Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 86

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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Rerement..... Rs. Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF,

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received .- Bombay, 5th April 1841.

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Published Monthly,

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



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra-chee, on the second day after

the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until fur- premiums. ther notice.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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Each Vessel will carry o medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passen-gers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful 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.

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Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

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A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

F. CARLETON

MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more entightened Members of the Uncover nanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, snecestible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affaire connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to he released from that thratilom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that un'ess they also be " up and doing,' the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much prograstinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more comp'et, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of sew able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

'The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaties. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum, or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, pay. able in advance.

Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Morth Wetest Probinces.

Our letters from Cabul reach to the 12th September, and one item gives a pretty comment upon Lord Palmerston's speech, in which he talked of the security of life in those countries where we have carried our arms in comparison with the French in Algeria. Lieut. Waller, of the Artillery, was attacked on the 10th whilst taking his ride, between the camp and Seeah Sung; three men dashed at his bridle, whilst another fired a pistol at his head and cut at him with a sword. The bullet luckily did no further mischief than grazing his forehead, though it carried away his cap; he has had a very narrow escape, but the wound is not dangerous. The place had been for a long time a favorite spot for these attacks and the high ground affords an advantageous position for firing into Brigadier Shelton's Camp, which is not at all unusual. It is now considered unsafe to leave Camp unarmed.

The weather is already growing cold, and snow has fallen in the neighbouring hills.—Delhi Gazette, Sep-

Calcutta.

The Golconda.

We had fully intended to accompany the letter which we published last week from Messrs. Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co. with our own remarks, but in the hurry of sending the paper to press, it escaped our memory. As we had previously given in a prominent form the notice which the Canton papers furnished regarding the unseaworthiness of the Golconda, when she was engaged, we owe it to the respectable firm whose reputation is involved in this charge to give equal prominence to the refutation which they have furnished of it. That refutation is ample and satisfactor y. The official survey Report made of this vessel, only three months previously to the time when she was last seen, shewed that in September 1839, she was new sheathed and cop-pered at Bombay, had new breast hooks, new transoms, and every other necessary repair. When taken up, she was described "staunch and good, and every way fit for general service." The insinuation cast by the Canton paper on the owners, of having palmed a crezy vessel on Government and thereby occasioned so lamentable a loss of life, is founded on an entire ignorance of the state and condition of the vessel when she left this port.—Friend of India, Sept. 23.

The Vernaculars.

A new Edition of Mr. Hodgson's Education Letters has just appeared, and we trust that those who have not read them before, will take the present occasion to peruse them, and those who have read them, will read them again. ourselves have re-read the letters with an increased feeling of the truth of that " pre-eminence of the Vernaculars," as organs of all and any Education for which Mr. H. mainly contends. We understand that the additional lakh and half of Government support to the Education Committee's operations has been all devoted to exotic or dead media, and that the living tougues of the people are still to be neglected and despised by those who nevertheless admit a great deal of the weightier part of Mr. Hodgson's arguments.

We are sensible that nothing practical can at the present But yet we say, agitate, agitate, agitate; because, whatever the weight of authority may accomplish for the moment, common sense must ere long prevail, if upheld and counte-nanced against sophistry, in the meanwhile, by the faithful few. And by the way we may be allowed to express our surprise that the Calcutta press, on most topics so readily inclined to the popular side, should have failed to echo Mr.

Hodgson's generous appeals in favour of the helpless many.

We cannot resist the temptation of here transcribing a passage from a preface to the "Illustrations of the literature and religion of the Buddhists;" since the historical evidence therein cited for the pre-eminent efficacy of vernacular teaching, in regard to this very land, is certainly most remarkable, and the more so, in as much as Mr. James Prinsep, and the Hon. F. Turnour have rendered it probable that Buddhism was propagated among Hindoos with even less aid from the learned language of the Hindoos (Sungskirt) than the author supposed. The Buddah propagan-dists, it should seem, used chiefly the Indian Prakrits, or provincial dialects, for the furtherance of the great task imposed on them, and which they so successfully achieved, of rooting out the errors of this land. Now, if these dialects could be efficiently used for the diffusion of so difficult a knowledge as that in question, is it not absurd to deny their efficiency for the diffusion of the plain practical knowledge of sober Europe, which eschews wholly those transcen-dencies that are the delight of all oriental sages, be they of what creed they will!

The passage we allude to is as follows:

With regard to India, though Buddhism has disappeared totally from the continent for some ages, there can be no doubt that it long divided the empire of opinion nearly equally with Brahmanism. Nor, if we consider that Buddhism proclaimed the equality of all men and women in the sight of God, that it denounced the impious pretensions of the most mischievous priesthood the world ever saw, and that it incalculated a pure system of practical morality, can we deny that the innovation was as advantageous to the

country as it was extensively spread and adopted in it. But how was this, the first and last great moral impression upon Hindooism, accomplished? Beyond question, by turning the enemy's; battery of Sungskrit lore upon themselves, and by vernacular appeals to the common common interest of the many.—Ibid.

Afghanistan-

LT. COL. POGSON'S HISTORICAL RESEARCHES

To the Editor of the India Review Sta,-* The proper Sunskrit appellation of Deucalion is Deva cala yavana: the words cala yavana being

pronounced Calyun or Calijun, signifying the devouring yavana, or time—the devourer of all things. Tempus edax rerum. Deo Calyun is represented in the Purana as a most powerful prince who lived in the western parts of India, and generally resided in the country of Camboja, now called Ghiznee and anciently Sasni or

The Greek historians are not agreed about Deucalion nor the region in which the flood happened which bears his name. The prevailing opinion is that it was in the country about Parnasus. Some affirm him to have been a Syrian, and others, a native of India, when they intimate him to have been a son of Prometheus, who lived near Cabul and whose cave was visited 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 Rennel's map Pramathasi, better known in India, by the appellation of Sheba or Shibr, was situated near Bamian in Sunskrit Vamian, to the North West of Cabul.

In an account, recently published, of the British on the Hindoo Koosh, is mentioned the valley of Bameean, as follows: "In this valley we first saw the excavations in the hill side, for which Bameean and its neighbourhood have so long been celebrated; but they appeared to be used here more as granaries and store houses for dried forage for the winter consumption, than as habitations;—hence a path-way across the hills towards the north east, leads to a place called Shibr &c. The Summit of the pass (called Kushi) is a table land

· As. Res. vol. 1. Wilford.

about half a mile in width; it commands a good view of the hills around, which present a most grotesque appearance; being of every known colour, except that which is becoming either to a hill or a mountain, namely—green: their shapes are various and fantastic, and red, blue, yellow and brown, are the colours they delight in, sometimes in stripes, like those of the rainbow running at a small angle with the horizon, while other hills are to be seen thus variously tinted but without hills are to be seen thus variously tinted, but without the same regularity, I believe they are composed of indurated clay—the detachment next day pursued its march up the valley—and encamped close to the celebrated images of Bameean "*

Deo Calyun, who resided at Ghiznee, defeated Crishna in seventeen bloody battles, and compelling him to have recourse to treachery was himself defeated in the eighteenth engagement and, according to the Puranas, obliged to fly to the neighbouring mountains, situated between Ghiznee and Peshawur and anciently called Purnasa, from which the Greeks made Parna-

Crishna after the defeat of Calyun desolated his country with fire and sword, called in Sunskrit Pralaye which may be effected by water, fire, famine, pestilence and war; but in the vulgar dialects Pralaye signifies only a flood, or inundation.

It is possible, therefore, under the uncertainty of the time and place of Deucalion's flood, that it may have been metaphorical, in allusion to the land having, as we express it, been deluged with blood.

Some Chronologers have made Deucalion cotemporary with Moses; and others, with Isaac, who was bern in the year of the world 2109 and therefore 1895 years before Christ. Noah came out of the ark annomundi 1657 and died in 2006, consequently 349 years after the flood.;

Prometheus was the son of Japetus, who can be no other than the Sunskrit Jyaputi or Jyapti, the son of Satyavarman or Noah, and if so Prometheus was his grandson-and Deucalion his great grandson: but some writers apply the name of Prometheus to Noah, because he is said to have stole Jupiter's fire, by which is understood the knowledge of God and heavenly

¶ Prometheus appears to be Pramathesa, a title of Mrira, signifying Lord of the Prumat, or the five senses, and in that character is said to have formed a race of men.

