#  



## DAIIS:

## bumbir <br> THURSDAY, OCIOBER $7,1841$. <br> CMM1TE

| Vol. Lim. |  |
| :---: | :---: |


| Eggpt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar,and Malta, carrying Her Majestys Mails and despatches under contraet with the Lords Comand despatches uuder contraet. with the Lords Comnew line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the Ist of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alezandria about the 20th to the 25 th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 daye, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar. <br> Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine: <br> Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerfal Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances. <br> Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding. in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail steam packets, and may thus visit Algeciras, \&e., joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar. <br> Full directions for Travellers by this new andimproved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed. <br> N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced. <br> The following rates of fare include a table with wines, \&ce., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality <br> Rates of Fare. <br> $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { B. M. Willcox... } \\ \text { A. Anderson....... } \\ \text { F. Carleton....... }\end{array}\right\}$ Managing Directors. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

 UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNALMariner's chronicle,
To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.
HE more en ightened Members of the Uncovor
nanted Service have lonk been aware, that a nanted Service have long been aware, that a
Journal for the parpose of representing wheft interests
is a highly desiderated object. All is a highly desiderated object. All other branches
under Gorerument fortunately possess a mertium by under Goreiument fortunately possess a medium by
which their grievances are exposed to public view. which their grievances are exposed to public view.
It is, therefore, snocep;rible hut of little doubt, that
if those services have thus experienced the beneficial if those services shave thusexperienced the beneficial effects of pubbicity. the Uncovenanted may in like
manner, confidently expect a sinilar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the
presiding authorities will be constrained to open some presiding authorities will be constrained to open some
new soarces lor its employment. Affuire connected new soorces lor its epployment. Affuire eonnected
with India are now deeply engrossin. the attention with India are n nw deeply engrossing the attention
of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to he
releaved fion that thratiom to which it has hitherto been son ungener ously subbiected. No cause can pro-
duce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectaaly than firm yet respectful public represinia-
tions. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this aiject, and we would desire to irapress upon our brethren of the Uoe venanted, that un'ess they also
be " up and doing, the cause that we shall have ocbe " up and doing, the cause that we shall have oce
casiou to advocate will he much weakened, and the period of our pieifectly enjoying the ryshts and pri-
vileges of British Sutjects, much pincrastinated. vileges of British Snthjects, much pincrastinated.
The Shipping interest wik invàiable aneet with The Shipping interest wilk invaitable infet with our
hest attention, and, in order to make this branch of our hest atterition, and, in order to make this banch of our
Journal more comp ets, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of , ffew able writers. We porpose also
rendering the Mainer'; Chronicle the orgat of the renderink the Mariner, Chronicle the orgat of thie
Pilot Service, and, foom what we tave nonesthat widely tearnt, this arranyement will be highiy accep. table to that meritotious body.
The Uncavenanted Service Journal and Mariners
Chronicle will be pinted on a concenient sizea sheet in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan con temporaider: The Subscriptien is fixed at 4 Re . per Month: 10 Rs. Per Quarter: 40 Rs, Per Annuin, ar 9 Rs. pet Quarter and 34 Rs. por Auuum, pay.
able in advance. Teltallah.

INDKAN TNTEKMIGENCEF.

## Morth wetest 3 robinces.


Calcutta.
The Golconda.

## 










## The Vernaculars.












 lar teacting, in regard to this oery land, is certainly moost
remartable, and the more so, in as mach as Mr James Prin-
sep, aid the Honi. F. Turnour have readered it it probable ep, aid the Hon F. Turnour have rendered it probaple
hati Buddhism was propagated amoog Hindoos with even kirt) than the author suyposed. The Buddah propagan-
dists, it should seem, wed chiefly the lidian Prakrits or dists, it should seem, wesed chiefly the lidian Prakits, or
provincial dialects, for the furtherance of the great trask im
posed on them, and which they so suceesfally achieved, of rooting out the enrrors of this Jain. Now, int ithene dialects
could be foffienty used for the diffusion of so difficult a knowledge as that in question, is it nt absurd to deny
their efficiency for the difutusion of the ptain practical know
ledge of sober Europe, which eschews wholly those transcea: ledge of sober Europ
dencies thatare the d
what creed they will
The passage we allude to is as follows:
4. With regard to India, though Buddh
ed totally from the continent for some ages, there can be dispear no doubt that it loug divided the empire of opinion nearly
equally with Brahmanism. Nor, if we oonsider that Bud
dhjom proclaimed the equality of all men and women in dhem proclaimed the equality of all men and women in
the sight of God, that it denounied the impious pretensions of the most mischievous priesthood the world ever saw, and
thant it inceacculated a pure syytem of practical morailty, can
we deny that the inpovation/ was as advantageous to the

