

**TO ADVERTIZERS:**  
 IN the persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

**SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.**  
 Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.  
 Reduced rate of Charges for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

**IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.**  
 3 Annas per line for the first insertion  
 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.  
**IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**  
 5 Annas per line for the first insertion  
 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.  
 Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.  
 Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

**BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.**  
 WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.  
 The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Month.  
 The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.  
 No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.  
 To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge to Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy.  
 To Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in advance.  
 Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.  
 Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

**COPPER PLATE PRINTING.**  
 THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.  
 Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2  
 Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, " 3  
 Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, " 1  
 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, " 1  
 Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

**TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.**  
 THE following Works are for Sale and to be on application at this Office.  
 MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions, Rs. 2  
 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, Rs. 1  
 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I., Rs. 2

**Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company.**  
 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.  
 This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—  
 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.  
 2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.  
 3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.  
 4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.  
 5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.  
 JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

**GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY.**

**All Prizes and no Blanks.**  
 ON 228\* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 29th November Next.  
**CHEAP SCHEME.**  
 1 Prize... of.....50 Whole Tickets.  
 1 Ditto... of.....20 Ditto. Ditto.  
 1 Ditto... of.....10 Ditto. Ditto.  
 1 Ditto... of.....5 Ditto. Ditto.  
 2 Ditto. 2 each of.....4 Ditto. Ditto.  
 5 Ditto. 1 each of.....5 Ditto. Ditto.  
 10 Ditto. 1 each of.....5 Ditto. Ditto.  
 20 Ditto. 1 each of.....5 Ditto. Ditto.  
 200 Ditto. 1 each of.....25 Ditto. Ditto.  
 1408 Ditto. 1/2 each of.....88 Ditto. Ditto.  
 1649 217

**CONDITIONS.**  
 \* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows:  
 The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.  
 Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.  
 Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.  
**GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.**  
 Projectors.  
**NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY.**  
 Trustees.  
 NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

**MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.**  
 To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.  
 GENTLEMEN,  
 I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.  
 I have the honor to be,  
 Gentlemen,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 LOUISA ADDISON  
 Jersey, August 23d. 1841

**ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.** 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch-lane Cornhill, London.  
**PATRONESS.**  
 Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN  
**BANKERS.**  
 Messrs. Cocksburne and Co., 4, Whitehall.  
 Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street  
**PHYSICIAN.**  
 John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
**SURGEON AND SECRETARY.**  
 Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.  
**SOLICITORS.**  
 Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.  
**ACTUARY.**  
 John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.  
 THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—  
 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.  
 2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.  
 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.  
 4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.  
 5. No additional expense but the stamp.  
 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.  
 7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.  
 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.  
 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.  
 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.  
 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.  
 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.  
 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.  
 14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.  
 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.  
 WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

**UNION KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.  
**HONORARY PRESIDENTS.**  
 Earl of Errol  
 Earl of Galloway  
 Earl of Liverpool  
 Earl of Northampton  
 Earl of Northumberland  
 Earl of Norfolk  
 Earl of Stair  
**DIRECTORS.**  
 James Stuart, Esq., Chairman. William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
 Samuel Anderson, Esq.  
 Hamilton F. Ayrton, Esq.  
 Morton Balmanno, Esq.  
 E. Boyd, Esq., Resident.  
 E. Lemnox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident.  
 Charles Downes, Esq.  
 Charles Graham, Esq.  
 John Retchie, Esq.  
 N. P. Levi, Esq.  
 F. Chas. Maitland, Esq.  
 This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.  
 It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.  
 This a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.  
 This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.  
 Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits 22 2 11 1/2 cent.  
 30 .. .. 2 3 10 .. .. 2 8 2 do.  
 40 .. .. 2 19 1 .. .. 3 3 4 do.  
 50 .. .. 4 9 8 .. .. 4 14 5 do.  
 60 .. .. 6 15 3 .. .. 6 17 9 do.  
 Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms, or on the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.  
 Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.  
 PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.**  
 Session 1841-42.  
 Under the Government of the Council of the College.  
 HEAD MASTER.  
 THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.  
 HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.  
 The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.  
 The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 6l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.  
 The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.  
 Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.  
 There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.  
 The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.  
 A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.  
 Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.  
 CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.  
 The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.  
 Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

**ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
 34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.  
 Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.  
 Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—  
**ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.**  

Age 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
10 8	11 4	17 1	19 0	24 3	26 10	31 11	33 11 9 14 8 0

 The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.  
 Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.  
 Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.  
 Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.  
 By order of the Board of Directors,  
 CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

**BANK OF AUSTRALASIA**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835  
 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON  
**DIRECTORS.**  
 Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P.  
 Edward Barnard, Esq.  
 John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P.  
 William Brown, Esq.  
 Sir George Carroll, Alderman.  
 Oliver Farrer, Esq.  
 Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N.  
 Samuel E. Mogan, Esq.  
 Charles Morris, Esq.  
 Richard Norman, Esq.  
 William Sargent, Esq.  
**BANKERS**—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
**SECRETARY**—William Milliken, Esq.  
 The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.  
 Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.  
 By order of the Court.  
 WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.  
 Bombay, 30th August 1841  
 Published Monthly,  
**THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE**  
 AND  
**Commercial Maritime Journal**  
 OF THE  
**BRITISH EMPIRE**  
 EDITED BY  
**R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.**  
 AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.  
 England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.  
 Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co., Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.  
 John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. ohnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Arrival of a Joanesse Admiral.

We understand that late last night, and most unexpectedly, arrived in Town His Excellency the Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief of the King of Johanna.

A Lion and an Unicorn fighting for the Crown, and as we are not yet aware on the part of which of their august Majesties His Excellency may have come, or whether merely to do a little business on his account, we are unable, (even if we should otherwise feel ourselves authorized to do so) to reveal the details of the projected negotiations; but we may say, without fear of contradiction or betrayal of confidence, that the general object of the Joanesse wallah (like that of many other of H. B. M.'s allies, not excepting Shah Soojah, but exclusive of Tharawaddy) is a requisition for aid in troops and money.—Englishman, Oct. 15.

Launch of the John Brightman.

The launch of the above named vessel took place yesterday at Capt. Oake's Yard, Howrah. It has been our good fortune to be present more than once on a similar occasion, it has likewise been our pleasing duty to notice the regular and punctual manner in which the business there is always conducted. As usual there was no screw loose and the 'JOHN BRIGHTMAN' glided not into the Waters Blue but into the pellucid Hooghly. She has all the requisite qualifications to ensure speed with profit, and is called after Mr. John Brightman, of the highly respectable firm of that name in London; she will be commanded by Capt. Vial under whose immediate superintendance she was built: The following are her dimensions: length between perpendiculars 111 feet 6 inches, extreme beam below decks 27 feet 6 inches, depths from upper deck to limber streak 17 feet 2 inches. Builders tonnage 304 tons, tonnage by act 404. Her keel was laid in March this year; the gallant Barque received her name from Mrs. E. Brightman and Mrs. Vial, both ladies cracked their bottles together, and after a most successful launch, came a most successful tiffin provided by D. Wilson and Co., who loaded the table with stores that might have served for a voyage of 6 months. We likewise heard an order given for a plentiful supply of Champagne and other good things to be sent on board to those whose duty in securing the vessel at her moorings prevented their joining the festive board on shore. Prosperity and success to the ship having been drank, with the health of the Captain, Owners, Mrs. Brightman and the ladies, the party broke up highly pleased with the launch and their entertainment; in conclusion, we have only to remark that greater care was taken than usual, in the erection of the platforms for the reception of the Company, so that our appetites were not destroyed by a previous fear of breaking our necks.—Ibid.