Theophrastus expounds the invention of fire ascribed to Prometheus ad inventa sapientiæ pertinere, to have reference to wise inventions; and **Eachylus, that his stealing Jupiter's fire meant, that the knowledge of to the west of it are the lowest of all the tracts to the Prometheus extended to the stars and other heavenly

By the fiction of Prometheus being bound on the top of Caucasus while his entrails were devoured by an eagle was figured the inward care and restless desires he had to investigate the nature, motions and influences of the heavenly bodies; for it is said. + Ideo altissimum ascendisse Caucasum at sereno cælo longissimæ astra signorum obitus et ortus spectaret ; he therefore ascended the extreme heights of Caucasus that he might in a clear sky, discern afar off, the settings and risings of the stars. He ridiculed the Gods and deceived Jupiter by sacrificing two bulls filling their skins, one with their bones and the other with the flesh and asked him which he preferred. Jupiter chose the bones and from that time priests were ordered to burn the whole victims. To punish Prometheus and the rest of mankind Jupiter took away fire from the earth; but the son of Japetus climbed the from the earth; but the son of Japetus climbed the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, stole fire from the chariot of the sun, which provoked Jupiter to make a woman of clay, and giving her life, sent her to Prometheus with a box of the richest and most valuable presents. Prometheus, who suspected Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora or her box, but made his brother Epimetheus marry her. From the valuable presents, the woman was named Pandora, from intimating that she had received every necessary gift.
When Epimetheus opened the box, there issued from it a multitude of evils and distempers which dispersed over the world, and have never since ceased to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained in the box and possessed the power of easing the labours of man sure that every word in the Bible, where it has been and of rendering less painful the troubles and sorrows correctly translated, has its due weight : and it is there of life. §§ Prometheus predicted to Deucalion the fore incumbent on us to respect and reverence the tes-flood which would happen in his time and instructed timony which the scriptures afford. The words of Mohim to provide for his safety by preparing a vessel ses are | "and as they went from the east, they found which Lucian calls Cibotium, and others larnax or an a plain in the land of Shinaar, and there they abode" ark. His having sent forth a dove to ascertain the proving incontrovertibly that Nimord and all who decrease of the waters has led to the impression that this flood would have been identical with the general deluge, if it did not so much differ in regard to time.

Goropius Becanus in his Indo Scythia thinks Noah built the ark near the mountains of Caucasus because they furnished the best cedars and their rivers the means of conveying them.

We are sure that the ark was built in some part of the east, and probably near the spot where it rest-ed, for it had no mast nor sail, and as the wind lulls during heavy rain, there appears no reason to suppose that the ark floated from the place where it was made, it being afterwards that || God made a wind to pass upon the earth and the waters ceased." It may thence be gathered that during the fall of the waters, there was neither storm nor wind, and consequently the ark could not have moved far from its original posi-

This is rendered more probable from it having, as is supposed, had fundum planum or a flat bottom, and therefore was not adapted like a ship to cut through

The Hebrews called this kind of vessel Thebet, and the Greeks Larnax whence some say the mountains of Parnasus derived their more ancient name of Par-

¶¶Perceros finds the word Parnasus to have no affinity with Greek, and thinks it derived from the Hebrew Nahas signifying auguration and divination.

The first Bacchus, namely Noah, was surnamed Nyseus, from the mountain Nisa in India, which joins the hills of Paropanisus where the ark rested. *** Nisa or Nissa was the name of a city in India, sacred to the God Bacchus who was educated there by the nymphs of that place and received the name of Dionysius, being the name of his father and the place of his education. The God made this place the seat of his empire and the capital of the conquered nations of the east. Dindorus in his third and fourth book has given a long account of the birth of this God at Nisa and of his education and heroic actions. †††

Bengal Hurkaru, July 15, 1841. Author unknown. As Res. vol. 5. P. 289. Wilford. Raleigh's chronology. Classical Dicty. ¶ As. Res.vol. 3. p. 327. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE Eschy. in Prom. vinet in c. 8. 1, 18.

L. Vives ex His.

Classical Dictionary. Classical Dictionary. Gen. viii. l.

II De Oracul. fol. 94. Raleigh.

A city named Nysa was on the top of mount Parnasus and sacred to Bacchus. As the God of vintage and drinkers, he is represented with vine and ivy leaves. The Panther is sacred to him, because in his every speech, syllable, note or accent is replete with expedition to the east, he was covered with the skin of that beast. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called orgies, Bacchanalia or Dionysia were introduced into Greece by Danæus. * It is certain that the Greeks borrowed the name of their vaunted Theban Bacchus otherwise called Dionysius from Noah; the name of 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. I

§ When Alexander invested Nysa, the Macedonians advanced with some difficulty on account of the depth of the river that washed its walls. When he said, "what a wretch am 1 that I did not learn to swim," and was going to ford it with his shield in his hand when Amdassadors came with an offer to capital the Handan and the said houring hill tulate. || He then removed to a neighbouring hill on the top of which were Gardens filled with delicious fruits and vines dedicated to Bacchus, to whom he made feasts for ten days.

Mr. Elphinstone informs us that the people of Afghanistan believe the Ark to have rested on the high peak called Tukht-i-Soleemaun or the Throne of Solomon. ¶ The Tukht has an altitude of 1 deg. 60' from Dera-i-Ismael Khan, distant 60 miles, which gives a perpendicular height of '12,831** feet. The range of Sooleemann commences at the lofty mountain which has derived the name of Sufed Koh, or the white mountain from the show with which it is always covered.

The Soleemanee range runs nearly north and south to a very great extent beginning at Sufed Koh aad terminating at the Terah hills &c. To the north of the plain of 348 is the rich and extensive valley of Peshawar, watered by the river of Cabul and bounded on the east by the Indus. West of the plain of Peshawar is the valley of the Cabul river—the eastern part of which is a little higher than Peshawar, the western is elevated to the level of the countries west of the range of the Soleemaun. Candehar and the countries west of the range of Soleemaun.

storians regarding the place where the ark rested after the flood. Some have alleged it to have been on Baris, the highest hill in Armenia, while others contend that there is no proof of there ever having been a mountain of that name and that the word Baris signifies 'high towers' or ramparts, and may therefore be applied to all hills; and better to the Cauca sian range than to any in Armenia; because those of Caucasus are the highest in Asia. The authors who contend that the ark rested on the Gordian mountains, do not agree in what region they stand; for Ptolemy distingusihes them from those of Armenia, which he calls Moschici and Paryardes. The latter is situated is now called Georgia. The hills which traverse Armenia are called Ararat, which is sometimes applied to Armenia itself; but as Pliny gives these hills from Cilicia to Paropanisus and Caucasus, the name of Taurus, so was Ararat the name given to them by Moses, with various other appellations where they bound the neighbouring regions.