 selves, and by
common interes

## Afghanistan

LT. COL POGSONIS HISTORICAL RESEARCHES To the Editor of the India Review. StR,- *To properSunskrit appellation of Deacalion
is Deva cala yavana: the words cala yavana being pronounced Calyun or Calijun, signifying the devotiring
yavana, or time-the deljurer of ali things. Tempus
edax rerum. Deo Calyun is represented in the Purana as a most powierful prinee who lived in the western Camboja
Sasna,
lithe $G$
Sasng, The Grek historians are not agreed about Deucalion
nor the region in which the food happened which bears his name. The prevailing opinion is that it was
in the country about Parnasus. Some affirm him to have peen a Syrian, and others, a native of India, when
they intimate him to have been a son of Prometheus, Hhey intimate him to have been a son of Prometheus,
Fho ived near Cabul and whose eavewas जsited by
Alexander and his Macedonians. It is called in the Puranas Garndast, han or the place of the eagle, and is
situated near the town called Shibi in Major Rennels map pramathasi, betterir, was situated near Bappen, In Sunskrit Vamian, to the North West of Cabul.
In an account, recently published, of the British on In an account, recently published, of the British on
the Hindoo Koosh, is mentioned the ralley of Bamee-
an, as follows: "In this, valley we firs" saw the excavaztions in the hill side, for which Bameean and its neigh-
bourthood have so jong been celebrated ; but they appeared to be used here more as granaries and store
houses for dried forage for the winter consimption than as hâbitations, Thence a path-way across the hills Summit of the pass (called Kushi) is a table land
-
 Pearance, being of every known colour, except that
which is becoming either to a hill or a mountain, name-y-d green: their shapes are various and fantastic, and
rop, blue, yellow and brown, are the colours they delight in, sometimes in stripes, ilike those of the rainbow
running at a small angle with the horizon, while other ruming at a mall angle with the horizon, while other
hinls are to be seeen thusu vaiousity the esame regegarity, I beliere they are composed of
indurated clay -the detachment next day pursued its march up the valle -and encamped close to the cele
brated images of Bameean $\#$. Doo Calyum, whoresided at Chiznee, defeated Crish-
na in serenteen Dloody battles, and compelling him to have recourse to treachery. was himself defeated in
the eightoenth entagement and
Puranas, obliged to ty to the neighbourring to mountains,
 sus, ${ }_{\text {crishna }}$ after the defeat of Calyun desolated his oountry with fire and swor, callod in Sunsirit Pralaye which may be effocted by water fire, famine, pestilence
and war ; but in the vilgar dialeets Pralaye signifies only a flood, or inundation.
It is possible, therefore It is possibe, therefore, under the uncertainty of the
time and place of Deuealions food that mat may have
been metaphorical, in alusion to the land having, as been metaphorica, in allusion wo the land havigs, as
we expressit, been delhed with bood.
Some hironologers have made Deucalion cotempo-
 years beforer Christ. Nooat came out of the ark anno-
nundi 1657 and died in 2006; consequently 349 years mundi
atter the
Prom and
flod $\dagger$
Prometheus was she son of Japetus, 5 who can be no
oher than the Sunskrit Jyaputi or yypti, the son of of Satyavaman or Noah, and ifso Prometheus was his
grandson-and Deucalion hlis freat grandson: but lrome writers apply yhan e name of frometheus 0 Noan,
because he is said to have stole Jupiter's fire, by which shingerstood the knowe ge of God and heavenly Mrira, siinnifining torers to of the Pramathesa, a trite
senses, and in that eharacter is said to have formed five senses, and
race on.
Theopheras
To Propmethastus expounds the invention of fire ascribe
 stealing Jupiter's fire meant, that the knowedge of
trometheus extended to the stars and other heavenly Promet
bodises.
Byt
top of top of Caucasus, while his entrails were deroured by sires he had to investigate the nature, motions and
influences of the heavenly bodies; for it is said $+\|$ Ideo influences of the heavenly bodies; for it is said It ICeo
altissimum ascendisse Caucasum at sereno celo lon-

 tings and risings of the stars.\#. He ridiculed the Givis
and deceived Jupiter by sairificing two bulls filing their skins, one with they bacrinecing and tho other with
the flesh and asked him which he prefered. Jupiter chose the bones and from that time priests were or-
dered to burn the whole victiss. To punish Prome-
thens theus and the rest of mankind Jupiter took away fire
from the earth. but the on of Jopetus slimbed the
hearens by the assistance of Mineras stole hearens by the asistance of Minerra, stole fire from
the ehariot of of the sun, which provoed
Jupiter to make a woman of clay, and giving her ife, sent ther $t 0$
Prometheus with a bo of the richest and most valu able presents. Prometheus, who suspected Juplee
took no notice of Pandora or herbox, but made hi
brot brother Epimetheus marry her From the valuabl
presens, heo woonan was samed Pandora, fromit inti
mating mating, that she had received eiery necessary gift it a multitude of evils and distempers which disperssed
over the worla, and have never since ceased to onflict the human race. Hope alone remained in the box
and possessed the power of easing the labours of man
 of Life, 6 Promethens predicted to Deacalion the
flood whine would happen in his time and instructe him to provide for his safety by preparing a vessel
which LLecian calls Cibotium, anid others larnax or an
urk. ark. His having sent forth a dore to ascertain the
decrease of the waters has led to the impression that this flood would have been identical with the genera
delage, if it did not so much differ in regard to time. Goropius Becanus in his Indo Scythia thinks Noa
built the ark near the mountains of Caucasis becaus hey furnished the best cedars and their nivers th Weans of convesing them,
of the east, and probably near the spot where it rest
d, for it had no mast nor sail during heary rain, there appears no reason to suppose it thing afterwards that Ill God made a wind to pass
upon the earth and the waters ceased? "I may thence apon the earth and the waters ceased the maty thence
be gathered that during the fall of the waters, there
was was, neither storm nor wind, and consequantily the the
ark could not have moved far from its original posi
tion. ${ }_{\text {tion. }}^{\text {This }}$
This is rendered more probable from it having, as is
supposese, had fundum planum or a flat bottom, and supposed, had fundum planum or a fat bottom, ond
therrfore was not adapted like a ship to out through the wares The Hebrews called this kind of vessel Thebet, and the Greeks Larnax whence some say the mount tin
of Panasus derived their more ancient t mame of Par
nasus
tupercoros fids sthe word Parmasus to have no ofin-
ity with Greek, and think it derived from the Hebrew Nahas signifying auguration and divination,
The first Bachus, namely Noah, was
The ifrst Bachus, namely Noah, was surnamed he hills of Paropanisuswhere ine ark rested ** Nise or Bacchus who was educated there by the yymphs of
that place and received the name of Dionsyius being hat place and treceived the narime of Dionysis, , being
the name of his father and the place of his oducation The God made this plaee the seat of his empire and the capital of the conduered nations of the east. Din-
docrus his third and ourth bok hat hiven long
account of the birth of this God at Nisa and of his