Military Item.

A Detachment of H. M.'s 50th Regt. under Major Serjeantson, and another under Captain Pett, were to embark this morning on the Roberts and the Thetis. The Head Quarters of the Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Anderson embark on Monday in the India steamer.—Ibid.

Trip to Suez.

The India and Roberts having been taken up by Government, we find that a charter has been made of the fine ship Bangalore, now on her first voyage, to proceed hence to Suez on the 20th November, touching at Cosseir. Captain Smith is now fitting her up in every respect to the finest London passenger ship. She will accommodate about 25 in her poop and lower deck cabins. As she will return direct from Suez to Calcutta, it affords an excellent opportunity for Overland Travellers to Bengal.—Englishman Oct. 16

Rumours at Cabool.

Letters from Ferozepore of the 3d instant, report all that part of the political horizon to continue cloudless, and mention no local incident save that the 2nd Light Infantry have received orders to escort the Commander-in-Chief to Loodianah (whence His Excellency and Staff proceed to Simla) and then to go on to Ferozepore instead of the 1st Light Infantry. The rumours there are that General Lumley has been offered the political and military control in Afghanistan; that the 64th and 53d regiments are to be stationed at Peshawar; and that the Shah's Force is to be increased by six regiments and the regulars withdrawn. The first and second of these are, we can venture to assure our readers, the merest fabrications, though we know that the annexation of Peshawar to Cabool has long been a favourite contemplation of the Envoy's (just like the conquest of Herat!) and it is not improbable that his speculations on the measure, to those about him, may be the groundwork of a rumour which will be believed by many political observers, who deem themselves very sagacious and well-informed, in England! As to the report regarding the augmentation of the Shah's Force, we have already said that we have sufficient knowledge, derived from very good authority, of the Cabinet opinion at Cabul, that the regular troops could be spared, but we have not yet ourselves come round to that way of thinking, though we consider that the time is not far distant when the Shah's own troops (we mean those called the Shah's Force) augmented according to circumstances, will suffice to maintain his authority, and when fiscal and other static settlements will have introduced, for the first time there internal order and progressive prosperity.—Ibid.

The Burmese.

The Moulmein Chronicle of the 15th September received last week contains some observations on an article which appeared in this journal some weeks since on the improbability of Tharawaddy's journey to Rangoon, being dictated by hostile intentions. The subject is one of increasing importance, and as our contemporary may be supposed to represent the feelings which prevail at the seat of local authority, his observations possess a superior interest. The drift of his argument appears to be, that the King of Burmah is not humbled by the reverses of the last war; and that finding our troops and ships engaged in a distant expedition, he concludes that the present is the time for a successful trial of strength with us. The impression which the perusal of the article leaves on the mind is, that in the judgement of those whose opinions may be supposed to influence the Chronicle, a war is all but inevitable. If such be the feelings at Moulmein, the probability of a war is greatly increased. If Tharawaddy was animated by the most pacific intentions, still the presence of so large a force in the neighbourhood of our own provinces, on the right hand and on the left, is likely to give rise to events which might easily be turned into occasions for a war. To avoid hostilities in these circumstances will require no small measure of prudence and discretion. But if at this crisis, there exists at Moulmein a disposition to suppose that war is undoubtedly the object of the King, it is an unfortunate circumstance; for in that case nothing would be wanting to render a war inevitable, but a gentle predilection for it, and an inking for the territorial advantages which it might eventually yield. The Chronicle dissects our reasons against the probability of warlike intentions in these movements of the King, and finds them utterly groundless. "Our opinions are dogmatic, and our reasoning weak." The first reason is said to be "regular John Bull reasoning," though the Editor has not

thought it necessary to show how the nationality of the reasoning affects its strength. The second reason he "cannot understand." The third reason, "beats cock fighting;" and this we must, in our turn, confess that we cannot understand.

We alleged that the Burmese had been sufficiently humbled and cowed during the last war to render their new King, who was actively engaged in it, utterly averse to the idea of a second trial of strength. Such we believe is the impression of all those who have had an opportunity of forming a correct and impartial opinion of his views. When he came to the throne, he blustered and vapored, and yet did nothing, though at the time when his inflation was at the fullest, he knew that our armies were occupied beyond the Indus, and that we were threatened by Nepal. His treatment of Col. Barney we do not take as any indication of a disposition to hazard another war. He was anxious to enjoy an exemption from the barbarian eye we had fixed in his capital, partly from national, but infinitely more from personal consideration; and he did every thing short of actual violence to induce the Colonel to retire.

His non-reception of Col. Benson, is no indication that his contempt for us had mastered the salutary dread which the last war inspired. We very much question whether he would have treated him with neglect, if he had not positively known that the British Government would not resent it by a declaration of war. Through the treachery of the clerks in the public offices in Calcutta, he had obtained copies of the official correspondence of Government with its representative; and had thereby been put in possession of the fact, that the Governor General was by no means disposed to involve the two countries in war, simply because our Resident was not allowed to continue at the Capital. So complete indeed was the access which Tharawaddy had obtained to our own secrets of state, through means of his golden key, that the contents of a letter which the Resident never received, were fully known in his Cabinet; and it was subsequently discovered that the letter had been actually sent to Kedgee, but on the day of its despatch, the arrival of other intelligence had led to its being recalled. The treatment of Col. Benson cannot, therefore, be taken as any proof that the impressions left by the last war had worn off; because the King knew from the despatches thus surreptitiously obtained, how far he might go with impunity.

The second reason, which our Moulmein contemporary cannot understand, we will explain for his benefit, by stating that if the King was bent on a war, he would not be likely to bring his troops near the sea. Tharawaddy has some military experience and some remembrance of the events of the last war; and he must know the extreme difficulty we experienced in getting up to the capital. It appears unlikely then, if he intended a war, that he should concentrate all his forces in a position so easily assailable from the sea, on the one hand, and from Arracan on the other. This would be to stake his throne on a single throw; for any appearance of retreating before the English to the old capital, would be likely to shake the allegiance of his new subjects somewhat severely. It is true that if his object were war, it would be necessary that he should bring his troops down to the scene of hostilities; yet it is not to be supposed that he would even in that case assemble his whole force in so vulnerable a position as Rangoon, without any reserve, or any means of retreat in case of defeat.

Since our article was written, there has been a further corroboration of the view which we took of the affair, in the fact that Tharawaddy has in a measure transplanted the capital itself to Rangoon, and brought with him his whole family, men and women, children and all. And though it is true, that he has with him the largest and best appointed army which the country has seen for many years, he did not detach any portion of it, as he came down, to occupy the ill-defended province of Arracan. Had he been about to enter the lists with us, in a blind confidence on the strength of his army, a portion of it would have been destined to the conquest of Arracan; and the most favourable time for securing that object would have been the present moment, when the province is known to be comparatively destitute of troops.