Without entering into the controversial details regarding the spot where the ark rested, we terminate the discussion by an appeal to that judge who cannot

Where the sense of the scripture is plain, new and were with him, came from the east into Shinaar : and therefore the ark rested east of that region ; for whereever Moses describes different countries, he precisely fines the quarter in which they are situated, as the colony of Joktan, he defines to be at ¶¶ " Sephar a mount in the east;" and of Cain he says*** and Cain went in the land of Nod, towards the east side of Eden and describing the encampments of Abraham, +++afterwards removing thence into a mountain eastward from Bethel, he pitched his tents, having Bethel on the west side and Hai on the east" and!!! "Abraham went forth, journeying towards the south;" and Ezekiel prophesying of Gog, and Magog shews that those nations of Togorma, ¶ "were in the north quarter: and of Sheba : " she came from the south to see Solomon:"|||| and the Magi or wise men, came out of the east to offer presents to Christ; and all the regions mentioned by Moses in his travels were precisely defined : for Eden was east from Arabia where he wrote : the road from Bethel to Egypt, was due south: the Cælesyrians, the Tubalines and Magogians were directly north of his position and Palestine and so on of the rest. In Gen. viii, 4. Moses says the Ark rested on the mountains of Ararat and does not define Armenia to have been the region, evident,y be-cause Armenia is north of India and north west of Shinaar, between the 38th and 42d degrees of north Latitude and 38 and 44 east longitude; while the latitude of Shinaar, or Mesopotamia is between 30dg. and 34dg. north and its longitude between 42dg. and 47dg east making a difference of eight degrees or 480 miles in latitude, and between three and four degrees or above 200 miles in longitude: and as the text informs us that " as they went from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinaar," it is evident that the Ark rested east of that region, and not near 500 miles to the north west of it, in the mountains of Armenia: and we are warned by Jerome and Gregory
"In scripturis ne minima differentia omitti debet:

• Nat. Com. I. v. c. 13. † Gul. Stuckins in libris convivialibus et Danæus de prima mundi ætate. ‡ Plutarch, vol. v. p. 266. Elphinstone, vol. 1. p. 41. 131. 136. T Ditto Lt. Macarthey's memoir. Ditto vol. ii. p. 401.

Raleigh.

Pliup, 1. 5. 27.

S Gen.xi. 2.

Gen. x. 30.

¶¶ Gen. iv. 16.

¶¶ Gen. vii. 8. 565 Math. xii. 42. || || || Match. jj. every speech, syllable, note or accent is replete with

Therefore, as Moses informs us that the children of Therefore, as Moses informs us that the Noah came from the east to Shinaar, we must not hearsay and report 'ut credit authors, who write by hearsay and report 'ut fertur' and 'ut dicitur' like Berosus and Nicholaus Damascenus without having examined the text. But Bacchus having formerly been written Boarchus † and more anciently Noarchus; the N having been changed to B. It is considered the more probable, as it cannot be doubted that Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization; for Noah was the first planter of knowledge and civilization. the vine after the flood; and it was of Noah, the first ancient Bacchus, of whom the fables mentioned by —and due east from Shinaar, and in the same latitude of 34 and 35 are the largest grapes and the best wines. Therefore the Ark rested on those eastern mountains which were called by Moses, Ararat and by others Taurus, and notin the north west as Berosus has pretended. It was consequently in the genial east, were Noah rested, planted the vine and tilled the ground* placuit vero Noscho agriculture studim, in qua tracplacuit vero Noscho agriculture studim, in qua trac-tanda ipse ominium peritissimus esse dicitur; ob eam-que rem sua ipsius lingua Ish-Adamath (hoc est) tel-luris vir appellatur celebratusque est. The study of husbandry pleased Noah, in the knowledge and order of which it is said that he excelled all men, and was therefore, in his own language called a man dercised therefore, in his own language called a man in the earth, demonstrating that he was no winderer, that he settled in his destined place where he was delivered from the Ark, and that he there planted his vineyard, where the growth of the vine was spontaneous before these ous, before there was any distribution of the world among his children.

(To be continued.)

* Arius Motaus.

On the Manufacture of Salt in India. By J. McClelland, Esq.

It appears that while the attention of the Medical Board at the Metropolis has been directed to bittern of the salt works, samples of carbonate of magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, and muriatic acid, prepared in the laboratory of the Honourable Company's Dispensary, from bittern supplied from the Calcutta Salt Agency, were submitted for their 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 inquiry 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 lime appear to vary from two to five per cent in some of the varieties of English sea salt, these impurities do not appea, to be very conspicuous in Indian salt.

The following is, according to Mr. James Patton, Assistant to the Salt Agent, the native method of making salt in the Calcutta Agency. The sea water during spring tides in the Calcutta Agency. The sea water during spring tides is permitted to flow over a portion of ground levelled for the purpose, to allow the earth to be impregnated with salt; the three highest tides are usually sufficient, and as soon as the ground has become dry again, the earth and salt are scraped together and placed in heaps. The salt and earth are then scraped together and placed in heaps. The salt and earth are then put into a filter constructed of straw, and washed with sea water, the brine from the filter passes into a hole dug for the purpose, and plastered with clay. From this the liquor is belied in small earthen vessels placed like a honeycomb, only vessel being attached to the other. This method is followed in Büharbung salt works. In other salt works, called Tuffaul, the boilers are flat, and placed in rows. The only difference in the two forms of boiling is, that in the former dry wood s burnt to keep up fires only during the day, and in the other, large logs of green wood are burnt night and day, so that the one makes more salt; but the quality of the salt in both cases is supposed to be the same. After the sait is all formed in the pots, it is taken out and with the liquid that remains, is placed in baskets for the purpose of draining. In the Sunderbuns, where the manufacture of salt is carried on, the lands are so low, that pits could not be conveniently employed, at least without expensive works to guard against inundation. The native method, although perhaps somewhat tedious and expensive, is very simple, and by taking advantage of its variations, as well as of its different stages, important varieties of salt might be produced, which would answer for which the common salt is unfit. It would be very desirable, for instance, to mark the difference between the Búhárbung and the Tuffaul salts. The interruption of the fires in the one case, and the continued evapporation in the other, it is natural to suppose, might produce some difference in the character of the salt. A large-grained, hard, but impure salt, forms by solar evaporation from the mother liquor near the place where it drips from the baskets in which the impure salt is placed to

The following Table exhibits the result of different salts in general use in Bengal :--*

As the quantity of sulphate in the Calcutta bittern is proportionally small, sulphuric acid, or some sulphate, must be added to form the sulphate of magnesia.

Dr. McClelland states that

To separate the murate of magnesia from the other salts, let the bittern be boiled down to one-halfor two-thirds, according to its specific gravity, and set it aside to crystalize, decant the liquor, and remove the crystals of muriate of magnesia before they deliquesce.

The muriate of magnesia is then to be placed in a ves-sel to which receivers are attached and, sulphuric acid added gradually till no more muriatic acid vapour is disengaged, then remove the adopting tube, and add carbonate of magnesia to take up the excess of sulphuric acid as long as carbonic acid gas is disengaged and set the neatralized so-lution aside to crystallize in flat shallow vessels. The muriatic acid recovered in this process, is equivalent to the sulphate.

For carbonate of magnesia, treat the bittern as for the sulphate, and dissolve the muriate of magnesia in thrice its bulk of water; dissolve the same quantity of carbonate of soda prepared from sajee muttie in the same proportion of water, mix the solution and boil for a quarter of an hour; allow the carbonate of magnesia to fall to the bottom, decant off the water, and dry the magnesia. The carbonate of magnesia thus prepared, of a lighter and finer quality than that which is imported. Other experiments are in progress, from which it will appear, that the first part of the process, that of boiling the bittern, may be dispensed with. It has been found in a sample of bittern, received from Mr. James Patton, consist sample of bittern, received from Mr. James Patton, consisting of a small cask of 24 lbs. of a compound salt, consisting of muriate of magnesia and soda had formed in the
bottom of the vessel. This salt is transparent and deliquescent if exposed to the air; it requires to be dissolved in
water and decomposed with carbonate of potash, which in
to be added as long as magnesia is precipitated, after which
the water is to be decanted off, and the magnesia dried. The magnesia procured this way, is the heavy carbonate, such as that imported from Europe.

+++ Classical duty. Government of Maharashtra Several varieties of East India Salt, analysed in the Laboratery of the Honorable Company's Dispensary, May and June 1841.* p 955 957 957 957 958 to shirold on Total Impuritie Total Sulphates. Sulphate of Mag Sulphate of Lime. 4 4 4 4 * Total Chlorides. 9 7 7 7 7 Chloride of M Chloride of Cal-20 4 4 50 11 resoluble matter Saft. . 5

The following note by Mr. J. G. Scott, Laberatory Assistant Homorable Company's Dispensary, from whom I received the most willing assistance in this inquiry, may be useful. "The method of analysis adopted in examining the several varieties of [Chloride of Sedium, is almost similar to that of Dr. Henry's and is as follows:

Ou 10,00 pars by weight of the salt, previously dried and pulverized three ounces of alcohol Sp. gr. 515, and nearly at boiling temperature were poured. To ensure the access of the alcohol to every part of the salt, they were infilmately mixed in a mortar. The alcohol was then acparated by filtiration, and the chloride of sodium washed as it lay on the filter with 3 ounces more of alcohol.