A coity named Nysa was on the top of mount Par-
nasus and saceded to B Bechus. As the God of rintage
and drinkers. he is represted with vine and iyy
leaves. The Panther is sacred to him, beccuse in tiris leaves. The Panther is sacred to him, beceuuse in hit
expedition to the east he was eoverew with the
that beast. The
The festivals of Bacer
 Greece by Danæus, It is certain that the Greeks
borrowed the name of their vaunted Theban Bacchus
otherwise called Dionysius from Baechus having formerty been written Boarchus t and
more anciently Noarchus ; the N having been chang
ed to B. It more anciently Noarchus ; the N having been chang
ed to B. It is considered the more probable, as i
cannot be doabted that Noah was the first cannot be doabted that Noah was the first planter o
the vine after the flood; and it was of Noah, the firs ancient Bacchus, of whom the fables mentioned by
Dindorus were devised. He was also named N ysen from the mountain of Nysa in India, where the Grecian Bacchus never came, whatever the Greeks may
have feigued, and the mountains of Nysa join those of Parapanisus on which the ark rested. $\ddagger$
$\S$ When Alexander invested Nysa, the

swim, what a wretch am 1 that I did not learn to
hord it with his shield in his
hand when Amdassadors came with an offer to capi-
tulate. H. He then removed to a n neighbouring hill
on the top of which were Gardens filled with delicious on trits and vines dedicated to Bacchus, to whom he
fruin made feasts for ten days.
Mr. Elphinstone inform
Mr. Elphinstone intorms us that the people of Af-
ghanistan beieve the Ark to haverested on the high
peak called Tukht-i-Soleemaun or the Thre peak called Tukht--i-Soleemaun or the Throne of So-
lomon. IT The Thaht has an altitude of 1 deg. 60 gives a perpendicular height of $12,831^{* *}$ feet. The
range ot Sooleemaun commences at the lotty mouna tain which hasemaerived the namene of Sufed Kohy, or or the
white mountain from the show with whigh it is always covered.
The Soleem nam singuli sermdnes, syllabe, aspices et puncta in
divina scriptura plena sunt sensibus. In the scrip tures, the least dififerenene may mot me om the scrip-
every speech, syllable, note or accent is replete ; for
onith meaning. Noah came, from the east to Sh shinaar, we must not
credit authors, whild redit authors, who write by hearsay, and report ' not
fertur' and 'ut dicitur' like Berosus and Damascenus withour having examined and Nicholaus place where the Ark rested after the flood. It thete
fore grounded in the fore grounded in the east; whence came the first
knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first
instructor, and thence -and due east fromem Shinaar, and in in the same the eatith Therefore the Ark rested $\mathbf{g}$ grapes and the best wines. which were called by Moses, Ararat and by others taurus, and notin the north west as Berosus hat pre-
tended. It was consequently in the genial east, were Noah rested, planted the vine and tilled the the ground
placuit vero Noscho agriculture stadim landa ipse ominium peritissimus esse $d$ que rem sua ipsius lingua ish-Adamath (hoc est) telhusbandry pleased Noar, in the knowledge and order therefore, in his that he excelled all men, and was in the earth, demonstrating that he was mon
that he settled in his dest livered from the Ark, and that he there planted his vineyard, where the growth of the vine was spontane-
ous, before there was any distribution of the world among his children.
(To be continued.)

On the Manufacture of Salt in India. the Metropolis has the attention of the Medieal Board works, samples of carhonate of magnesie, nesia, and muriatic acid, prepared in the laboratory of the Honourable Company's Dispensary, from bittern supplied examination, these articles prepared from the impurities in common salt, their manufacture in conjunction with it, must be attended with a corresponding improvement in the quality of that article itself, consequently we learn from the
paper under review that it was suggested, that inguiry should be instituted as to whether maguesia, sulphate of soda, and potash might not be manufactured here, instead of being supplied from Europe. From the experiments we learn that not less than 18 tons of these articles are imported from
Europe. The quantity of sulphate of magnesia and $\lim ^{e}$ Europe. The quantity of sulphate of magnesia and $\mathrm{lim}^{\mathrm{e}}$
appear to vary from two to five per cent in some of the varieties of English sea salt, these impurities do not appear The following is, according to sery
The following is, according to Mr. James Patton, Assist-
ant to the Salt Agent, the native method of making salt
in the Calcutta $A$ gency. The sea in the Calcutta Agency. The sea water during spring tides
is permitted to flow over a portion of ground levelled for is permitted to tlow over a portion of ground levelled for
the purpose, to allow the earth be impregnated with salt;
the three highest tides are ussally sufficient, and as soon as the ground has become dry again, the earth and salt soon
scraped together aud placed in heaps. The salt and earth are then put intoa filter constructed of straw, and washed with sea water
the brine from the filter pases into a hole dug for the purpoes, and plastered the fither passes into a hole ding for the purpose, Fron this the liquor is beice in
mall earthen vessels placed like a toney smallearthen vessels placed like a honeycomb, ong vessel
being attached to the other. This mettod is followed in
Bithirtuing salt works. In other salt works, called
 in the
is bunn
other,
othat the
in both inat the one makes moen wood are barnt niagt, and and day, so the guality of the salt
in both cases is supposed to be the
all forme.
 that remanas, is placed in baskets for the purpose of drain-
ing. In the Sunderbuns where the manufacture of satit is
carried on, the lands are so low, that pits could not be carried on, the lands are so low, that pits could not be con-
veriently employed, at least withou exensive works to
guard against inumdation. The native method, although
purhaps somewhut perhaps somewhat tedious and expensive, is wery sithople,
and py takimg advantage of its variations, as well as of its
different stages different stages, important varieties of sale might be pro-
duced, which would answer for which the common salt is duced, which would answer for which the common ssit is
unift, It would be very desirable, for instance, to mark the
difference between the Baharbung and the Tuffaul salts. The interruption of the fires in in the and the case, Tuffoul the salts.
tinuede evaporation in the onther, it is ataral to suppose,
might produce some difference in the character of the selt
 ajom
The following Table exhibits the result of different salts in
general use in Bengal :As the quantity of sulphate in the Calcutta bittern is pro-
portionally small, sulphurie caid, or some sulphate, must be
added to form the sulphate of magnesia.