Our third reason, which is said to "beat cock fighting," was that Tharawaddy knew that we had a large force both of troops and ships already at sea, and that he might expect a portion of it to be directed against his dominions in case of a war. We have the authority of those who are supposed to know something of the sentiments of those who are supposed to be repeatedly expressed by him before he left Ava; nor was the dread unreasonable. He has doubtless heard of our successes in China from time to time; and the report has been confirmed by the entreaties addressed to him by the Emperor, who is alleged to have demanded his assistance to combat the 'white monster'; a confession of weakness in the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, which was likely to strengthen rather than weaken Tharawaddy's apprehension of our power.

In thus weighing the probability of his provoking or not, a war with the English, it must however be remembered, that circumstances beyond his control may hasten it. His own people and princes are doubtless eager for a war, and have boundless confidence in the strength of their armies. A vast force has been collected at Rangoon, and aggressions may be committed on the Arracan and Moulmein frontier; and though they may be made without the King's knowledge or even wish, they would assuredly be ascribed to his own hostile designs. If force be repelled by force, a war is the consequence. If an explanation be demanded, it is more likely to be unsatisfactory than the reverse; and a resort must still be made to the ultimo ratio of nations. The times are ticklish, and this Government has therefore acted with much wisdom in strengthening our own positions by additional troops, and urging on those precautionary measures which the posture of affairs demands. A war is, of all things, to be avoided; for under existing circumstances, it must be followed almost immediately by one with Nepal. The strength of Government, both in men and money, must then be taxed to its fullest extent; the resources of the next age must be anticipated by a new loan; and the era of local improvement indefinitely postponed.—Friend of India, October 14.

Madras.

The Suddur Udalt.

We understand that the business of the Suddur Udalt has been somewhat interrupted of late by so serious a difference amongst the Judges that a reference to Government was resorted to. The cause of disagreement was, we understand, a protest made by one of the Judges against a decision of the other two; since which occurrence it is said that the Court has not met to decide on any Case; the Government in reply to the reference made, have, we hear, recommended the Judges to pull more amicably together in future, for the better furtherance of the interests of the State.—U. S. Gazette, Oct. 19.

Fatal Accident.

A Correspondent at Belgaum mentions a melancholy and fatal accident which occurred there on the evening of the 5th instant, when an unfortunate Gunner of the Artillery who had been out all day with some of his comrades, fell into a Bowry and was drowned. It appears that the man when last seen alive, was seated on the parapet wall of the bowry smoking, and being much intoxicated, it is supposed that he overbalanced himself and fell in accidentally. The body was buried the following evening, strange to say without any Court of Inquest having been thereon holden.—Ibid.

Reform the Post-Office.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—We some time since noticed an application that had been forwarded to the Supreme Government on the recommendation of the late Acting Post Master General, for permission

to enlarge his Establishment, such being found very inadequate to the performance of the onerous duties that have lately devolved thereon, to a much greater extent than formerly. The Government of India would not, however sanction the proposed increase of clerks, and there the matter has rested until the present time, but we are informed that in consequence of a further representation from the present head of the Department, the Government are about to appoint a Committee to enquire into the nature and extent of the duties of the Post Office Establishment, and report the result, with a view to obtaining the sanction of the Supreme Government for the additional outlay required, which, we believe, amounts only to 900 Rupees monthly. In connection with the subject of the General Post Office, we must notice a letter that has reached us from the Westward, stating that the Dawk Overseers on the Malabar Coast receive a monthly salary of eight rupees for which they do nothing in the Department beyond settling the pay of the Dawk Runners; their whole time being occupied in trading. It is also stated that they exact money from the poor runners, which if refused, the parties are threatened with "future consequences" that is to say that they may expect "to have a watchful eye over them and be served out and no mistake at the first opportunity." This is a matter calling for the attention of the Post Master General!—Ibid.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d October 1841.

Lieutenant W. F. Cormack, of the 15th regiment native infantry, acting assistant, to be assistant to the civil engineer of Candeeh, vice Graham.

Lieutenant Graham, to continue in his present temporary charge until the resumption of these duties by captain Scott, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 29) dated the 1st September 1841.

Public Department.

No. 29 of 1841.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

at Bombay.

We have to inform you, that we have permitted Mr. George Malcolm to return to his duty on your civil establishment.

London. We are &c.

1st September 1841, (Signed) GEORGE LYALL, J. L. LUSHINGTON, and others.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion and appointment to fill vacancies in the subordinate medical department to take effect from the 16th instant.

Second grade apprentice Paulo Baptista, of the civil hospital at Ahmadabad, to be a first grade apprentice.

Probationer Narsing, now in the hospital of the 9th regiment native infantry, to be a second grade apprentice, and attached to the civil station at Kaira.

With reference to the notification of the 21st January last, the Rev. R. Ward, is allowed additional leave of absence for one year, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service.

To be Senior Merchants,

- John Marshall Davies..... Date of promotion.
William Edward Frere.....
Ashness Remington.....
Robert Keays..... 6th June 1841.
Henry Young.....
Adam Campbell.....
Metcalf Larken.....
Albemarle Bettington.....

To be Junior Merchants.

- Edgar William Burton..... 19th July 1841.
Hardinge Robert Stracey.....

To be Factor.

- John William Hadow..... 29th August 1841.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1841.

R. T. Webb esquire, assumed charge of the duties of the sub-treasurer, general pay master, superintendent of stamps, and secretary to the Government savings bank on the 14th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1841.

Lieutenant E. B. Eastwick, assistant political agent in Lower Scinde, is allowed to proceed to Mahabeshwar, for the benefit of his health.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Act No. xiv. of 1835, to confer on Mr. T. C. Loughnan, first assistant magistrate of Dharwar, the full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22d October 1841.

The appointment of Lieutenant H. Boye, of the 22d regiment native infantry, under date the 21st ultimo, to the survey of the Southern Mahratta Country, has been cancelled. Bombay Castle, 26th October 1841.

Mr. W. Simson, principal collector of Surat, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation, from the 15th instant, for the purpose of making the usual Jumma bundee settlement.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1841.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, acting first assistant collector and magistrate of Dharwar, received charge of the duties of that office, on the 27th ultimo.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. BLANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 20th September 1841.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 20th of September 1841.

Act No. — of 1841.

An Act for the better Management and Disbursement of certain Public Funds, and Monies for Police and Municipal purposes throughout the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.

It is hereby enacted, that all sums of money which shall hereafter be collected under the authority of,

The 33 Geo. 3, Cap. 52, Sec. 158.

Rule, Ordinance and Regulation 2 of 1812, Act 6.

Rule, Ordinance and Regulation 2 of 1813.

Proclamation dated 29d July 1817, by Governor in Council of Bombay, of an Order of the Court of Directors, dated 29th January, 1817, made under the authority of the Charter of the Court of Requests of Bombay, dated 8th January, 1753.

Rule, Ordinance and Regulation 1 of 1813.

Rule, Ordinance and Regulation 2, of 1827.

Regulation 19 of 1827, Cap. 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Regulation 32 of 1827.

Or under Act No. 28 of 1839.

Shall no longer be disbursed by the persons or in the manner heretofore done, but the same shall be paid into the General Treasury and form a Fund to be denominated the "Municipal Fund."