"The filtered solutions were evaporated to dryness, and to the dry mass a little fresh alcohol was added. This separated a small pertion of the chloride of sodium, which was dissolved with the earthy muriates. The solution was ugain evaporated, and an aliquot part was

of the chloride of sodium, which was dissolved with the earthy muriates. The solution was ugain evaporated, and an aliquot part was
dissolved separately for the purpose of putting it to the usual tests.
The chloride of magnesium was alone indicated with but one exception, when it was found combined with chloride of calcium.

"Tet he solution of two earthy chlorides, a fully saturated solution
of carbonate of ammonia was added, which precipitated the lime as a
carbonate, this was separated by filtration dried and weighed. Te the
filtered liquid, a solution of phosphate of soda was added, and the
precipitate of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate was dried at a temperature of 90 and weighed.—(Indian Review, September 15th, 1841.)

Mabras.

Hussar Punishment Drills-MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE .- We learn from Bangalor

that a Court of Enquiry has been assembled at that Station, consequent on a representation from Dr. Mouat relative to the punishment drills of the Hussars. Orders have been received from the Home Government directing that the Batteries of Foot Artillery attached to by horses. This is a measuse that we have over and over again advocated, well knowing the utter unfitness of bullocks for the duties of Field Batteries, in fact for any Artillery draft unless it be that battering gun and Ordnance Material. U. S. Gazette Sept. 28.

Lieut Mudie

We regret to announce the death at Kamptee on the 17th instant, of Lieut. J. J. Munk of the 6th Light Cavalry. This casualty promotes Cornet J. M. Mac GREGOR to Lieutenant.—Athenaum Sept. 28.

China.

Translation. The emperor's reply to the generalissing, YIHSHAN'S REPORT ON THE ATTACK ON,

AND RANSOM OF, THE CITY OF, CANTON, ON THE 24-25-26TH OF MAY, 1841. In a despatch from the great military council, to the imperial commissioner and rebel-quelling generalissimo, Yih, the selected assistant great ministers, Lung Yang, and Tse the governor general of the two Kwang, Ke, the general of Kwangchow district, Ko, the fooyuen E. and the footung, Yuh, (the following imperial edict

was enclosed).
On the 29th of the 4th moon (June 18) we the mi On the 29th of the 4th moon (June 18) we the mi-hitary council, received the (following) imperial edict.

"Yih, and his colleagues have reported that the English barbarian ships attacked the provincial city, but the troops who guarded it feared not for its safety, and affairs were managed according to the emergencies of

On looking at the report. I thoroughly understand the whole of it: the English barbarians, after engaging have twice retreated before my troops: thus the affair has already become weakened, and the strength (of the English) has been strongly pressed upon, whenever put forth in the battle's strife.

The said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their

A dog in forehead, but in beart a deer, they are not worth an argument.

Moreover, as they have already been chastised and repressed, and the terrific majest of my soldiers has al-ready been manifested, and the resident inhabitants of

that the said barbarians doff their caps, and perform the proper ceremonies, and have begged and prayed that he will transmit their report, imploring for favour, 1, the en peror, believe in you, (the said high others) and that the trouble and vexation of your minds (through the prayers and supplications of the people, drove you to extremities—or forced you to temporise,—and induced you to request me to allow the (English) trade.

vise plans of management; and when every thing is safely settled, to report all the particulars.

It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the bar

years ; permit no specious delays. I also order that when the British Army in these countries is an ever flowing treamethods of management have been consulted and determined upon, that they be carried into effect. Forward this edict at the rate of 600 le a day, and .

Military Arribals and Bepartures.

order all men quickly to inform themselves of its con-tents. Respect this.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 6th .- Bt. Major Robinson, 2nd Queen's Royals from Deesa. Captain Tweedall, 1st Lancers from Ditto. Do. 2nd .- Ditto Scobie, Staff from Ditto.

Oct. 5th.—Assistant Surgeon W. L. Cameron, to Bhooj. Cutch.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE. ABEN Aug. 29 | CHINA.... Aug. 24

ALEXANDRIA Aug. 19	FRANCE Aug. 1
AUSTRALIA.	HERAT
Adelaide June 18	HERAT. , 1 LAHORE. Aug. 3
Sydney July 17	LONDON Aug.
Port Phillip June 21 1	MADRAS Sept. 2
BURMAN.	MANTETA May 1
Moulmein Aug. 18	MAURITIUS Aug.
Rangoon Aug. 7	NEDATI. Cont
CAIRO. Aug. 20 CALCUTTA. Sept. 24 CANDAHAR. 6	Perstan Gut pur
CALCUTTA Sent 94	Ouerra C.
CANDAHAR	Scrupe Sept. 1
CEYLON Sept. 20	Strotpone
SAN DESCRIPTION OF THE SEPT. 20 1	5186XF0RE Sept. 10
CALL STREET, S	AND REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

To Correspondents.

A HINDOO will find a communication for him at our



THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, October 7, 1841.

WE have to announce in our Shipping Intelligence the arrival here yesterday of the Bombay Castle, Captain Baxter, from China, 16th July. She brings 17 Chests of Treasure for the Merchants here -Passengers-W. McNair, Esq., D. Costelloe, Esq., Mr. 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 upon Lieutenant Waller of the Artillery who was attacked by three men, and narrowly escap. ed with his life. Such is the state of insecurity in Cabul that it is considered unsafe to leave Camp unarmed.

Contemporary Belections.

Nizam's Frontiers.

A letter from Sholapore of the 27th September, intimate⁵ that the insurgent Arabs in that neighbourhood had come to terms with the force sent out to quell them under Colonel BLAIR. After having killed 3 or 4 of the Irregular Horse they themselves having sustained no damage—they capi-tulated, and were permitted to march out of their strong: the city have through their multitudinous troubles prothe city have through their multitudinous troubles promultiple promu ed to as a point of honor amongst the Hydrabad Arabs, that they will only part with them with their lives. Sir John Malcolm, when a large body of these men were in his hands as prisoners, found that he had no alternative but to

Sukkur when our correspondent favored us on the 18th, and Captain Bean was intending to leave Quetta as soon as the safely settled, to report all the particulars.

It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the barbarians; and it is right to prepare secret means of defence, not should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the incharge of negligence and we heard a startling proof of this lately, in the fact that fence, not should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the barbarian ships have retired, then quickly resume possession of the forts, and guard and maintain the important possessions and such like places.

Build new and strong forts, and put the old in the best possible state of defence. If the English barbarians evince any disposition to be proud and domineering then the troops should be led on to exterminate them; for it must not be, because favour has been best stowed on them, that their extortions in all matters should be unopposed.

Here is a supplementary report.

"Numbers of the houses of the resident inhabitants beyond the walls have been burnt."

I order Ke sud E immediately to depute officers for beyond the walls have been burnt."