As. Ree vol. I. Wilford.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE．

з5以



## fenalras．

## 3／inssar Punishment Drills－


 hise been reeeived from the Home Government direct－
ing that the Batteries of Foot Artilley antatahed to
Field Forces and at Frontier Stations be in futuredrawn



## Lieut Mudie－

 Cavalry．This casualty promotes Corret J． J ．
GRgGoas to Lieutenant．－Athensum Sept， 28.

  It is impossible report all the particulars． fathom the dispositions of the bar
barians ；and it is right to presang in
fence，
 or remissness；wait until after the begroarian ships hare har
retired，then quuickly resume poosession of the forts，and
guard and mainain the important possessioks and such
like places． like places．
Build new
beat
Build new and strong forts，and put the old in the
beat possible state of deteuce．1f the English barba－
rians evine any disposition to be prond and domineer－
ing then the troops should be led ing then the troops should be led on to exterminat．
then ；for it must not be，because favour has stowed on them，that their extortions in all matters
should be unopposed． should be unopposed．
Here is a supplemont


1 order Ke sud E imbeediately bo depate offieers for
the ppecial purpose of exammining cearly，to tranquillize
sooth，and compassionate the people sooth，and compassionate the people，As thanquine is stor
ed up in the provinciail traesiry $2,800,000$ taeis weight of
silver，I order that arrangements be made for the hong meiver，I order that arrangements be made for the hong
merchants to replace it by instalentents in suceessive
years ；permit no specious delass．Ialso order that when
methods．of management have been consulted and termined upon，that they se carriod into effoct．
Forward this efiet at the rate of 600 lo day Porward this edict at the rate of 600 lo a day，a
order allmen quickly to inform themselves of ite co
tonts：Respect this．
faxilitarn Arribals ano Ebepartures． Oct．6th．－Bt．Major RRiv
from Desa
from Desa
Do．do．－Captain Tweedall，Ist Lancers from Ditto．
Do．2nd，Ditto Seobie，Stafi from Ditto． Do．2nd，－Ditto Seobie，Staff from Ditto．
Oct．Sth．－Assistant Surgegse W．I．Cameron，to


To Correspondents．

siteasures，not fiten．＂

## THIE GAZ运TPR

Thursday，Ootober 7， 1841.
We have to announce in our Shipping In－ telligence the arrival here yesterday of the Bombay Castle，Captain Baxter，from China， 16 th July．She brings 17 Chests of Trea sure for the Merchants here－Passengers－ S．Viegas．
We have letters from Quettah，to the 14th ultimo which mention that General Brooks purposed proceeding at once down the river from Sukker direct to Bombay．
From Delhi we have the weekly supple． ment which mentions that letters had been received from Cabool to the 12th September containing an account of an attack uizan Lieutenant Waller of the drtillery who was attacked by three men，and narrowly escap． ed with his life．Such is the state of inse－ curity in Cabul that it is considered unsafe to leave Camp unarmed．

 The advaniee guard of the 2 d Grenamiers anrived in See Sak
kur some days before our correspondent＇s letter，dated the 20 th，but the rest of the party were still on the way．
The Dawk between Sukkur and Guetta now occupie ten days，and a d delay is ofken and ceused of of a day occupiee
by horsemen on predatory excursions stopping the Dawk bearer，and not anredatory excuarsions stopping thim to proceed for some hours．
The River inundations are now gradually disappearing The River inundations are now gradually disappearing
and it is supposed the Indus will not rise again this season
－Altho＇plentiful at times，the fow of water has been －Altho plentiful at times，the flow of water has been
unequal and uncertain，which has made many of the crops
inferior．The Scinde agriculturists only cultivate their ground alu rnately，leaving the tract of one year＇s produc
ion follow the next，and thus great waste of ground oc curs ，certainly not made up for by acquired improvevement
in the land．The nights and moraings in Sicine are now
said to be delightfally cool，but the das semdi said to be delightfully cool，but the days remain hot，a
they willdo until about the 15th of October，after which period no danger or inconvenience will be felt by traveller
from exposure to the heat Oum exposure to the heat．If is expected that Majo
Outram will bring a considerable force into the Plains on
his return from Khelat，but what troops will his return from Keilat，but what troops will a a comp o
him seems not at present known．The scarcity of forag him seems not at present known．The searcity of forate
alone above the pass would render this measure advisable
aven if the troops are neither withdrawu nor required for immediate serrice，for the expence of both forage and sup
plies will every day be more severely felt． plies will every day be more severely felt．
The appointment of Sir Wm．McNaghte to the Gover

norship of Bombay seems to give very general satisfaction | norship of Bombay sems to give very general satisfaction |
| :--- |
| in Seinde；the more so，as our troops will be happy to |
| have one at the head of aftairs so thoroughly conversaut | with the armamentead character．and climataugh of the conversant

to the $N$ ．W．，now occupied by British Troops，as is the to the $N$ ．W．，now oo
late Envoy at Cabool．
Our letters from Sha
Our letters from Shawl of the 10th September inform
us that the young Khan had come to Quetta，where he us that the young Khan had come to Quetta，where he
had been most oordially received by the Political Agent．
－The youth seemed delighted with his reception，and had lost all his nervous apprehension，appearipg what h
reall in，an amiable，intelligent，and tractable lad．－A fee
days after this news siven


 probable that he woold accompany Major Outram to the
Prains．We are informed also，that Lieut．Walle was
robbed to a considerable extent in coming down the Pass．