And it is hereby enacted, that the sums authorized to be collected under the provisions of Cap. 4, Sec. 26, Clauses 1 and 2 of Regulation 19 of 1827, shall in future be collected by such person as the Governor in Council shall appoint.

And it is hereby enacted, that the said Municipal Fund shall be placed under the supervision and control of a body to be denominated "The Board of Conservancy," and which shall be composed of seven Members, of whom the Senior Magistrate of Police shall be Chairman, and the Superintendent of Police an ex-officio Member, and the other Members shall consist of two Europeans and three Native Justices of the Peace, to be elected by Her Majesty's Bench of Justices, who shall continue in office for a period of five years, when a new election of the same Members, or of two other European and three other Native Members shall be made to form the Board, and who shall remain in office for the like period of five years, and so on from five years to five years a fresh election shall take place, and in case of a vacancy occurring among any of the said last named five Members, the said Bench of Justices shall supply the same by electing some other European or Native Justices in their place.

And it is hereby enacted, that the said Board shall have authority to make disbursements from the said Fund for the purposes herein after mentioned, but in the first instance and before any such disbursements shall be made a sum of Rs. 45,000 shall thereout be deducted and paid by monthly instalments into the General Treasury to be applied by the Governor in Council for and on account of the expenses of the General Police throughout the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and in the event of such expenses being at any time hereafter increased by a necessary augmentation of the Police force or through any other good cause, a further sum of money in proportion thereto shall be paid out of the said Fund into the General Treasury to be applied on account thereof.

And it is hereby enacted, that after the deductions and payment of such sum of money the residue of the said Fund shall be appropriated and disbursed by the said Board for the following purposes.

1. Defraying the expense of the Establishments necessary for the purposes of this Act.

2. Repairing, cleansing, draining and lighting the Public Roads, Streets, Bridges, Tanks, Market places, and other Public places of a like kind.

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board to construct any new Roads or streets, or other public works tending to the improvement of the said Islands connected with the comfort and health of the Inhabitants thereof, which in their discretion they shall deem necessary, and for that purpose shall cause estimates and plans to be framed and submitted to the Governor in Council of Bombay for his sanction, but no such new Road or Street or other public works shall be constructed without such sanction of the Governor in Council first had, and obtained.

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board of Conservancy to nominate and appoint, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council of Bombay, such persons as they may deem fit to perform the duties of the following offices;

Superintendent of Repairs; Clerk of the Markets, and Overseers, Scavenger.

And such persons shall be under the immediate orders and control of the said Board, and shall receive such salaries to be paid out of the said Fund as the Governor in Council shall think fit and approve of.

And it is hereby enacted, that the said Board shall bring to account all items of receipt, and shall as soon as practicable after 30th April of each year render the Governor in Council a yearly account of their receipts and disbursements under this Act, and the same shall be audited by such persons as the Governor in Council shall appoint, and when passed shall be registered in the office of the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices.

And it is hereby enacted, that Sections 16, 23, 27 and 28 of Regulation 19 of 1827, shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

And it is hereby enacted and declared, that the Terms "Police Fund," "County Fund," and "Assessment Fund," used in any Rule, Ordinance and Regulation in force in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, shall be taken to mean the "Municipal Fund," described in this Act.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 20th day of December next.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

At Bombay, On the 28th October, Eliza Jane, Daughter of the late Sub-Conductor William Morgan. Aged one year and eighteen days.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Wingate—from Poona.

Capt. C. Johnson—3d R. N. I.—Do.

DEPARTURES.

Lt. A. B. Kemball—3d Troop H. A.—to Poona.

En. H. A. Taylor—5th R. N. I.—to Do.

En. J. J. Jameson 7th R. N. I.—to Do.

Asst. Surg. R. Collum 2d R. N. I.—to Currachoe.

Lt. C. F. Grant 3d R. N. I.—to Ahmedabad.

G. Grant C. S. —to Do.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN..... Oct. 7..... CHINA..... Aug. 24

AGRA..... Oct. 16..... FRANCE..... Oct. 1

ALEXANDRIA..... Sept. 18..... PERSIA..... Sept. 3

AUSTRALIA..... July 3..... HEBAT..... Sept. 18

Adelaide..... Aug. 23..... LAHORE..... Sept. 35

Sydney..... Aug. 23..... LONDON..... Sept. 9

Port Phillip..... Aug. 5..... MADRAS..... Oct. 16

BURMAH..... Moulmein..... July 9

Rangoon..... Aug. 29..... MANILLA..... July 9

CAHOOL..... Oct. 4..... MATHURAH..... Aug. 2

CALCUTTA..... Oct. 16..... PENANG..... Aug. 16

CANDAHAR..... Oct. 5..... PERSIAN GULPH..... Oct. 16

CYPRON..... Oct. 5..... QUETTA..... Oct. 16

..... SINGAPORE..... Sept. 23



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, October 29, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers of the 15th, and 16th October, and Madras to the 19th.

The *Englishman* mentions the arrival of the Admiral and Commander in Chief of the King of Joanna.

The *Madras U. S. Gazette* states that some differences have arisen in the *Sudder Adawlut*, which arose from one of the judges entering a protest against a decision of his compeers. The matter was referred to Government, and in reply the Judges were admonished to pull better together for the future.

In the multiplicity of other business it has stippled over our memory to give an earlier notice of our having received per last overland "*British policy with regard to Northern Africa*" from the pen of James Richardson Esq. Editor of the *Malta Times*. This work is directed to the laudable endeavour to bring to the notice of Great Britain the condition of some twenty millions of human beings scattered upon the shores of the Barbary States. Until Mr. Richardson brought these people to notice through the columns of the *Malta Times* they were nearly unknown, notwithstanding the researches of the French during their occupation of Algiers. We sincerely hope the object of Mr. Richardson's calling general attention to a variety of interesting facts connected with the inhabitants of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, will be fully realized.

In our Monday's issue we alluded in somewhat strong terms to the necessity of altering, i. e. reforming the creeds, articles, and services of the Church of England; we entered upon these subjects then, and now recur again to them because we feel assured the present time is no season to discuss whether a public Newspaper be a fitting arena or not for theological discussion—a sense of usefulness suggests and public duty demands that we be instant in season and out of season, and give to all subjects the prominence they are entitled to. The advance of Pusey notions seems to be as rapid as it is dangerous: the doctrines themselves may be said to be a hodge-podge of Pelagianism calculated to please and deceive mankind; to please, because, by admitting the authority and in relying on the power of the Church eternal beatitude is held out without having cause to entertain any apprehension for the final safety of the soul, and deceive, by the plausibility of reasoning, advanced in supporting the hypothesis—once believe, no matter what your subsequent belief may be, heavenly bliss is yours.

