

TO ADVERTISERS

IN future 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.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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.

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 Mail.

The Onstation 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..... Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England..... LE is. 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 Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 3 Gendemen's..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 11 Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARSHALL'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, An 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.

FOR CALCUTTA CALLING AT COCHIN.

TO sail in a few days the fine fast sailing Ship "Forth" for passage only apply to Captain HECKFORD at the Office of Messrs. AGANOR, SONS & Co.—2d November, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,

WILL SELL By Public Auction. ON THE 22D INSTANT, THE ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA WARE,

CARRIAGES AND HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ.,

AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW

(His family proceeding to England.)

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late R. FERRELL) of Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, of rich Green Silk Damask Jackwood Couches, Ottoman, Pier, Card, and Side Tables, with Marble SLAB, CHAN DELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GRANBOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie.—Also a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by MESSRS. ROLFE and SONS, Cornhill, London. LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c.

Particulars of which will be published in Catalogues The Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

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 25th 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.....each of.....4 Ditto. Ditto. 5 Ditto.....each of.....3 Ditto. Ditto. 10 Ditto.....each of.....2 Ditto. Ditto. 20 Ditto.....each of.....1 Ditto. Ditto. 200 Ditto.....each of......25 Ditto. Ditto. 1408 Ditto.....each of......88 Ditto. Ditto.

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 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.

Trustee.

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

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. Cockburne 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 75, 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 term. 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 DNI ELLWATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

UNION SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. 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

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.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1823, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1824.

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Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr | 5th yr | 6th yr | 7th yr

30 | 1 6 4 | 1 7 1 | 1 7 11 | 1 8 9 | 1 9 7 | 1 10 5 | 1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

Prem. | 1 11 9 | 2 0 9 | 2 17 4 | 2 0 10 | 3 10 8 6 | 19 1

ALTERNATIVE.

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

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE. Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered on all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate premium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

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. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

ADVERTISEMENT

Of Rates of Hire of Carts, Hamals and Palankeen Dawks.

Messrs. PASCOAL RODRIGUES DE SOUZA AND CO. beg to intimate to the Public, that they have, with the consent of Government, made arrangements for supplying Palankeen Dawk, Carriages, &c. to stations as are specified in the undermentioned Table of Rates, and according to the stipulation therein stated, at a reduced rate than those in practice at Poona, and they respectfully beg to solicit the patronage of the Public; also beg to assure them that every attention and promptitude will be given to the orders they may receive.

Messrs. P. R. DE SOUZA and Co. regret to state that, in consequence of a Government prohibitory order, they will not be able to meet with the calls of Public Servants, Civil and Military, in laying Palankeen Dawks for them between the road from this to Panwell and Tannah.

All applications to be addressed to Messrs. P. R. DE SOUZA and Co., Traveller's Bungalow, Poona.

TABLE of RATES of Hire of Carts, Cattle, Hamals, &c. and also of Palankeen Dawk, considerably reduced to that now in practice at Poona.

Table with columns for Distance in miles, Cart with one pair of Bullocks, Camel with a Driver, Tatoo with a Driver, A set (12) of Hamals with Mussalchee, Bungymen, Cooly, and Palankeen Dawk. It lists various stations like Panwell, Tannah, Sattara, etc., with present and proposed rates.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All demands at the Toll and Ferries for Palankeens or Hamals, and for Camels at the Ferries, are to be paid for by the person employing them. Gentlemen, &c. sending for Carriages, &c. to bring their Baggages from any other station, will be required to pay half hire extra to that charged for in the above Table. Gentlemen, &c. halting at any place, will be required to pay batta as follows, viz. to Hamals, Bungymen, and Coolies at 2 annas each, for Carts and Tatooos at 3 annas each, and for Camels 6 annas each per day.

REMARKS.

The rate of Palankeen Dawk in some places are less and in others more, although the distances are nearly the same,—is in consequence of the difficulty of procuring Hamals, and the calls being less frequent. The rate of hire for Carts, &c. being more for one station and less for another, although the distances are nearly the same,—is in consequence of the difficulty of being engaged on their return.

Poona, 29th September, 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Every bow ought to have two strings. No maxim in morals or the press is more full of wisdom than this. Had that Leviathan of the Ditch, the Englishman himself, but one Editor, as in the olden time, he would now be standing like Peter Gordon with the doors of Government House slammed in his face, vainly lamenting his want of power to "unhinge" them.

Poor Major Todd, it is said, on approaching Candahar after his flight from Heerat, fell in with the Englishman on the blasted heath as Macbeth met the Witches, and first reading his doom in long primers, felt unspeakable veneration for the seer when he subsequently found the prediction and the dispatch announcing his disgrace couched in the same terms, and generally in the same words.

We have been led into this grave dissertation on prescience from meditating deeply on what appears a part even casting its shadow behind in the columns of our contemporary, big with no less than annihilation to our Government of Agra.