and the sea is willingly yielding her daily offering of thou－
sands and ten thousinds of her living tribes，to meet the
daily recurring wants of the tribes of mmo Look at that fieet of little tribes of now gliding past the win－
dow where write，their white high peaked sisis gleaming in
the sun，and their hardy half clotbed the sun，and their hardy half－clothed cerves seated in groups
along their sides．They are returning well rewarded for the
toil of nightly fill
 of old，we have toiled all night and have taken nothing，for
they are trieghted with the rich produce which the teeming
ocean has so aboudautly yielded to their labour．And see，as ochey approach the beach，a cerowd of cooley women and others
eeagerly rushing with their basket，to earn their brea by
bearing the freight to bearig theshing with their baskets，to eara their bread by
bearing the appointed market whence it is
dispersed to become the food of thousands．And thus the
sea yields to dispersed to become the food of thousands．And the the
sea yields to many the means of thbour，and supplies their
wanter And this is not a mere solitary instance to be seen
at one particular spot and no where else－at every port，and at one particular spot and no where else－at every port，and
town，pand little village，along our whole line of coast，and
not on ours only，but almost on every populated coast of not on ours only，but almost on every populated coast of
the world，is sthe same buys scene exhibited，and weare at
ouce taught what must be the inlimitale treasure of the
deep，and what the bounty of that Beneficent Hand which furnishes the supply．
But if we seek a striking illustration of this important fact
we have ouly to turn our attention to ouricountry，upon every e have only to turn our attention to ourtcountry，uponen every
oast of which，aud aupon the shores of the continent，the herring appears in such countless myriads．Mr．Mitchell in
his reeent papper on the herring，in speaking of the fshery on
the coasts of Ireland，observes＂Near Valentia，the take of herrings is often very considerable from the circumstance of heenshermen using deep－sed seines；one of these vets has
been kiown to take as many as 80,000 to 100,000 herrings at one hanl，
Another ge
Another gentleman describes in the following terms the
fishery Onthe coast of NNorway．＂Being desirous of seeing
bustle and details of the kerring fishery， 1 proceeded in fishery on the coast of Norway．＂Being desirous of seeing
bustl and details of the kerring fiskery， 1 proceded in a
boat on the 2 tith January，1833，to the coast near Hitteroe． boat on the 24th January， 1833 ，to the coast near Hitteroe．
The first appearance in rowing out of the bay was inume－ The first appearance in rowing out of the bay was innume－
rable ships ike floating houses，which turned out to be boats
filled with empty barrels．The nearer I came to the sound， filled with empty barrels．The nearer I came to the sound，
the more numerous were the fishing vesels，and the sound，
or narrow，which is about two miles in length and some hun－ dred fathoms in breadth，was almost covered with a great
variety of vessels，mainly of that description，which were fall variety of vessels，mainly of that description，which were full
of empty casks large pilot boants from the east coast of Nor－ wayp and sloops，and other decked vessels．On arriving in
the sound．Iobserved，along the coast of Hitteroe，a length－ ened range of boats and nets projecting from the shore，
and at the extreme end of eachnet 1 observed a smal buoy．
Having sailed out to Having sailed out to Qualsbjerg or Haulsbeirg；（the whale＇s
rock）which lies at the outer end of the sound，I was sur rock，which lies at the outer end of the sound，I was sur－
prised aud delighted at the sublime sight；boats and nets appeared in hundreds upon the beautifully transparent ocean；
the busy voices of the men mingled with the shrill pipe of
the seagill the seagull，countless myriads of which were waging war
against the herrings，along with the fisherman and the
whale．The birds in rapid evolutions were whirling in the whale．The birds in rapid evolutions were whirling in the
air or dipping in the wave，their somowhite plumage spark－
ling like diaminots in the sushine，and ia the distance，at
 from the ocean，caused by the blowing of the numerous
whales following the herrigs．I now roved in anong the
small islands where the nets were being taken in，the fisher－ small islands where the nets were being taken in，the Hsher－
men having long rollers along the sides of the boot to foci－
litate the hauling in the nets，the threads of which were．not visible from the quantity of herrings．At a distance，the net
appeared like a white cascade falling into the ooat，which
shone brilliantly in the sun．On the other side of the sound， e saw what is termed a lock，that is，several vets joined to－ gether，forming a bar before a small bay into which the her－
riugswere crowded．In this placee there were several thou－
sand barrels of herrings so compactly confived together，that sand barrels of herrings so compactly confined together，that
an oar could stand in the mast．There mere，in the neigh
bourhood of Hitteroe，altogether about four or five thousand boats and vessels，and there were caught，scoording to the
opinion of several intelligent persons this day，not less than ten thousand barrels，＂ 1 In reference to Scotan，alluding to only one spot，Lock
Torridon，Mr．Mitchell says，＂the herrings continued two Torridon，Mr．Mitchelis says，＂the herrings continued two
month，and gave employment to 500 or 600 persons．＂If
we read accounts of the arctic regiens，we learn that even er read accounts of the arctic，regiens，we learn that even
here one of the choicest of fish，the Saleoon，is found at cer－ bers as almost to form a a iliving mass，
Again，if we turn to the cod fisk
Vewfoundland，Cape Breton，and aderj，onent phe banks，we or
truck by the prodigious supplies yielded from those ine cruck by the prodigious supplies yielded from those inex－
haustabe stores，whence alayge proportion of the Catholic
ountries in the Mediterranean countries in the Mediterranear are regularly supplied．Or
do we sail towards China？The first intimation we shall
年 receive at some seasons of the year，of our approach to the
coast，wil be by falling in with numerous fishing tessels
long before the land is seen．On one oocaasion，several years Ong before the land is seen．On one orcasion，several years
ago，making a voyage to
china，the first alimentition we recived of our approach to the coast was by runing on
board of a large fishing vessel in the middle of a dark night
nid carrying away both her masts clean by the board ；and and carrying way by both her mastse clean by the board ；and
it was only in consequence of having struck her a glancing
 rom the shore that at daylight the land was not yet visi－
bhe．But China gives occupation to an immense proportion
of the populationof her sea－coast in fishing．I have not un－ equently stood on the deck of a ship in Lintin roads，and
dmired he spectacle presented by a large fleet of fishing dmired the spectacle presented by a large fleet of fishing
vessels in the distance working $4 p$ from athe Lantoo passage． Perhaps two or three hundred together，working against a
foul wind．crossing each other ou difierent tacks，and ap－ pearing in every point of prespective，and foreshortening，in beautiful？picture；mhile considered in reference to our beautiful，picture；；mine considered in reference to our
mmediate subject，it affords another example of the fulness
of theocean＇steeming abundance．Again，at Macio， of theocean＂steeming abundance．Agaia，at Macao，it is often
highly pieturesque to see the large fishing vessels arriving in
the roads，lying to，or standing of and on，while their litte the roads，lying to，or standing off and on，while their litlie
boats are hastily pushing for the shore to land their cargoes for the supply of the market，which is almost always amply
supplied with fish of the finest qualities．Thus，wherever we go，we find the sea yielding，in aimost unbound ed prof asion，
one of the simplest $\begin{aligned} & \text { and best }\end{aligned}$ kinds of food for the use of men， ad if the thus in every spot where we are enabled to make
these observations，what must be the jlimitable buundance
of the whole！ In close connexion with the abundance which the oeean
yields is the spontaneous character of the production，By
spont spontaneous production，Imean that which entirely super－
sedes all neecssity for the aid and assistance of man，as well
as sets at defianee all hisio power to arrest or diminish it． were he so inglined．In thiser point of view，the productions
of the sea， of the sea，end of the land，are strongly contrasted Do－
mesticenimals，suieable for the food of man，are reared with
nuel labour，care，expene，and tediow much labourv care，expense，and tediousness；and the increase
ofench is but small，while fish，ranging wide main，and anafrected by the care or neglect of man，are pro－
lific almost beyond credibiity．Acording to Leuenhoeck，
the eod，supposed to be the most prolific of any，annually the cod，supposed to be the must prolific of any，annually
spawns sine millions eggs，and althoughe are led to believe
that but a amall proportion of these are spawns nine millions eggs，and althoughwe are led to believe
that but a mall proportion of these are ever hhthece，it it
obrious that the inerease of this particular species must be