With the Scriptures and articles before us, we come to no hard conclusion when we profess this sentiment of Puseyism to be what St. Augustine signifies, "a damnable heresy," because it is not only incompatible with the precept of the moral law, or the nature of Divine grace, but is also contradicted by the light of nature, the dictates of the conscience, and the analogy of reason. The Church has no real power to forgive or to retain sins, although the testimony of the Church may be declarative of the goodness and grace of God; and inasmuch as this testimony is despised or rejected, the sin of the despiser may be said to be retained. Here the Church, however must be taken in its true sense, which is not the Church of Rome or the Church of England,—these are establishments of men,—it is "the Church of the living God" defined in the nineteenth article of the Church of England as "a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached." The Church of England in its articles denies authority even to general Councils, but if we admit the canons to be of any authority, or of more importance than the articles, in such case we can find abundant sanction for the Pusey notions of the authority of the Church and the value of traditions; yet, the latter can be of no value than as they bear "witness of the life," for the thirty fourth article admits that traditions are, and ceremonies may be, after the fancies of men. The tradition of the authority and inate unaction of the Church of England, as claimed by Dr. Pusey and his advocates, is merely a fancy of men and repugnant to the word of God, although in strict conformity with the Canons, which, if we believe the declaration preceding them, are as true and necessary to be implicitly believed by a clergyman if he regards the salvation of his own soul, as the Gospel itself: knowing therefore as we do, the thundering canon of the university of Oxford, claiming for the Councils of that seminary INFALLIBILITY, and not being ignorant of the wide and deep influence of Puseyism within its walls, we have cause to fear that the Council of that University will, at no distant period, sanction and adopt Puseyism as Gospel, not because it tends to the salvation of souls, or the advance of Christianity, or the glory of the Saviour; but, because

it imparts importance to a clerical hat, and gives this was the first public meeting which has been summoned to take Mr. M'Leod's case into consideration, the sentiments embodied in the resolutions he was about to propose were those of the public at large. Mr. M'Leod was now about to be tried upon a charge of obeying her Majesty's representative in Canada. He did not mean to say that Mr. M'Leod was really guilty of the act imputed to him. He knew he would be able to prove a satisfactory *alibi*; but admitting his presence on board the *Caroline*, he was to be tried for having obeyed the orders of Sir Francis Head—orders which, if he had dared to disobey, it would have been Sir F. Head's duty to have brought him to a court-martial as a mutineer and a traitor. (Hear, hear.) He had that morning received a letter from Montreal, stating that if Mr. M'Leod was found guilty, he would certainly be hanged. He thought that, even if he were acquitted, there was a great chance of the mob taking the law into their own hands and hanging him at once. If, however, he was hanged, either by the sentence of the law, or the power of the mob, he thought an avenging war should be immediately carried on—a war not against an honourable nation, but a race of murderers. He would proclaim freedom to the slave, and use every means of harassing, and he hoped discomfiting the United States. He begged to propose resolutions to the following effect:—1st. That the Society had refrained hitherto from giving any public expression of opinion, as they had hoped and expected the release of the prisoner.—2. That the destruction of the *Caroline* having been acknowledged as the act of the English Government, the Society is of opinion that, by international law, as well as civilised usage, Mr. M'Leod cannot be held responsible.—3. Protesting against his imprisonment and trial.—4. Invoking the retributive vengeance of Great Britain in the event of the condemnation and execution of the prisoner. Sir Augustus D'Este seconded the resolutions. Mr. Montgomery Martin, the Hon. Mr. King, and several other gentlemen spoke ably and energetically in favour of the adoption of the resolutions, but we are sorry that our limited space compels us to leave out their several addresses. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.—(Globe.)

European Intelligence.

Lord Jocelyn.

This nobleman has written as the following, in answer to a paragraph in the *Chronicle*, in reference to a letter written by Mr. Feargus O'Connor to the noble Lord, stating that it was untrue he had paid him (Feargus O'Connor) £500 for his services at the Leeds election. Lord Jocelyn's letter is dated Marienbad, August 19:—

"Having just seen an extract in *Galignani's Messenger* from one of your late papers, purporting to be a letter addressed to me by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, I take the earliest opportunity of corroborating that gentleman's statement relative to the £500 which he says, it is reported, that I paid him for "services rendered at the Leeds election, and beg to assure the public (whom it may interest) that he never did receive any such sum from me, and indeed until this moment I was wholly ignorant of that gentleman's connection with the town of Leeds; and I likewise beg to say that the letter he states to have received had neither my sanction, nor, feel sure, that of those honourable gentlemen who formed my committee. I have the honour to be, etc.

—(Chronicle.)

Case of Mr. M'Leod.

A meeting of the Colonial Society took place yesterday, in the Colonial Club-house, St. James's-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the case of Mr. M'Leod; and of expressing the sentiments of the Society with regard to the imprisonment and impending trial of that gentleman.

The Earl of Mountesshel took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. He said, it fell to his lot as chairman of this society, as well as president of the North American Committee, to explain the subjects for which they were met together. The North American Committee had for some time been taking into their serious consideration the detention of Mr. M'Leod. The committee had held several meetings on the subject, and appointed a sub-committee to draw out resolutions regarding it, which would be submitted to the meeting. The conduct of the American government appeared to him to be most extraordinarily imprudent and unjust. When they called to mind that Mr. M'Leod had been confined in prison now more than eight months (hear, hear), that during that period Congress had been sitting, nay, actually deliberating upon his case, so that the subject could not have been overlooked—when they remembered this, they could not but feel that had the American government been really desirous of fairly meeting the case, and affording justice and reparation to Mr. M'Leod, it was easy for them to have passed a special act of their legislature upon the subject, and then they could not have come forward and said that they had not the power of preventing Mr. M'Leod from being tried by the laws of the state of New York. Such would have been the fair and proper course to have taken; but they tried to back out of the difficulty in the most unsatisfactory way: they maintained that no state belonging to their union had of itself the power of declaring either peace or war; but if it be so, he would ask, ought any state to be permitted to give cause for war by acts which might bring the whole Union into a contest? (Hear.) He recollected, some years ago, when some differences existed between the northern and southern states, how quickly and well that business was settled: Congress at once took the most decided part, sent its troops, and compelled the jarring states to knock under. In like manner, if Congress were sincere in regard to the case of Mr. M'Leod, and was really anxious to maintain that peace, which, for his own part, he hoped would long continue—he thought if they prevent warlike consequences from ensuing, they could not but have adopted some measure which would have had the effect of finally and satisfactorily adjusting the manner. He knew from what had passed in Parliament, that it had been said that Great Britain and the United States understood each other—that there was no danger of Mr. M'Leod's life being sacrificed. If such was the case, he would ask, was it not a mockery that matters should have been so long paraded as being in a dangerous and unsettled condition? Was it not worse than mockery that a subject of Great Britain should be imprisoned as a murderer—and was it not making bad worse still when it was said that the whole was to end in a mock trial? He feared that the end might be a more melancholy one; Mr. M'Leod might be tried, and it is possible he might be acquitted. But he feared he would not be so, not because he was not innocent, not because he could not prove an *alibi*, but because twenty or thirty false witnesses could be brought forward and made to swear to anything, and because their testimony before a prejudiced jury would be amply sufficient to bring him in guilty. But they were told that the American government would interpose and save Mr. M'Leod's life. Surely such interposition would neither be very flattering to Mr. M'Leod, or to this government. After some further remarks from the noble chairman,