I order Ke and E immediately to depute officers for the special purpose of examining clearly, to tranquillize, sooth, and compassionate the people. As there is stored up in the provincial treasury 2,800,000 taels weight of silver, I order that arrangements be made for the hong merchants to replace it by instalments in successive vernment of the Ameers of Scinde and Khyrpore; to them the British Army in these countries is an ever flowing treasure. sury of wealth, and the rich Hindoo Banker does not fear that so soon as his wealth is known we shall oppress him, or as the Moslem rulers do, the cows' bones round his neck, or pickel him in the sun, until he pays a certain sum into the Royal Treasury. He is safe, and he knows well, in tommon with the merchant, that the ulterior effect of our presence will be, to insure to him greater means of wealth, by affordwill be, to insure to him greater means of wealth, by anording better facilities for extended traffic, and a greater demand for the varied and valuable articles of export, import, and general sale, in the countries themselves. These men, therefore, rejoice in our presence. The peaceable cultivators of the country rejoice also—to us they look (though too frequently in vain) for protection to their crops, their families, their cattle, and themselves; and they know full well, that should we now leave these countries of our occupation, that deep would be the revenge taken on them for their submission to us, by the predatory clans of the country-but these last are in fact the Lords of the soil, these are the many, these the producers of evil, the people against whom our swords have been, and will again be drawn, and these, whether we seek them in Cutchee, in the mountain fastnesses, on the river Banks, or on the wide Plains of Affghauistan, still hold us as an accursed race, and all would rejoice to dye their swords in a Kaffir's

> The question, we believe, between us, as far as Affghanistan is concerned, is not so much of popularity between the present and the ex-ruler of Cabool, or between the po-litical feelings of the Baruckzyes, Suddozyes, and the Dooranees, as it is a powerful and religious feeling gene-rally against us, and increased by our enforcement of tribute in the name of the present Shah.—This point alone caused the perpetual excitements in the Zamin Dawer District, which we have so often had occasion to bring before the notice of our readers, and this must ever be a fretful source of contention, with a people owning only independant chief-ships, and accustomed to resist with the sword any attempts made by their own Rulers to levy a tribute which they seemed only disposed to acknowledge nomi-

> The plundering spirit in Cutchee is as active as ever, and as the Crops ripeu, the predatory claus are ready to pounce upon the produce of the poor cultivators, and leave them either utterly destitute, or slay them upon the slightest appearance of resistance. A body of Scinde Horse under Lt. Hervy, have gone out to afford partial protection to the villagers, but our correspondents from Scinde mention, that scarcely a day passes without some new ac-count of plunderings and murders committed in Cutchee. The advance guard of the 2d Grenadiers arrived in Suk-

> kur some days before our correspondent's letter, dated the The Dawk between Sukkur and Quetta now occupies

> ten days, and a delay is often caused of a day or more, horsemen on predatory excursions stopping the Dawk bearer, and not allowing him to proceed for some hours. The River inundations are now gradually disappearing, and it is supposed the Indus will not rise again this season.
>
> —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 alternately, leaving the tract of one year's producfollow the next, and thus great waste of ground occurs, certainly not made up for by acquired improvement in the land. The nights and mornings in Scinde are now said to be delightfully cool, but the days remain hot, as they will do until about the 15th of October, after which period no danger or inconvenience will be felt by travellers from exposure to the heat. It is expected that Major Outram will bring a considerable force into the Plains on his return from Khelat, but what troops will a company him seems not at present known. The scarcity of forage alone above the pass would render this measure advisable even if the troops are neither withdrawu nor required for immediate service, for the expence of both forage and sup-plies will every day be more severely felt.
>
> The appointment of Sir Wm. McNaghten to the Gover-

norship of Bombay seems to give very general satisfaction in Scinde; the more so, as our troops will be happy to have one at the head of affairs so thoroughly conversant with the armament, character. and climate of the countries to the N. W., now occupied by British Troops, as is the late Envoy at Cabool.

Our letters from Shawl of the 10th September inform us that the young Khan had come to Quetta, where he had been most cordially received by the Political Agent.

The youth seemed delighted with his reception, and had lost all his nervous apprehension, appearing what he really is, an amiable, intelligent, and tractable lad.—A few days after this news given us by our Shawl correspondent, we find in another letter from below the Pass, that before its date (the 16th) Major Outram, the Khan, the Briga-dier, Staff &c., had left for Khelat, and that after Nusseer's installation on the Throne of his Fathers, it was supposed probable that he would accompany Major Outram to the Plains. We are informed also, that Lieut. Wallace was robbed to a considerable extent in coming down the Pass.

The Ocean considered as a productive source of supply for the wants of Man.

A person of contemplative mind can hardly direct his atention to the ocean, considered as a source of supply for mankind, without being deeply impressed by a sense of the goodness of the Almighty in this providential arrangement for His creatures, whereby the sea, prolific beyond all com-putation, provides on every shore, from the Pole to the Equator, its inexhaustible and valuable supplies for the various tribes of the earth.

If we consider the supply of food thus provided for man in reference to its abundance, well may we be wrapt in grateful admiration and astonishment. A casual observer may know that in this, and nearly in every maritime country, fishing gives occupation to a large number of individuals; and that the markets are commonly well supplied with large numbers of such fish as are mostly desired. But, what thus passes permit them to adhere to this singular custom unless he put into effect a system of indiscriminate slaughter; and accordingly they kept their arms in captivity, but maintained good faith with him in not using them. Col. Blair, when he

The said generalissimo should enjoin severe orders on the said barbarian officer that he immediately retire every one of his ships of war, and send them to the outer ecean; surrender all the batteries; and be implicitly obedient to the laws, then only may they merely trade, according to custom, nor allow them, in opposition to the prohibitions, to smuggle opium; but if they dare, purposely to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shown, nor any excuses allowed.

On the 6th of September, we learn that Nusseer Khan along their sides. They are returning well rewarded for the toil of nightly fishing. They cannot say with the disciples too of his ships of war, and severage and his colleagues to meet the prohibitions, to smuggle opium; but if they dare, purposely to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shown, nor any excuses allowed.

I direct the generalissime and his colleagues to meet the prohibitions, and strength to consult on and determined the insurgents to escape with the honors of war, and send them to the outer he permission might seem—but that of a general massacre.

Scinde
On the 6th of September, we learn that Nusseer Khan along their sides. They are returning well rewarded for the toil of nightly fishing. They cannot say with the disciples of old, we have toiled all night and have taken nothing, for to Khelat, and having been present at his installation, to return at once to Dadur, Lieut. Wallace was daily expected at Sukkur when our correspondent favored us on the 18th, and eagerly rushing with their baskets, to earn their bread by of old, we have toiled all night and have taken nothing, for they are freighted with the rich produce which the teeming ocean has so abundantly yielded to their labour. And see, as they approach the beach, a crowd of cooley women and others eagerly rushing with their baskets, to earn their bread by bearing the freight to the appointed market, whence it is dispersed to become the food of thousands. And thus the sea yields to many the means of labour, and supplies their wants. And this is not a mere solitary instance to be seen at one particular spot and no where else—at every port, and town, and little village, along our whole line of coast, and not on ours only, but almost on every populated coast of the world, is the same busy scene exhibited, and we are at once taught what must be the illimitable treasures of the once taught what must be the illimitable treasures 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 only to turn our attention to our country, upon every coast of which, and upon the shores of the continent, the herring appears in such countless myriads. Mr. Mitchell in his recent paper 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 the fishermen using deep-sea seines: one of these nets has been known to take as many as 80,000 to 100,000 herrings

Another gentleman describes in the following terms the Another gentleman describes in the following terms the fishery on the coast of Norway. "Being desirous of seeing bustle and details of the herring fishery, I proceeded in a boat on the 24th January, 1833, to the coast near Hitteroe. The first appearance in rowing out of the bay was innumerable ships like floating houses, which turned out to be boats filled with empty barrels. The nearer I came to the sound, the more numerous were the fishing vessels, and the sound, or narrow, which is about two miles in length and some hundred fathoms in breadth, was almost covered with a great variety of vessels, mainly of that description, which were full of empty casks, large pilot boats from the east coast of Norway, and sloops, and other decked vessels. On arriving in the sound. I observed, along the coast of Hitteroe, a lengthened range of boats and nets projecting from the shore, and at the extreme end of each net I observed a small buoy. Having sailed out to Qualsbjerg or Haulsbeirg (the whale's rock) which lies at the outer end of the sound, I was surprised and 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 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 whiring in the air, or dipping in the wave, their snow-white plumage sparking like diamonds in the sunshine, and in the distance, at various intervals, smoky looking columns appeared a. if rising from the ocean, caused by the blowing of the numerous whales following the herrings. I now rowed in among the small islands where the nets were being taken in, the fishermen having long rollers along the sides of the boat to facilitate the hauling in the nets, the threads of which were not visible from the quantity of herrings. visible from the quantity of herrings. At a distance, the net appeared like a white cascade falling into the boat, which shone brilliantly in the sun. On the other side of the sound, we saw what is termed a lock, that is, several nets joined together, forming a bar before a small bay into which the herrings were crowded. In this place there were several thousand barrels of herrings so compactly confined together, that an oar could stand in the mass. There were, in the neighbourhood of Hitterge, altogether about four or five theread bourhood of Hitteroe, altogether about four or five thousand boats and vessels, and there were caught, according to the opinion of several intelligent persons this day, not less than

en thousand barrels."