noy have formerly had their haunts．But the ocean knows
no diminution or change of this kind．Year after year，age
ifter age，she continues to throw wide open her teeming sto after age，she continues to throw wide open her teeming store
and yield a bundanee of each varied kind in iss season，to
satisfy the ever recurring wants of man．On these points of

are connected by flowery bands, ench grows ont of the
subbeet as naturally asa beantiful phant. A muttitude of
sublime as well as teunder ideas are found in it, which we
shoold look for in vain in a Grecinn Dran shoold look for in vain in a a Grecian Drama, which we
the Hindis less distinguished in iogic, which, thongh it has
not been reduced to the more simple system adopted by
the modern Eure the modern European nations, stih manifests the grat
skill of the Hindus in this deparment. Notwithtanding
such attainmeuts in the other branches of literature, it is
to be lamented that they ber to be lamented that they have taken no trouble to pre-
serve an authentie history of their country.
As to science, astrony has been cultivated among
them with great altention and with eminent success, them with great attention and with eminent success,
and it is wortry of renark that the great progress which
has been made in this branch is the consumation of a
period when the light of knowledge had not yet dawned
on the nations on period when the nght of knowlede had not yet dawned
on the nations of the west. We find that the rotundity
of the earth wwich wwes not believed by the Europeans
until a few centuries ago, was established by Hindu as until a few centuries ago, was established by Hind He as
tronomers some t to thousand years sinee, although the
great mass of the people, fom whom this kowledge hes
leen withheld, do believe up to this day that it is flat. veen withheld, do believe up to this day that tit is hat.
Again, the revolution of the earth round its axi, which
has been disputed by many Hindi has been dispated by many Hindu authors, was, to a
certinin extent, proved about thousand years ago by a
distinguished astrooomer in his work called (Aria sid
dha

 hive not been improved upon
Had the Hindous not stopped at these points, they would
have been, perhaps, the first astronomers on the surface o the globe. Woe be that slothfulness which prevades
all elasses of Hind
overcome of the prcsent age, and whieh is not
the most urgent calls on their exertions.
It every other sciences, such as medicine, chemistry,
botany, \&e. they have made greater or less progress ; but, botany, se. they have made greater or less progress; but
in geyeral, no attempts have been made to add any im
provement to the first discovery, and all the sciences hav been sunfered to remairs discovery, and their infant thate.
In arts the Hindús have not been able
What pitch of excellence which has been attained by his
western brethren, for he has been very estern brethren, for he has been very deficient in the
kowledge of the sciences on which they are dependent. As far as, however, handicraft work and manual lapour are
concered, his skill in the application of arts to purposes and silk manufactures, he has made as great a progres
and
as an be cexpected without the as can be expected without the assistance of macerinery
In Bengal the Dacca muslin was celebrated as the fines In Bengal the Dacca muslin was celebrated as the finess
in the world, from the softuess and thinness of its texture,
and it has now been snperseded by the English fabric, nd it has now been snperseded by the English fabrie
only from its cheapness, the result of the use of power
looms. Benares also produces fine silk and brocades. In he Deccan, the best brocades and cotton fabrics adapte to native dress, are manufactured at Pytan aud other
places. Masulitam in Madras is noted for its chintz,
which is superior, both in the fineness and streagth of its texture, to the English manufacture.. In, cutreng, the of its
manufactured in Indiafsurpasses the European blade in its
Arcchitecture aud sculpture have received their proper
hare of attention from the Hindú artisan, whose skill and ingenuity in these branches are exemplified by the
numerous edifices executed in a grand and beautiful style, with which the country abounds. The Ellora and other
caves, and the old temples and palaces found in the southern
part of this country, are sufficient to astodish any Tranger.
Thinda is very deficient in the art of agriculture,
which cosists merely in the kuowledge of the easiest the erop.
The implements he employs in his work are equally rade nd speak to his iggorancee of he sciences, a k knowledge
of which is essential to the improvement of any This, however, may be accounted for, by the contentment
Or which the natives are proverbial, and which is destrucfertile that with a little attention it yields a produce suff cient to compensate the labour expended on it, the Kuubi
(farmer) who so easily securres a maintenance for his fafarmer) who so easily secures a maintenance for his fa-
nily, never directs his attention to the adoption of the
means by which the capabilities of the land may be imroved.