Sir Duncan M'Dougal rose and said, that although this was the first public meeting which has been summoned to take Mr. M'Leod's case into consideration, the sentiments embodied in the resolutions he was about to propose were those of the public at large. Mr. M'Leod was now about to be tried upon a charge of obeying her Majesty's representative in Canada. He did not mean to say that Mr. M'Leod was really guilty of the act imputed to him. He knew he would be able to prove a satisfactory *alibi*; but admitting his presence on board the *Caroline*, he was to be tried for having obeyed the orders of Sir Francis Head—orders which, if he had dared to disobey, it would have been Sir F. Head's duty to have brought him to a court-martial as a mutineer and a traitor. (Hear, hear.) He had that morning received a letter from Montreal, stating that if Mr. M'Leod was found guilty, he would certainly be hanged. He thought that, even if he were acquitted, there was a great chance of the mob taking the law into their own hands and hanging him at once. If, however, he was hanged, either by the sentence of the law, or the power of the mob, he thought an avenging war should be immediately carried on—a war not against an honourable nation, but a race of murderers. He would proclaim freedom to the slave, and use every means of harassing, and he hoped discomfiting the United States. He begged to propose resolutions to the following effect:—1st. That the Society had refrained hitherto from giving any public expression of opinion, as they had hoped and expected the release of the prisoner.—2. That the destruction of the *Caroline* having been acknowledged as the act of the English Government, the Society is of opinion that, by international law, as well as civilised usage, Mr. M'Leod cannot be held responsible.—3. Protesting against his imprisonment and trial.—4. Invoking the retributive vengeance of Great Britain in the event of the condemnation and execution of the prisoner. Sir Augustus D'Este seconded the resolutions. Mr. Montgomery Martin, the Hon. Mr. King, and several other gentlemen spoke ably and energetically in favour of the adoption of the resolutions, but we are sorry that our limited space compels us to leave out their several addresses. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.—(Globe.)

Wreck of the Royal George.

Another explosion took place on Wednesday, in the presence of a vast number of spectators, collected in yachts and other sailing vessels, of which we observed nearly 30. The charge of 500lb. was contained in a strong puncheon of peculiar construction, made for the purpose, as it was found on trial to break the strongest cask of the common form. It was placed by private John Skelton, one of the military divers, in the crater previously made by a small explosion, nearly opposite to what must have been the position of the foremast. The two lumps were crowded with company at the time, none being refused who requested to go on board, so that the processes of connecting the charge with the voltaic battery, of letting it down accompanied by the divers, of separating the two lumps by removing each of them to a moderate distance from the charge, as well as firing it, and bringing the lumps back to their original position, were all done by workmen, intermixed with spectators in such a manner, that if the sappers and miners, the riggers, the pensioner seamen, and others employed, had not from long practice known every part of their duty, these operations could scarcely have been executed at all, amidst such confusion; instead of which all was done quickly, and with precision. The charge was fired by bugle sound, by Colonel Pasty himself, and is remarkable as being the first he ever fired, though hundreds of experimental mines have been made by his directions whilst in command of the Royal Sappers and miners, his rule hitherto having been to leave the firing of them to the officer on duty. The two severe shocks, instantaneously felt when the bugle sounded, and the upheaving of the water, afterwards blackened with mud, must have been interesting to those who never saw any of the great explosions of former years, but fell far short of them in effect at the surface. Many of the spectators remained on board the lumps or in boats alongside for two hours after the explosion, to watch the operations of the divers at work, five in number, who all sent up either timber from the wreck, or bundles of staves, of casks, firewood, etc., which they tied together as skilfully at the bottom as a woodman could make up his faggots in the open air. Corporal Jones sent up fifty-eight such pieces lashed together, and on a former occasion Corporal Harris sent up 91. Of the large pieces recovered, the most remarkable was one measuring 13 inches by 10, but only 13 feet long, as it has been broken in two by the charge fired about half-an-hour before, as was proved by the fresh colour of the fracture. This was got up by Skelton, who reported that one side of the crater into which he descended stood nearly perpendicular, whilst its diameter was about 30 feet; none but military divers have been employed lately, of whom Harris, Jones, Skelton, and Williams have become excellent divers. There are some always in reserve in case of any of the former being ill or requiring rest, for it is no small exertion to pass six or seven hours of the day, or sometimes even more under water, at the depth of 60 or 70 feet, which they do every day in the week at neap tides. None but Siebe's improved water-tight diving dresses are now used; because, after Mr. Hall's quietude who preferred the common diving dress, to which he had always been accustomed, Harris, the most experienced of the military divers, found that he could not work comfortably in it, and therefore another Siebe's pattern was ordered. Such is the power of habit, that one man works from choice in a diving dress which another diver, equally skilful and equally efficient, if allowed a different diving dress, cannot use. Of the two, Siebe's is far the safest for inexperienced divers; for it is known that Lieut. Symons last year, and private Henderson this year, must inevitably have been drowned the first time that they went down to the wreck of the *Royal George*, if they had used the common diving dress, in which the foul air escapes from under the helmet, which is open at bottom. In Mr. Siebe's pattern, on the contrary, the whole apparatus is water-tight, and the foul air escapes only by a small valve in the helmet, which will not admit water, even if the diver should plunge in head foremost, as Corporal Harris has repeatedly done for experiment. Mr. Fraser's diving dress, which is also a very good one, has the same valuable property as Siebe's; and both are known among professional divers by the name of tight diving dresses, to distinguish them from the common diving dress, in which the helmet is open at bottom.—(Hampshire Telegraph.)

Spots on the Sun.

During the last few weeks several small clusters of dark spots, surrounded with luminous borders, have frequently made their appearance on the sun's disc, and as suddenly become vanescent. On Tuesday morning last, an oblong cluster of spots made their appearance a little to the left of the sun's centre, where they now may be seen, travelling towards the western side of the luminary, nearly in a line with its equator. Also, a dark spot which disappeared about a fortnight ago, on the western side of the solar disc, has again just made its appearance on the eastern side. The whole of these spots may be distinctly seen with the smallest of telescopes, having the eye screened with a piece of black or dark-coloured glass.—(Sun.)

A Bolt.

Saturday evening, the Hon. Fox Maule and Mr. Labouchere, accompanied by Lord Selkirk and Lord W. Russell, took their departure for Dundee, on board the Dundee steam ship.—(Herald.)

Capture of a Pirate by the Acorn.

We are informed by Mr. Tjas, of the Belgian brig *Caroline*, that he spoke her Majesty's sloop on the 11th July, in lat. 3. 25 S., long. 25. 5 W., and was desired by her commander to report that he had been engaged for three hours with the brig *Gabriel* (a pirate, under Spanish colours), mounting 18 guns and 62 men, when she struck. The Spanish pirate crew were transhipped to the *Acorn*, and the prize was sent to St. Helena. (1.)—(Globe.)

An American Tiger.

The ship *Arab*, belonging to Dundee, passed through the Downs for London yesterday, from New York, having on board a beautiful young male tiger, from the interior of South America, a present to her Majesty.—(Kent Herald.)

Adventures of Deerslayer.—Death of the Red Man. (Concluded.)

