanoes

seem to have an effect somewhat similar.

As I have several Hygrometers, which give me satisfaction I beg leave to describe those which seem to me the most accurate. These are two different enes, placed close together-The first is the common circular one, with the satin board Index, which is usually affixed to wheel Barometers. This I find to be extremely delicate and sensible; but this very sensibility is the cause of a defect in it which may often mislead-This 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 half the circle, we may be led to believe that it has gene one way, when it has in reality moved the direct contrary; and when it has moved much more than half the circle, we will always suppose that it has moved the direct contrary way to its real motion. To obviate this fallacy, I have contrived another, which answers completely. Along some brass pullies, I have a linen cord, about 60 feet long, which plays back or forward in a room near 20 feet across. This cord at the one end hangs down, where is attached a square weight proportioned to the strength of the cord. As this weight would move round when the cord tightened or relaxed, this motion is completely prevented by a round deal rod fastened in the hole, which attaches the cord to it. This rod answers also another most necessary purpose, th part of it most distant from the weight being sharpened to a point, moves perpendicularly along a line marked exactly with half inches and numbered; which shews to a certainty to the tenth of an inch how much the weight has moved. The range of this Hygrometer I find by experience to be above 15 inches, and it serves to a certainty to point out the motion of the other. According to my Hygrometers the moistest time in the year is always in Autumn before the fires are lighted in my Library, where they are placed; and the dryest time is in the spring 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 room where there is a fire, if a door be opened the flame of a candle placed in the doorway; if near the top, goes outward; if in the middle, ascends perpen. dicularly; if near the bottom, comes inward. I know it has also been asserted that a ship sunk in the Mediterranean, has risen up in the Atlantic, which occurrence can only be explained by an under current moving a contrary way to the upper one, which is known to always move from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. To set this point at rest I presume to recommend the following experiment. 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 swim some inches above the surface of the sea, after attaching a cord of sufficient length to reach more than the bottom of the sea in the Strait, which must be sounded there in order to know its depth accurately. Let this board be sharpened at the two ends as much as possible, so as to hinder its motion in the water very little indeed. Let also a round parcel of corkwood be made to inclose such a quantity of lead as shall upon exact computation be found to be of the same specific gravity as the sea water at that depth must be, in which computation the resistance of the cord at its various depths must also be accurately estimated. One end of the cord must then be fastened to the round mass of cork and lead and the other end to one end of the metal keel attached to the flat board, which keel should be as long as the board itself on the upper edge of the board, swimming out of the water, but at the end opposite to that where the cord is affixed, a small vane should be fitted, raised a few feet from the water, by a slender rod of wood; this vane should be of the colour most visible in that sea, and should turn with the gentlest gale of wind, so as to afford little obstruction to the motion of the wood. The apparatus being thus prepared a calm day should be chosen, and being placed in a boat with several others attending, 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 strongest; the spot being accurately marked out by the headland when the cord is all run off, the wooden frame and vane is then to be gently launched into the sea, and its course to be distinctly 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 resistance from the flat sharp board and vane; for hire the opposite actions of the water on the cord will counterbalance each other. If there be no opposite under current the little boat and vane will be seen to move into the Mediterra-

I hope I shall not be accounted too presuming if I venture to give an occurrence 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 house where I lodged, which was on the grand canal close to the Prialto, that high or spring tides often rose 5 feet, and that in the month of November they often rose from 6 to 7 feet; and I was assured by others of the same fact. Now the Adriatic, having no communication with the ocean, but through the Mediterranean, which is asserted by every one, I believe, to have no tides (a fact that Sir William Hamilton assured me he had ascertained at Naples by many years experiments, and which to my own trials appeared also true,) I know not how the tides in the Adriatic can be accounted for. Add to this that the tides at Venice rise 4 times in about 24 hours, and fall as often; the regularity of which I myself saw. I know that some travellers assert that the tides at Tonquin rise but once in the natural day; and others have told us that the tides in the Euripus rise at least 4 times in the same; but of this last fact we may be inclined to doubt from the disagreement about it of Mela, Seneca, Strabo, Pliny, Livy, Antiphilus, Claudian and Statius. I beg to submit all this to persons conversant in 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 rivers that they rise most. Is this agreeable to the law of Hydraulics? Does it not seem to shew that the attraction of the lead has a considerable influence in raising the tides near Venice, the Adige and the Po, two great rivers whose current is consantly one way, at the rate of perhaps 5 or more miles an thour have their estacary. These 2 Rivers perhaps pour more 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 Virgil and Sidonias, and extolled by many antients. It appears to me that these 2 rivers were formerly called by the same name, and estimated only as one.

Unpublished MS. by the late Dr. Sims, of Bath.