## sporting

It was in November 1840 when roaming about the
Phownd Sawut country in search of Sport, that we
were inforined by a certaiu Jemadar of the Warree ir were informed by a eertaiu Jemadar of the Warree ir-
regulars: that \& man-eater was commiting great havoo
on the road between the Ram Ghat and Vingorla on the road between the Ram Ghat and Vingorla.
Awny we went with much the same vague hope of
boning him as Serjeant Kite's recruit entertained of settling Napoleon's hash-a very sanguine young man
that was. The elay after we had heard the iutelligence,
found us at bout 4 P . Yound us at abont 4 P. M. most comfortably pitehed the supposed head quarters of the Tiger. Three sides
of our territory was bounded by jongle, the other side y a large vullah, on the other side by a largo nullah. on
the otherside of which ran the main road We had uot been there long, beforo we peeraeived ty the tengitening of
tar nigger's faces, we perceived ty the lenith or nigger's facee, we perceived ty the lengthening
of our nigger's faces. that the village people had been
iving them some accounts of the Tiker who patro. Eiving them some accounts of the Tiyer who patro.
nized the Gaum. Our Butler saheb we notioed par-
tiealurly, as in addition to a long phiz, he kept tiealurly, as in addition to a long phiz, he kept mov-
ing about the Tent in a most mysterious mannering about the Tent in a most mysterious manner-
equally dividing his energies between a chatr and ta-
ble, and rubbing them with a devotion worthy of ble, and rubbing them with a devotion worthy of
beter furviture for they were not of oreseon ore or
mahogany-neither were they French polished-in anhogany-neiter were the whole trath and nothing
siort Mr. Editor, to tell the truth out the truth, the chair and table were tho property
of an Ensign; thy were made of the wood called teak
and both bore testimony of hard service, and the industry of a brofher Ensign. whe had devoted six noont hs of the time of our chummage at Head Quarters to carying
with a 6 blade $k$ nife-obir Initials in elaaraeters of dif. ferent kinds and sizes. After. many conjectures as
to the pussible motives of Mahowed's sudd ${ }^{2}$, affec he war the chair, we capme to the conven antion wih us, as we bad
faiut recoliection of his thaving once beon seized a faiut reeoliection of his having once beon seized senting us with a divgusting account of "t lines o
muttow, firewood, dog rice,' $\& c$. Skc.- whether it wa the eff' et of an enquiring mint-10 see bow long an
Asiatic of decidedly indolent disposition would conlinue to impose this task upon hinss-lf, or whether it
was the iecollection of the befire mentioned bite, are not prepared at this distance of time to say-but
we know that we quiely lail down and awaited the apshit. "Master how many day stoy here?", pt lougth barst forth Mabonsed, (Our Madras servants
nearly all speas, or rather murder Enklish.) "Why
do yon ask?" replied we. " Nothing Sir, only I " Nothing Sir, only I
hard this very wotst place. Tiger nevvikiling buliock
hore, always take man! Suppose mosur want Tiker, no tie up Builock (alluding to an amiable weakness of
ours of pieketting a couple of Biles every night)
just now I go buy eggs and chicken in the village Pertail told me one month 4 men gone-three days
ago one man took twelve oclock day time, and he
say that place where horsekeeper boiling gram, that
place only Tiger come make too much noise every place only Tiger come make too much noise 'every
night cooley people all make too much bother me
all people afraid never stop I think." "But Ma-
homed, you are not afraid?" I not fraid sir, but
suppose Tiger come top of me, what I do ?' Getting
rid of him by desining him to get our khaner ready, we
looked about and hugged ourselves with delight as we
thought over all the probabilities of Scrogging Mr. Fin
and then taking up our dearly beloved Charles
Spences and aiming the thoulders of Spences and aiming at the shoulders of our unfor-
tunate Biles, we thought if it was the Tiger instead tunate Biles, we thought if it was the Tiger instead,
hon wee cootd knoch him over. Had Sam Slick eve
been in India wo the man India we are led to think that our Tent an
thistance would have figured o is clocks as A. P. in lieu of the white horse, with the
tubs on either side of pumpkin pies and apple sance The day at length closed midst the noisy cries of Pauce.
foll and the crowing of the jungle cock-We had
scirecly the scarcely began to do justice to our Curry, when we
heard a blow and a yelp at the Tent door. Flirt, a young greyhound gone! we ran to the
spot writh a lisbted faggut, but only to hear a shake nd the wreteh gailop off -hy tie red giare of the
lighted stick we twigged the izly mug of the bless ed Mahomed, whan was shaking it ing a melanhlolys
but resigned manier -"that only Cheerah - Tig oine soon I think"一having thus de ivered himsel he walk-d slinwly to the fire and dropped up on his
hands with a suddenuess, which to a Earopean would
 Teut topes. The woon rose, and we weat 'l into the
anns of M.rpheus. The next day we made inquiries
about the plice, and found to our diveust hat as far about the plyce, and foond to our divenust that as far on'y hatd to wait p.tienty thil anoher man was killed,
nd then sit upon the fiody-we accordingly
 us any thater they meghit cone across in their run
and to the vi lazers. we p.onised higetam to the ma y a Tigno. Sone days after our arrival, the peond finding they were nol eten, bepan to get heatt, and some of the b ldest actually made rash excursions from
100 to 150 paces from the tent for wood, only armed withold fint pistols, which were notloaded (they thought they were,) and a very doubtfal looking sword-morever we had killed a Tamber, whose throat had been
cut in the orthodox way, which greatly reconciled them o the place. The time was beginning to hang very heary on hand, when the monotony was broken by a
villager who came running in from the Gaum out of unfortunate man was ending a herd of cows on a rising ground covered with stunted and scanty underwood behind the vil-
lage-there had been a little rain, and the man wore his cumbley over his head as niggers do in wet weather -the Tiger it appears seized him by the thigh; his
screams brought all the villagers out of their houses, screams brought all the villagers out of their houses,
and men, wonen and children, among whom was his
father, saw him as he was carried oft When reached the spot he had been gone some 10 minutes. It was dreadful to witness the agony of mind of the
old man his father, as he raved about-he was only wood knife. After we could get the villagers to hear us, we proposed to follow the Tiger to recover his
victim, and having desired every mothers son to shout his loudest (and they needed no second bidding,
we advanced to the spot where the beast was last suen - it required very lule skill at first t, disc...
ver the pais, av the unfortunate man had torn up the ground and gravs with his finger, catehing at
every twig in his way as ho was torne along
buv as we ad aneed, the maiks of his hund wete buv as we adranced, the maiks of his hand wete
fewer and less distinet, til at last all craces were
lost, whien the man must have died, and noir the Tigor had apparently carrieid his Prey off the kround
and waikeit sol lightly, that over d ied leaves and grass it Wus must difficult to finl the pugs-
after a long and wear isome search one of nur party ran anoog us and cilied out that he could see, ,he
b.dy: he led us to the spot and there sure enoukh
. undor a thick berh lay the mangle I earese of the
man-bot no Tixer he had walked off on the firs approach of the pariy- now came scene number
two of the ofl man's grief as he tu:ued over the
body aud gazed upon the phasty wound be body and gazed upon the khastig wounds; he made
such an aboninable noise we were ethiged to have the thiths and romp partially eaten, as Hikowis the face - the neck was antouched.
The weather is cleariug up
company of any rifle to iny derk-and killimg Bear erory wish that the Magazine may thrive (tho' no
Duck myself). Bombay Sporting Man