In reference to Scotland, alluding to only one spot, Lock Torridon, Mr. Mitchell says, "the herrings continued two months, and gave employment to 500 or 600 persons." If we read accounts of the arctic regions, we learn that even there one of the choicest of fish, the Salmon, is found at certain seasons ascending their rivers in such incredible num-

bers as almost to form a living mass,
Again, if we turn to the cod fishery, on the banks of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and adjacent parts, we are struck by the prodigious supplies yielded from those inexhaustable stores, whence a large proportion of the Catholic countries in the Mediterranean are regularly supplied. Or do we sail towards China? The first intimation we shall receive at some seasons of the year, of our approach to the coast, will be by falling in with numerous fishing vessels long before the land is seen. On one occasion, several years ago, making a voyage to China, the first admonition we received of our approach to the coast was by running on board of a large fishing vessel in the middle of a dark night and carrying away both her masts clean by the board; and it was only in consequence of having struck her a glancing blow that she escaped being run down. We now found ourselves in the thick of a fleet of ashing vessels of about fifty tons and upwards, following their calling at such a distance from the shore that at daylight the land was not yet visible. But China gives occupation to an immense proportion of the population of her sea-coast in fishing. I have not unfrequently stood on the deck of a ship in Lintin roads, and admired the spectacle presented by a large fleet of fishing vessels in the distance working up from the Lantoo passage. Perhaps two or three hundred together, working against a foul wind-crossing each other on different tacks, and appearing in every point of prespective, and foreshortening, in a clear atmosphere, and a bright sungiving full effect to the lights and shadows, and altogether forming a cheerful and beautiful) picture; while considered in reference to our immediate subject, it affords another example of the fulness of the ocean's teeming abundance. Again, at Macao, it is often highly picturesque to see the large fishing vessels arriving in the roads, lying to, or standing off and on, while their little 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 almost unbounded profusion, one of the simplest and best kinds of food for the use of men, and if it be thus in every spot where we are enabled to make these observations, what must be the illimitable abundance of the whole!

of the whole!

In close connexion with the abundance which the ocean yields is the spontaneous character of the production, By spontaneous production, I mean that which entirely supersedes all necessity for the aid and assistance of man, as well as sets at defiance all his power to arrest or diminish it, were he so inclined. In this point of view, the productions of the sea, and of the land, are strongly contrasted. Do-mesticanimals, suitable for the food of man, are reared with much labour, care, expense, and tediousness; and the increase of each is but small, while fish, ranging wide in their own domain, and unaffected by the care or neglect of man, are prolific almost beyond credibility. According to Leuenho lific almost beyond credibility. According to Leuenhoeck, the cod, supposed to be the most prolific of any, annually spawns nine millions eggs, and although we are led to believe that but a small proportion of these are ever hatched, it is obvious that the increase of this particular species must be prodigious. Other oviparous fishes increase in something allied to the above enormous number, among which the sturgeon, flounder, mackerel and herring, are said to be the most prolifie, so that there is no comparison to be formed between the teeming spontaneous productions of the great deep, and the slow and limited increase of land animals, either domestic or wild, which are serviceable to man either domestic or wild, which are serviceable to man as food. For with regard to wild animals, their numbers, consideredas food for man, are but few, and when much sought after, hunted or disturbed, they usually retire till they become extremely scarce, or altogether lost to those places where they have formerly had their haunts. But the ocean knows no diminution or change of this kind. Year after year, age after age, she continues to throw wide open her teeming store and yields abundance of each varied kind in its season, to satisfy the ever recurring wants of man. On these points of view then, merely spontaneous production and abundance,

Government of Maharashtra

sea as one of the most striking demonstrations of the wisdom and beneficience of the Almighty that animated nature sublime as well as tender ideas are found in it, which we The sentence on sinning man was, " In the sweat of the face shalt thou eat bread," and hence as regards the productions of the earth, it is only in reward to the labour of his hand that he obtains his food. But it would seem as if there was no known limit to the productiveness of the earth , for in proportion to the labour, perseverance, and skill of man, so the productions of the earth have ever been both novel and abundant, This is shewn in the various grains which form our food, the vegetables which furnish our table, and the delicious fruits which charm us with their exquisite flavour and variety; in as much as all these may be e termed artificial, being an in as fiften as an tase may be territed at flower, being an immense advance beyond, and improvement ou, their simple prototypes, and exhibit the beneficient arrangement of a gracious Providence, thus stimulating man to labour by the immediate reward flowing from the illimitable bounty of the

But while this holds good with regard to the useful vegetable productions of the earth, the skill of man, his labour, and his care, will alike prove unavailing towards the increase or improvement of the animal life with which the ocean teems. Here man is indeed graciously permitted to reap, but he is not called to sow.—He cannot further the increase; for the original decree " let the waters bring forth abundant-ly the moving creature that hath life," is, and ever has been all effective, and while God in His providence is over famish the supply, man has but to labour; that he may take the spoil.

The domesticated animals of the land are speedily diminished by neglect, and the wild ones are soon destroyed or driven away by continued molestation and assault, but the the news of thousands of vessels may plough the sea, and the nets of the fishermen may take yearly daily their tens of thousands and myriads, and still the teeming store, undiminished, is redundant as ever. The supply of herrings and macherel upon the coast of England affords a striking illustration of this. And here in India, where activity of mind is so rarely displayed in turning to good account various resources within reach of the mass of the people, we frequently find the ryats on the Konkan coast manuring their land with the sardine, which is taken in the most profuse abundance, although a very tasty and fine flavoured litle fish, is from the circumstance of its superabundance,

thus appropriated to so very secondary a purpose. Our divine Redeemer declares, a demonstration of the universal beneficence of our Heavenly Father, that, "He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust," and truly, when this is contemplated in connexion with the ingratitude and the profaneness of man, his secret and his open vices, hi, blasphemy, and his irreligion as witnessed in every land whether heathen or professedly Christian, it is a demonstration of long suffering, patience, and of kindness, altogether incontrovertible. But may we not also point to our present subject as another of scarcely secondary force? May we not point to the bosom of the deep, and remind you, that every ish that leaps, thus testifies that God is good and kind? May we not appeal to the thousands that populate the varied coasts of every land in every clime, and ask them if they do not derive an important part of their subsistence from the sea, and from every tongue will not the evidence be heard uniting in accordant testimony to the delightful truth; Man, indeed, receives of the bounty of heaven, and in the moment of the reception of the largest boon is oft unmindful of the open hand which imparts the gift . But though the tongue of man be dumb in ungrateful silence, we have but to look and see the boon dispensed, and know, that were the veil but taken from the heart that heart would glow, andthe tongue would be vocal, to the praise of bounty and beneficence so gratatitude and so large.

I have said, beneficience so grateuitous; and it is obvious that I might greatly enlarge on this interesting subject, by considering more particularly the conspicuously gratuitous manner in which this bounty is imparted. In the works of the farmer, so much toil and patient expectation of a distant reward are required as to be used by one of the inspired writers by away of argument and example to those whom he is addressing on the necessity of patience as a Christian virtue. "Behold," he says, "the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain. Be ye so patient. But in gathering in this fruit from the ocean, if I may so speak—there is no delay between the seed time and the The boat, the nets-implements of trade as simple and as cheap as suffice for any other called-are alone required. These provided-and the expence usually falls light on each, because divided among many proprietors-and labouring man in any other walk of life, and with this superiority, that the energy of the fisherman is stimulated to exertion by the encouraging prospect of an immediate reward proportioned to his labour.