### Shipping in the Barbour.

	Names.	Agents.	ror	Lo Sail.
i	A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Nov.
	Repulse	Forbes & Co	London	Despatch.
	Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London	Despatch.
ij	Dorothy	Davtd Sasson		Despatch.!
2	Sarah	Grey & Co	London	Despatch.
	Samuel	Dirom, carter & co	London	STATE OF THE PARTY.
	John McLellan		London	1st Nov.
	Reliance	Remington & Co	London	1st Dec.
ď	Athol	Skinner & Co	Liverpool	Despatch.
			Liverpool	
		G. S. King		
		Fuster & Co		
		W. & A. Graham & co		
	Phoenix	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Liverpool	Despatch.
	Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde	125th inst.
	Cecelia		France	Desnatch.
		Ritchie, Steuart & Co		
	Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
d	Lord Elphinstone	Frith & co	Calcutta	Despatch.
	Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Biccajee		
	Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & co		4.87 P.M.
	Augusta	C. Cowasjee & co	13.73.00	A CONTRACTOR
	Tilverstone	B. & A. Hormusjee	1	A 4 31
d		Dirom, Carter & co		
	Bombay Castle	J.Jecjeebhoy, sons & co		
	Forth	Carolina de la caroli	BELL SECTION	STATE WHEN
ì				
		Foster & Co		
	Hierinson	Higginson & Cardwell	MARK STREET	13/11/21/83
	Abeona	B. & A. Hormusjee	I	
	Chieftain	I	4	1
	Strabane	W. Nicol & co		Water Land
		41.48.1018.430		

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Victoria, Enterprize, Auckland Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee, Palinurus, and Tigris, Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord
Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley,
Dowlut Pursand, Ruby, Cadena.

French—Man of War Favourite.

Portuguese--Brig Quatro de Abril and Brig Tres Irmaos.

# Fessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
	Skinner & Co	do.	1st Aug.
*Malabar	Foster & Co	do.	23d July.
*Childe Harold	Dirom Carter & Co		26th Aug.
*Bombay	Foster & Co	do.	
*Tasso	. Poster & co	do.	18th June
Reaper	ACCUMANTAL STREET	do.	TOUL A
*Anonyma	. Remington & co		12th Aug.
*Token		do.	3d Sept.
Edinburgh	Eglinton, Maelean & Co.	do.	20th Sept.
Francis Spaight	Forster & co	do.	8th Sept.
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In Sept.
Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonpert	Frith & co	Liverpool	14th Aug.
Mertoun	Me., Brownrigg & Co	do.	19th June.
William Pirrie		do.	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	15th July
	mile the second of	do.	25th Aug.
Caledonia.	1	do.	4th Aug.
Princess Charlotte.	Pollexfen, Milne & co	bo.	10th Aug.
Queen Victoria	Skinner & co	do.	loth Aug.
Montague	W. & T. Edmond & co	do:	15th July.
Clansmun		do.	23d July.
Christiana	Transcription of the second		19th Aug.
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	19th Aug.
Woodman		do.	7th Aug.
Corea	Gillanders, Ewart & co	do.	5th Sept.
Lancaster	Higginson and Cardwell.	do.	27th Scpt.
Shakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & co	do.	
Lady Clifford	Foster & co	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee	do.	15th Sept.
Hindoostan	W. Nicol & co	do.	In Sept.
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
	Maevicar, Burn & Co	do.	26th June.
Brilliant	Frith & co	do.	20th July.
Thistle	Prida & Co	do.	
Aqueda		do.	19th July.
St. Vincent	**********		17th Aug.
Wave	the state of the s	do.	24th Aug.
Glasgow	Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	15th Sept.
Margaret Pollock	Eglington, Maclean & co.	do.	10th Sept
anarkshize		do.	In Sept.
Mavis		China	THE WELL
ydia	Grey & Co	Aden	
Sir John Harvey	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Aden	
Cilblains	Eglington, Maclean & co.	Calcutta	13.
Maria	Maevicar, Burn & co	do.	the open
W.Nicol	W. Nicol & co	Australia	
Mnarch	CHECK TO STATE OF THE	Madras	ago carrie
Manufell	THE REPORT OF THE PERSON	SUDT. W. BUT WA	THE WORLD
	******************	A	Bright Strady beauty to

\* Have sailed by the latest account.

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From Southampton (Oriental, Capt. J. Soy 1673 450	á
lst of every month (Great) Liverpool, Capt. J. R   1540 464	1
Building at Liverpool, ( Hindoostan	ä
for the Ladian Seas.   Bentinck	
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4 P. M 700 260	lo
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		STORY OF THE PERSONS			(å)	199				2d Cabin.				
	( Alexandria		5.1						£46	10			£30	15
England and														
and the second	(Gibraltar .						. 7.	٠.	20	10	3		14	5
Gibraltar and	f Alexandria								. 26	. 0	2		16	
	Malta								1:	10			8	15
Malta and Alex	andria				18			11	. 15	10	1.	46	8	5
* Steame	rs every ter	0	lav		h	tu	700	m	M	alta		m	1 G	0-

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Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age. | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr | 5th yr | 6th yr | 7th y 30 | 164 | 171 | 1711 | 189 | 197 | 1105 | 111 Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives. Age. | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 Prem. | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 8 6 | 19 1

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Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign mates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

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At a MEETING of Governors, held in Craven-street on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases. of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for

inquiry.
Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and
228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report. B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co,) £ 4 0 0 2 0 0 W. L.....A. 2 0 0 G. L. P......A.
The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry

(per Treasurer)..... 25 0 0 Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)..... Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford 25 0 0 

Esq. (per Treasurer)...... Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer) .....

50 0 0 Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half. Year's Dividend on I,000l. Three per

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JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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