Then, indeed, the long practice of Deerslayer as a hunter did him good service. Accustomed to fire with the deer on the bound, and often when the precise position of the animal's body had in a manner to be guessed at, he used the same expedients here. To cock and poise his rifle were the acts of a single moment, and a single motion; then aiming almost without sighting, he fired into the bushes where he knew a body ought to be, in order to sustain the appalling countenance, which alone was visible. There was not time to raise the piece any higher, or to take a more deliberate aim. So rapid were his motions, that both parties discharged their pieces at the same instant, the concussions mingling in one report. The mountains, indeed, gave back but a single echo. Deerslayer dropped his piece, and stood, with head erect, steady as one of the pines in the calm of a June morning watching the result; while the savage gave the yell that has become historical for its appalling influence, leaped through the bushes, and came bounding across the open ground, flourishing a tomahawk. Still Deerslayer moved not, but stood with his unloaded rifle fallen against his shoulders, while, with a hunter's habits, his hands were mechanically feeling for the powder-horn and charger. When about forty feet from his enemy, the savage hurled his keen weapon; but it was with an eye so vacant, and a hand so unsteady and feeble, that the young man caught it by the handle as it was flying past him. At that instant the Indian staggered, and fell his whole length upon the ground.

"I know'd it—I know'd it!" exclaimed Deerslayer, who was already preparing to force a fresh bullet into his rifle; "I know'd it must come to this as soon as I had got the range from the creature's eyes. A man sights suddenly, and fires quick, when his own life is in danger; yes, I know'd it would come to this. I was about the hundredth part of a second too quick for him, or it might have been bad for me! The riptyle's bullet has just grazed my side—but, say what you will for or against 'em, a red-skin is by no means as sartin with powder and ball as a white man. Their gifts don't seem to lie that-a-way. Even Chingachgook, great as he is in other matters, isn't downright deadly with the rifle.

By this time the piece was reloaded, and Deerslayer after tossing the tomahawk into the canoe, advanced to his victim, and stood over him, leaning on his rifle in melancholy attention. It was the first instance in which he had seen a man fall in battle—it was the first, fellow-creature against whom he had ever seriously raised his own hand. The sensations were novel; and regret with the freshness of our better feelings, mingled with his triumph. The Indian was not dead, though shot directly through the body. He lay on his back motionless, but his eyes, now full of consciousness, watched each action of his victor as the fallen bird regards the fowler—jealous of every movement. The man probably expected the fatal blow which was to proceed the loss of his scalp; or, perhaps he anticipated that this latter act of cruelty would precede his death. Deerslayer read his thoughts; and he found a melancholy satisfaction in relieving the apprehensions of the helpless savage.

"No, no, red-skin," he said "you've nothing more to fear from me. I am of a Christian stock, and scalping is not of my gifts. I'll just make sartin of your rifle, and then come back and do you what service I can. Though here I can't stay much longer, as the crack of three rifles will be apt to bring some of your devils down upon me."

The close of this was said in a sort of a soliloquy, as the young man went in quest of the fallen rifle. The piece was found where its owner had dropped it, and was immediately put into the canoe. Laying his own rifle at its side, Deerslayer then returned, and stood over the Indian again.

"All inmyity atween you and me's at an ind, red-skin," he said; "and you may set your heart at rest on the score of the scalp, or any further injury. My gifts are white, as I've told you; and I hope my conduct will be white also!"

Could looks have conveyed all they meant, it is probable Deerslayer's innocent vanity, on the subject of colour, would have been rebuked a little; but he comprehended the gratitude that was expressed in the eyes of the dying savage, without in the least detecting the bitter sarcasm that struggled with the better feeling.

"Water!" ejaculated the thirsty and unfortunate creature; "give poor Indian water."

"Ay, water you shall have, if you drink the lake dry. I'll just carry you down to it, that you may take your fill. This is the way, they tell me with all wounded people—water is their greatest comfort and delight."

So saying, Deerslayer raised the Indian in his arms, and carried him to the lake. Here he first helped him to take an attitude in which he could appease his burning thirst; after which he seated himself on a stone, and took the head of his wounded adversary in his own lap, and endeavoured to soothe his anguish in the best manner he could.

"It would be sinful in me to tell you your time hadn't come warrior," he commenced, "and therefore I'll not say it. You've passed the middle age already, and considerin' the sort of lives ye lead, your days have been pretty well filled. The principal thing, now, is to look forward to what comes next. Next red-skin nor pale-face, on the whole, calculates much on sleepin' for ever; but both expect to live in another world. Each has his gifts, and will be judged by 'em, and I suppose you've thought these matters over enough not to stand in need of sermons when the trial comes. You'll find your hap-

(1) The *Journal du Havre* contains the following denial of the truth of the above paragraph:—"The *Gabriel*, the brig captured, is no pirate, but a very fine vessel, belonging to the Havannah, which left that port in January last for the coast of Africa. She was not armed with 18 guns, as the *Acorn* pretends,—no doubt to heighten the glory of her capture—but only pierced with as many port holes. Her only pieces of artillery on board were one swivel gun and three or four coronades. Therefore, if we are at all to believe the *Acorn*, it is only a slaver of very inferior force which she has taken after an engagement. To carry on the slaver trade is bad, certainly, but far from being so heinous, in our opinion, as to commit piracy.—(EDITOR OF MESS-SENGER.)

By hunting-grounds, if you've been a just Indian; if an unjust, you'll meet your deserts in another way. I've my own ideas about these things; but you're too old and experienced to need any explanations from one as young as I.

"Good!" ejaculated the Indian, whose voice retained its depth even as life ebbed away; "young head—old wisdom!"

"It's sometimes a consolation when the ind comes to know that them we've harmed, or tried to harm, forgive us. I suppose nature seeks this relief, by way of getting a pardon on earth; as we never can know whether He pardons, who is all in all till judgment itself comes. Now, as for myself, I overlook altogether your designs against my life; first, because no harm came of 'em; next because it's your gifts, and nature, and trainin', and I ought not to have trusted you at all; and, finally, and chiefly, because I can bear no ill-will to a dying man, whether Heathen or Christian. So put your heart at ease, so far as I'm concerned; you know best what other matters ought to trouble you, or what ought to give you satisfaction in so trying a moment."

It is probable that the Indian had some of the fearful glimpses of the unknown state of being which God in mercy seems at times to afford to all the human race; but they were necessarily in conformity with his habits and prejudices. Like most of his people, and like too many of our own, he thought more of dying in a way to gain applause among those he left, than to secure a better state of existence hereafter. While Deerslayer was speaking, his mind was a little bewildered, though he felt that the intention was good; and when he had done, a regret passed over his spirit that none of his own tribe were present to witness his stoicism under extreme bodily suffering, and the firmness with which he met his end. With the high imate courtesy that so often distinguishes the Indian warrior, before he becomes corrupted by too much intercourse with the worst class of the white men, he endeavored to express his thankfulness for the other's good intentions, and to let him understand that they were appreciated.

"Good!" he repeated, for this was an English word much used by the savages—"good—young head; young heart, too. Old heart tough; no shed tear. Hear Indian when he die, and no want to lie—what he call him?"

"Deerslayer is the name I bear now, though the Delawares have said that when I get back from this war-path I shall have a more manly title, provided I can 'arn one."