But enough has now been said to awaken in the mind of those to whom such subjects are welcome, reflectious which probably, will carry them far beyond what I have here written, and lead them to more expanded views of the Almighty, who, while the waters of the deep mid-ocean are comparatively bare, sends the various species of edible fish swarming in countless shoals and in rich diversity to the shallower waters of our coasts, to await, as it were, the hand that shall be first energetically stretched forth for their ready capture. Thus we perceive that in the infinitely wise arrangements of the creation, man was especially cared for and in the undeviating dispensation of Divine Providence those arrangements, formed ere man had a being or a place on the coasts of the earth, are seen to be carried out in the bestowal of what was not necessary to man's existence, but; is given in the steady and beneficent actings of Almighty goodness, faithfullness, and truth .- Oriental Christian Specator for Sept.

The probable effects of the spread of a literary and scientific education on the Intellectual, Moral, and

physical condition of the Natives of India.

The population of India, composed as it at present is, exhibits a medley formed by different communities, whom the tide of events has amalgamated with the aborigines of the land, and who so widely differ in manners and habits from each other. For instance, the Mahomedans, who now claim the same privileges as the natives of the land, are but a coiony planted by an invader from the northwest, and now form part of the population of India itself. A similar remark is applicable to the Parsis, who have migrated from their own, and taken shelter in this country. As these communities cannot strictly be embraced in the definition of natives of the land, and lest the including of them might lead us into confusion, I may, with propriety, confine myself to the Hindus, the aborigines. It is an indisputable fact that, in point of intellect, the

Hindú is not inferior, to any nation on the whole surface of the earth. He is acute and endowed with such mental powers, that a proper education alone is required to apply them with advantage to any subject, even the most ab-struse sciences. The Hindú literature and sciences existing in the Sanskrit language have hitherto been confined to the Brahmans who have, by the influence possessed by them over other classes, maintained the exclusive right of studying the sacred language, and have thus debarred them from participating in the blessings which are the concomitants of enlightenment. The priesthood, who have directed their minds to the culture of literature ad sciences have, unfortunately for the cause of civilization, been actuated by selfishness, and have not imparted their knowledge to others with that openness of heart which marks the European character, and thus any knowledge acquired by one, has, in many, cases, been lost to the world, with the exit from it of its possessor. Labouring as it has been under these disadvantages, literature has nevertheless, attained that perfection among the Hindus, which ranks them amongst the first in the literary world.

In rhetoric and poetry, the Hindús can rival with any people. To the latter they have devoted the greatest at-tention, and almost all their works, whether sacred or profane, exist in the poetical language. In noticing 'Sa-kuntala' one of the best Hindú Dramas, a writer of note passes the following eulogium upon it. "All the scenes

we are called to contemplate the supplies derived from the are connected by flowery bands, each grows out of the should look for in vain in a Grecian Drama," Nor are the Hindus less distinguished in logic, which, though it has not been reduced to the more simple system adopted by the modern European nations, still manifests the great skill of the Hindus in this department. Notwithstanding such attainments in the other branches of literature, it is to be lamented that they have taken no trouble to pre-

As to sciences, astronomy has been cultivated among them with great attention and with eminent success, and it is worthy of remark that the great progress which has been made in this branch, is the consummation of a period when the light of knowledge had not yet dawned on the nations of the west. We find that the rotundity of the earth, which was not believed by the European until a few centuries ago, was established by Hindu astronomers some two thousand years since, although the great mass of the people, from whom this knowledge has been withheld, do believe up to this day that it is flat. Again, the revolution of the earth round its axix, which has been disputed by many Hindú authors, was, to a certain extent, proved about a thousand years ago by a distinguished astronomer in his work called 'Aria siddhanta.' It has also been discovered that the moon is ball receiving its light from the sun, notwithstanding the popular impression to the contrary. Pity it is, that these fundamental principles, though discovered so far back, have been neglected by the succeeding generations and have not been improved upon!

Had the Hindus not stopped at these points, they would have been, perhaps, the first astronomers on the surface of the globe. Woe be to that slothfulness which prevades all classes of Hindus of the present age, and which is not overcome unless by the most urgent calls on their

In every other sciences, such as medicine, chemistry ootany, &c. they have made greater or less progress; but, in general, no attempts have been made to add any improvement to the first discovery, and all the sciences have een suffered to remain in their infant state.

In arts the Hindús have not been able to arrive at that pitch of excellence which has been attained by his western brethren, for he has been very deficient in the knowledge of the sciences on which they are dependent. As far as, however, handicraft work and manual labour are concerned, his skill in the application of arts to purposes useful to man, is not to be a little admired. In the cotton and silk manufactures, he has made as great a progress as can be expected without the assistance of machinery In Bengal the Dacca muslin was celebrated as the finesa in the world, from the softness and thinness of its texture. and it has now been superseded by the English fabric, only from its cheapness, the result of the use of powerlooms. Benares also produces fine silk and brocades. In the Deccan, the best brocades and cotton fabrics adapted to native dress, are manufactured at Pytan and other places. Masulipatam in Madras is noted for its chiatz, which is superior, both in the fineness and strength of its texture, to the English manufacture. In cutlery, the sword manufactured in India surpasses the European blade in its temperament.

Architecture and sculpture have received their proper share 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 stranger.

The Hindú is very deficient in the art of agriculture which cousists merely in the knowledge of the easiest manner of ploughing, sowing, transplanting and reeping

The implements he employs in his work are equally rude and speak to his ignorance of the sciences, a knowledge of which is essential to the improvement of any art. This, however, may be accounted for, by the contentment for which the natives are proverbial, and which is destruc-tive of every spirit of improvement. The land being so fertile that with a little attention it yields a produce sufficient to compensate the labour expended on it, the Kunbi farmer) who so easily secures a maintenance for his family, never directs his attention to the adoption of the means by which the capabilities of the land may be im-

Sporting.

It was in November 1840 when roaming about the Phownd Sawunt country in search of Sport, that we were informed by a certain Jemadar of the Warree irregulars: that a man-eater was committing great havor on the road between the Ram Ghat and Vingorla. Away 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 day after we had heard the intelligence, found us at about 4 P. M. most comfortably pitched in a nice snug little meidan, near the village of Sarsoles, the supposed head quarters of the Tiger. Three sides of our territory was bounded by jungle, the other side by a large nullah, on the other side by a large nullah, on the otherside of which ran the main road We had not been there long, before we perceived by the lengthening of our nigger's faces, we perceived by the lengthening of our nigger's faces, that the village people had been giving them some accounts of the Tiger who patro. nized the Gaum. Our Butler saheb we noticed particularly, as in addition to a long phiz, he kept mov ing about the Tent in a most mysterious mannerequally dividing his energies between a chair and table, and rubbing them with a devotion worthy of better furniture—for they were not of rosewood or mahogany—neither were they French polished—in short Mr. Editor, to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the chair and table were the property of an Ensign; they were made of the wood called teak and both bore testimony of hard service, and the industry of a brother Ensign, who had devoted six months of the time of our chummage at Head Quarters to carving with a 6 blade knife-our Initials in characters of dif. ferent kinds and sizes. After many conjectures as to the possible motives of Mahomed's sudien affection for the chair, we came to the conclusion that he wanted to open a conversation with us, as we had a faint recollection of his having once been seized with a similar attack, which terminated with his presenting us with a disgusting account of "lines of mutton, firewood, dog rice," &c. &c. - whether it was the eff ct of an enquiring mind-to see how long an Asiatic of decidedly indolent disposition would continue to impose this task upon himself, or whether it was the recollection of the before mentioned bite, we are not prepared at this distance of time to say-but we know that we quie ly laid down and awaited the upshot. " Master how many day stop here?" at length burst forth Mahomed, (Our Madras servants nearly all speak, or rather murder English.) "Why do you ask?" replied we. "Nothing Sir, only I hard this very worst place. Tiger never killing bullock here, always take man ! Suppose masar want Tiger, no tie up Bullock (alluding to an amiable weakness of ours of picketting 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 o'clock day time, and he say that place where horsekeeper boiling gram, that 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 Mahomed, you are not afraid?" I not fraid sir, but