## From cld Deckan Reminiscence

 Forester's Song.Tune "Thro' Erin's isle, to sport awhile, \&c.")
One melting day. Three Nimrods gay
Who keener were for Sporting,
Than many three, could ever be
The Big Wigs never courting.
To keep their dogs, and hunt their hogs,
A club to form resolving. A club to form resolving.
In clothing green, were after se
In clothing green, were after seen,
In debt themselves involving. In debt themselves involving.
Oh Foresters,
With leathers lighterry ond ovial Foresters so light

## Subscriptions too, and not a few

(Their duty ne'er forsaking,
They monthly paid, and bets they laid, Companies pleasant making.
Equipp'd so light, so keen their sight Ot horses they had plentf, Possessing speed, they take the lead
Of parties formed of twenty.
Oh the Foresters, the merry, \&e. \&c.
With coursing too, they'd much to do,
Both hares and foxes chasing, All fun they join, and spend their coin,
Had horses too for racing. The time arrived, they well contrive And always well, their steeds could; sell The ready money taking.
 Another for tnviting:
A vote was made, donations paid,
Request was sent in writing. Request was sent in writing.
The fourth a Sub, now joind the club
Tho Captain he was nearly; At cards he playid, and bets he laid,
Tho sporting he loved dearly.
Oh the Foresters, the merry, \&cc. \&c For killing hogs, and rumning dogs,
Twas neerly then the season;
The tusky Boar, these Nimrods fou
Would stay or give good reason.

## 

## A Cheeta, too, would they pursue With weapon well provided Each had his Gun, and ne'er would ru Together all resided. Their huthting eaps, with other traps, Were always kept so neatly; When at the ness and in full dress, They all could sing so sweetly. Oh the Foresters, the merry, \&ce.

 One of the Club, no longer SubFor he had got promotion:
Resolved to quit, this jolly set, Resolved to quit, this jolly set,
And sail across the ocean
$\qquad$ So game they could bowl and play
So sure to strike the wicket he Foresters : the merry, \&c.

These Foresters were delay
The reason why, to give Ill try,
he Army now, involved in row,
Had got an augmentation;
These Nimrods three, with liberty
Proceeded to their Station.
Oh the Foresters, the merry jovial Foresters With trowsers tight, and spurs so bright
Good Soldiers were those Foresters. Ibid. Slap at them, we say. Slap at them in all
Not s single bread, tayer ought are coming in to levy new taxes, now is tho time whe we we
have an opportuity of taxing them, and we ought to to do it Iave an opportuuity of taxing them, and we ought to to do it
If every single place wae contested, we sioullosettle the Tories,
 cry, we should be able to manage then
to disolveat all is a shameful thing towards trede. That To dissolveat all is a shamefult thing towards trede. That
we must continue to say. But then if the Whigs did not
dissolve, the Tories would have done so ; and the best advice we can give the London tradesmen is to endeavour to return such a Liberal majority as may prevent anather dissolution
for some time. That PEEL can get eoong majority to carry
him thr then, take care that their next season is nossible ; let them, We loug to topple down all these blood-sucking bread
taxers, and to give honest men their own. If the old state of things was restored, and men the their own. If the olonged to the state
tate Three rats were in the library of the House of ©ommons
on the last night of the " want of confidence" question, and it was perfectly understood that they were waiting there in
the hope of reciving a polite initatition fron Lor John
Rusell to be present at the divisison. General Johuston Bhipping Arribals and mepartures.

Cot. 6th-Ship Bombary Castle D. Baxter, Master, from
China, 16th July, and Batavia 3lst August. Passeugeri-
W. McNair, Esq, D. Costelloe, Esq., Mr. S . Viegas.

Ghipping in the gearbaut.