"That good name for boy—poor name for warrior. He get better quick. No fear there,"—the savage had strength sufficient under the strong excitement he felt, to raise a hand, and tap the young man on his breast—"eye sartain—finger lightning—aim, death—great warrior, soon. No Deerslayer—Hawkeye—Hawkeye—Hawkeye. Shake hand."

Deerslayer—or Hawkeye, as the youth was then first named, for in after years he bore the appellation throughout all that region—Deerslayer took the hand of the savage, whose last breath was drawn in that attitude, gazing in admiration at the countenance of a stranger, who had shown so much readiness, skill, and firmness, in a scene that was equally trying and novel. When the reader remembers it is the highest gratification an Indian can receive to see his enemy betray weakness, he will be better able to appreciate the conduct which had extorted so great a concession, at such a moment.

"His spirit has fled!" and Deerslayer, in a suppressed, melancholy voice. "Ah! me!—Well, to this we must all come, sooner or later; and he is happiest, let his skin be of what colour it may, who is best fitted to meet it. Here lies the body of, no doubt, a brave warrior, and the soul is already flying towards its heaven, or hell, whether that be a happy hunting-ground, or a place scant of game; regions of glory, according to Moravian doctrine, or flames of fire! So it happens, too, as regards other matters. Here have old difficulty, if they haven't got themselves into torment and death, and all for a bounty that luck offers to me in what many would think a lawful and suitable manner. But not a farthing of such money shall cross my hand. White I was born, and white will I die; clinging to colour to the last, even though the King's Majesty, his governors, and all his councils, both at home and in the colonies, forget from what they come, and where they hope to go, and all for a little advantage in warfare. No—no, warrior; hand of mine shall never molest your scalp, and so your soul may rest in peace on the pint of making a decent appearance when the body comes to join it in your own land of spirits.

Deerslayer arose as soon as he had spoken. Then he placed the body of the dead man in a sitting posture, with its back against the little rock, taking the necessary care to prevent it from falling, or in any way settling that might be thought unseemly by the sensitive, though wild notions of a savage. When this duty was performed the young man stood gazing at the grim countenance of his fallen foe in a sort of melancholy abstraction. As was his practise, however, a habit gained by living so much alone in the forest, he then began again to give utterance to his thoughts and feelings aloud.

"I didn't wish your life, red-skin," he said, "but you left me no choice atween killing, or being killed. Each party acted according to his gifts, I suppose, and blame can light on neither. You were treacherous, according to your nature in war, and I was a little oversightful, as I'm apt to be in trusting others. Well, this is my first battle with a human mortal, though it's not likely to be the last. I have fou't most of the creator's of the forest, such as bears, wolves, painters and catamounts, but this is the beginning with the redskins. If I was Indian born, now, I might tell of this, or carry in the scalp, and boast of the exploit after the whole tribe; or, if my enemy had only been even a bear, 'twould have been nat'ral and proper to let every body know what had happened; but I don't well see how I'm to let even Chingachgook into this secret, so long as it can be done only by boasting with a white tongue. And why should I wish to boast of it, after all? It's slaying a human creature, although he was a savage; and how do I know that he was a just Indian; and that he has not been taken away suddenly to anything but happy hunting-grounds. When it's onsartain whether good or evil has been done, the wisest way is not to be boastful—still, I should like Chingachgook to know that I haven't discredited the Delawares, or my training."

Part of this was uttered aloud, while part was merely muttered between the speaker's teeth; his more confident opinions enjoying the first advantage, while his doubts were expressed in the latter mode. Soliloquy and reflection received a startling interruption, however, by the sudden appearance of a second Indian on the lake shore, a few hundred yards from the point. This man, evidently another scout, who had probably been drawn to the place by the reports of the rifles, broke out of the forest with so little caution, that Deerslayer caught a view of his person before he was himself discovered. When the latter event did occur, as was the case a moment later, the savage gave a loud yell, which was answered by a dozen voices from different parts of the mountain-side. There was no longer any time for delay, and in another minute the boat was quitting the shore under long and steady sweeps of the paddle.

As soon as Deerslayer believed himself to be at a safe distance, he ceased his efforts, permitting the little bark to drift, while he leisurely took a survey of the state of things. The canoe first sent adrift was floating before the air, quite a quarter of a mile above him, and a little nearer to the shore than he wished, now that he knew more of the savages were near at hand. The canoe shoved from the point was within a few yards of him, he having directed his own course towards it on quitting the land. The dead Indian lay in grim quiet where he had left him, the warrior who had shown himself from the forest had already vanished, and the woods themselves were as silent, and seemingly as deserted, as the day they came fresh from the hands of their great Creator. This profound stillness, however, lasted but a moment. When time had been given to the scouts of the enemy to reconnoitre, they burst out of the thicket upon the naked point, filling the air with yells of fury at discovering the death of their companion. These cries were immediately succeeded by shouts of delight when they reached the body, and clustered eagerly around it. Deerslayer was a sufficient adept in the usages of the natives to understand the reason of the change. The yell was the customary lamentation at the loss of a warrior, the shout a sign of rejoicing that the conqueror had not been able to secure the scalp; the trophy without which a victory was never considered complete. The distance at which the canoes lay probably prevented any attempts to injure the conqueror; the American Indian, like the panther of his own woods, seldom making any effort against his foe, unless tolerably certain it is under circumstances that may be expected to prove effective.

As the young man had no longer any motive to remain near the point, he prepared to collect his canoes, in order to tow them off to the castle. That nearest was soon in tow, when he proceeded in quest of the other, which was all this time floating up the lake. The eye of Deerslayer was no sooner fastened on this last boat than it struck him that it was nearer to the shore than it would have been had it merely followed the course of the gentle current of air. He began to suspect the influence of some unseen current in the water, and he quickened his exertions, in order to regain possession of it before it could drift into a dangerous proximity to the woods. On getting nearer, he thought that the canoe had a perceptible motion through the water, and as it lay broadside to the air, that this motion was taking it towards the land. A few vigorous strokes of the paddle carried him still nearer, when the mystery was explained. Something was evidently in motion on the off-side of the canoe, or that which was furthest from himself, and closer scrutiny showed that it was a naked human arm. An Indian was lying in the bottom of the canoe, and was propelling it slowly but certainly to the shore, using his hand as a paddle. Deerslayer understood the whole artifice at a glance. A savage had swum off to the boat while he was occupied with his enemy on the point, got possession, and was using these means to urge it to the shore.

(To be Continued.)

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atlanta, Zenobia, Victoria, Enterprize, Auckland Inrus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptie, Palmarus, and Tigris; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Carolina and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannab, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambur Savoy, Lodase, Hamanshaw, Dottle, Dowlat, Purnool, Ruby, Cadena. American—Schooner Rowena. French—Man of War Favourite. Portuguese—Brig Quatro de Abril and Brig Tres Irmaos.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected vessels and their origins.

\* Have sailed by the latest account.

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Table showing rates for 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin, 3d Cabin for various routes like England and Malta, Gibraltar and Alexandria, Malta and Alexandria.

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

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

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

Table listing benefactions: B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0, E. L. P. A. 2 0 0, W. L. A. 2 0 0, G. L. P. A. 1 0 0, The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer) 25 0, Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer) 25 0, Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer) 100 0, Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer) 264 18 11, Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer) 50 0 0, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on £1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare) 15 0 0

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JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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