suppose Tiger come top of me, what I do?" Getting rid of him by desiring 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 at the shoulders of our unfortunate Biles, we thought if it was the Tiger instead. how we could knock him over. Had Sam Slick ever been in India we are led to think that our Tent and the man-eater in the distance would have figured on is clocks as A. P. in lieu of the white horse, with the tubs on either side of pumpkin pies and apple sauce. The day at length closed midst the noisy cries of Peafowl and the crowing of the jungle cock-We had scarcely began to do justice to our Curry, when we heard a blow and a yelp at the Tent door. Poor Flirt, a young greyhound gone! we ran to the spot with a lighted faggot, but only to hear a shake and the wretch gailop off-by the red giare of the lighted stick we twigged the ugly mug of the blessed Mahomed, who was shaking it in a melancholy but resigned manner-" that only Cheerah-Tiger come soon I think"-having thus de ivered himself he walked slowly to the fire and dropped up on his hands with a suddenness, which to a European would he dangerous to imitate; but Mahomed was a false prophet—the people kept up large fires within the Tent topes. The moon rose, and we went " into the arms of Morpheus.' The next day we made inquiries about the place, and found to our disgust that as far as beating went, the jungle was impracticable, so we only had to wait patiently till another man was killed. and then sit upon the body-we accordingly made Dhostee business with the Tappal runners to drop us any khuber they might come across in their runand to the vi lagers we promised higeram to the man who could give us information of any jhawn killed by a Tiger. Some days after our arrival, the people finding they were not esten, began to get heart, and some of the b idest actually made rash excursions from 100 to 150 pages from the tent for wood, only armed with old flint pistols, which were not loaded (they thought they were,) and a very doubtful looking sword—more-over we had killed a Tamber, whose throat had been cut in the orthodox way, which greatly reconciled them to the place. The time was beginning to hang very heavy on hand, when the monotony was broken by a villager who came running in from the Gaum out of breath—with the news that a man had just been carried off. It appeared that the unfortunate man was tending 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 is cumbley over his head as niggers do in wet weather for some time. That Peel can get enough majority to carry—the Tiger it appears seized him by the thigh; his him through a Session, is physically impossible; let them, his cumbley over his head as niggers do in wet weather screams brought all the villagers out of their houses, and men, women and children, among whom was his father, saw him as he was carried off. When we 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 held back by force from following the Tiger with his 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 mother's son to shout his loudest (and they needed no second bidding,) we advanced to the spot where the beast was last seen -it required very lutle skill at first to discover the pugs, as the unfortunate man had torn up the ground and grass with his finger, catching at every twig in his way as he was borne alongbut as we ad anced, the marks of his hand were fewer and less distinct, till at last all traces were lost, when the man must have died, and now the Tiger had apparently carried his Prey off the ground and walked so lightly, that over died leaves and grass it was most difficult to find the pugs—after a long and wearisome search one of our party an among us and cried out that he could see the body : he led us to the spot and there sure enough under a thick bush lay the mangle I care se of the man-but no Tiger he had walked off on the first approach of the party-now came scene nomber two of the old man's grief as he turned over the body and gazed upon the ghastly wounds; he made such an abominable noise we were obliged to have him token home-On examining the body we found the thighs and romp partially eaten, as likewise the face—the neck was untouched. The weather is clearing up and as I prefer the

company of my rifle to my desk -and killing Bear and Sambers to spinning you stale yarns with every wish that the Magazine may thrive (tho' not a Duck myself) .- Bombay Sporting Magazine.

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. In clothing green, were after seen, In debt themselves involving. Oh the Foresters, the merry jovial Foresters,

With leathers light, and spears 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,
Of horses they had plenty,
Possessing speed, they take the lead Of parties formed of twenty. Oh the Foresters, the merry, &c. &c.

Good sportsmen were those Foresters.

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 contrived, Themselves the jockies making; And always well, their steeds could sell. The ready money taking.

Their party small, but three in all Another for inviting: A vote was made, donations paid, Request was sent in writing. The fourth a Sub, now join'd the club, Tho' Captain he was nearly; At cards he play'd, and bets he laid, Tho' sporting he loved dearly. Oh the Foresters, the merry, &c. &c.

Oh the Foresters, the merry, &c. &c.

For killing hogs, and running dogs, Twas nearly then the season; The tusky Boar, these Nimrods four, Would stay or give good reason.

The passing joke, was not to poke The spear they used, by throwing; Good sport they had, 'twas never bad, Each good example shewing. Oh the Foresters, the merry, &c. &c. A Cheeta, too, would they pursue With weapon well provided; Each had his Gun, and ne'er would run, Together all resided. Their hunting caps, with other traps,
Were always kept so neatly;
When at the mess, and in full dress,
They all could sing so sweetly.

One of the Club, no longer Sub, For he had got promotion: Resolved to quit, this jolly set, And sail across the ocean. The other three, could nimble be, Would always join at Cricket, At this game they could bowl and play, So sure to strike the wicket. Oh the Foresters : the merry, &c.

Oh the Foresters, the merry, &c. &c.

• It chanc'd one day, without delay,

These Foresters were parted; The reason why, to give I'll try, To join their corps they started. The 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.

Slap at them, we say. Slap at them in all Not a single bread, taxer ought to be allowed to wa course, or to come in without bleeding handsomely. If they are coming in to levy new taxes, now is the time when we have an opportunity of taxing them, and we ought to to do it If every single place was contested, we should settle the Tories, for where it costs the Liberals 500l. costs the Tories 5,000l. to gain an election; and if we could only pump them quite dry, we should be able to manage them with another dissolution.

To dissolve at all is a shameful thing towards trade. 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 another dissolution then, take care that their next season is not spoiled as this

We long to topple down all these blood-sucking breadtaxers, and to give honest men their own. If the old state of things was restored, and the land belonged to the State, and was let out for State purposes England would be a country worth living in.

Three rats were in the library of the House of Commons on the last night of the " want of confidence" question, and it was perfectly understood that they were waiting there in the hope of receiving a polite invitation from Lord John Russell to be present at the division. General Johnston knows two of them!

Shipping Arribals and Bepartures.

Oct. 6th .- Ship Bombay Castle D. Baxter, Master, from China, 16th July, and Batavia 31st August. Passengers-W. McNair, Esq., D. Costelloe, Esq., Mr. S. Viegas. DEPARTURES. None.

Shipping in the Warbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Nov.
Morley			
Repulse			. Sespatch.
Mary			Despatch
Dorothy	Davtd Sasson	London	Despatch
Sarah		London	Despatch
Samuel		London	. 20th mst.
John McLellan.			. Despatch.
Calcutta			10th ipst.
Eleanor			
Duchess of Arg			
Athol	Skinner & Co	Liverpool	12th inst.
Madonna		Tiverpool	Ten inst.
Thalia			
Majestic			
Ann			
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	
Ann Martin		Clyde	18th inst.
Cecilia			
Hannah Kerr			
Sir H. Compto			
Isabella			
Sterling			5th inst.
Charles Forbes.			
Royal Saxon			
Castle Huntly .			
Augusta	C. Cowasjee& Co		
Dinlius of D	art-		CAMP CONTRACTOR OF THE
mouth	Dirom, carter & co		Charles Ar
Reliance	Remington & Co	diezant Awarn-yantigen	000000000

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Curdiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw Dodley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Caroline, Buby, Cadena.

Celyon Government Steamer Seaforth.

French.—Man of War Favourite.

Fessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore		do, the	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th July.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	23d July.
Bombay		do.	In July.
*Tasso	Foster & Co	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	i aout o dire.
Anonyma	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	Shields	In August
*Ceylon	L	Liverpool	16th June.
Devonport		do.	LOED SUITE.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	29th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co	do.	8th June
William Pirrie.		do	Our June
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	14th July
Caledonia		do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte.		bo.	an say.
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co	do.	per la tordici
Montague	Skinner & co	do	15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	do.	23d July
Christiana	1	do.	700
Alex. Grant	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	do.	E TRUET
Woodman	trett Jones	do.	3d July
Abeona		do.	3d July
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do	6th July.
*Thistle			110th July
*Aqueda		do.	19th July.
Mavis		China	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Lydia	Grey & Co	Aden	SHEET AND
Kilblains	Eglington Maclean & Co.		

Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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