If we read the signs and imports aright, Lord Auckland, seeking to confer a parting boon on his most impudent suitors, has solicited the Board of Control to restore the leaves and fishes of Upper India to be given away and scrambled for, as in the good old times, by the aristocracy and people of the city of palaces. They consider it a sore grievance that Calcutta is not still the centre, and they the instruments of intrigue for every thing coveted over the wide extent

of India. The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, ever since he got the patronage of Judicial and Revenue appointments, has been held to be a depredator on their lawful prey in the N. W. Provinces. Strange as it may seem, their jealousy and interested views, operating through numerous indirect channels, prevented him originally from obtaining the authority and position, which the public interests imperatively require that he should hold. Refused political and military power, he has no attributes which make a man great in the opinion of the intellectual mob. Having thus rendered the Governorship as useless and impotent as possible, the same parties every now and then slip the dogs of the press on its insignificance, in hopes apparently that the public contempt thus excited may influence the home authorities to abolish the situation entirely, and let beloved patronage return to her ancient seat. Our imputations may seem uncharitable and improbable. Yet when people cannot assign sufficient reasons for vehemently wishing a change, we must be allowed to guess their motives. Besides the inutility to which their very scoffer's reduced it, the expense of a Local Government in this quarter, always harped on, and now repeated in the Englishman, is ostensibly their only objection to its existence. As this costliness, however, is not a fact, they who lay stress on it can hardly be sincere. The measures which preceded and accompanied the introduction of a Governor made his appointment a saving and not an additional burden in the revenue. He receives only one thousand rupees a month, more than the Resident at Delhi drew in an office, which has ceased. The outlay for each of the other three Residencies has been reduced from 8,000 to 5,000, from 24,000 to 15,000 in the aggregate. Mr. Robertson and his predecessors have had less power and very little more emolument than Sir David Ochterlony and Sir Charles Metcalfe successively possessed under an inferior designation, when good things above Benares had to be looked for in the regions of the Black Hole. The Chief of the N. W. Provinces, indeed, gets scarcely more than a brace of Calcutta Secretaries, and we leave those gentlemen, taking their own as the standard of desert, to favour us with an estimate in Company's rupees of the value of an Officer's Services, who efficiently though ingloriously superintends the judicial and revenue establishments of a considerable part of India. Leaving them to gauge and determine the value of functions, which they and their allies have improperly circumscribed within a sphere which they ridiculously affect to ridicule, we conceive that the question ought not to be whether the Agra Government, as it is, shall disappear, but whether if judiciously constituted it might not be both as useful and important as any similar office in the British Empire. The North Western Provinces as they are now called (putting Afghanistan aside) may be reckoned our advanced post on the continent of Asia, from 400 to 1,000 miles from Calcutta, containing the principal lines of frontier, nearly all the warlike population, and the dominions of our most dangerous enemies under the guise of protected allies. Can it be affirmed or even

surmised, that an able functionary, possessed of political or even surmised, that an able functionary, possessed of political and executive authority, is not required on the spot to govern this part of India?

Bombay alone, of all the subordinate divisions of the country, has equal claims to an efficient local ruler. As for the Government of Madras, Commanders in Chief, and Councilors every where, but as elements of the Supreme Government, they are mere pageants in salaried places kept up by Ministers and Directors to barter for emoluments at home. When pinching economy begins again, and recommence it must, we fervently hope, that the next Governor General will have virtue and courage to seize the golden fleeces of useless offices, instead of meagrely succumbing to selfish administrators of patronages and clipping the short lamb or flaying the naked, like another incarnation of Lord William Bentinck.

We hope yet to see the Madras Presidency partitioned without loss to individuals, and one Governor in the North and another in the West of India unincumbered with drones, enjoying full powers to let spontaneous improvement alone and prevent enemies from molesting it. There is much virtue in the Mogul system, which Colonel Falloway had sagacity enough to perceive, but could not digest in his strange book. A responsible Autocrat is, after all, the only fit delegate of a free and civilized race, to rule over a semi-barbarous people, make every act done by him, his own, and his power of mischief is more circumscribed than it can be by coadjutors, who will invariably either thwart his efforts to do good, or become screens or stalking horses tempting him to evil. A despot of the character and calibre desiderated would adopt undisguised means of promulgating the considerations, which dictate his measures, instead of resorting to the ludicrous shifts to influence public opinion in which the initiated may, once a week at least, detect some timid official, in the Friend of India or Englishman who, like the ostrich with his head buried in the sand, thinks that because he is blinded, no body can see him.—Agra Ukhar, Nov. 4.

Agra.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was expected to leave Allahabad on the 1st inst., in progress to Cawnpore.

The 49th Native I. F. Embarked for Barrackpore. The 29th Native Infantry were also to embark for the same destination as soon as boats could be got ready for them.

A General Court Martial is sitting on Lieutenant Stein, of the 49th Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

The Head Quarters and left Company 3rd Battalion Artillery, arrived at Delhi on the 31st ultimo, and expect to reach Agra about the 13th inst.

Our physical as well as political atmosphere, is at present overhung with threatening clouds—no rain, however, yet forth-coming.—Ibid.

Delhi.

Fine cool seasonable weather and sickness somewhat abating.

Mr. Thomason from Agra, Dr. Ranken from the Hills, have arrived at this station.

Lieutenant Colonel Bell in command of Head Quarters and detachment of the 3d Battalion of Artillery passed through Ouring the past week.

ARRIVALS.—28th October.—Lieutenant Robertson Engineers, from Simla, on sick leave. 31st, Lieutenant Colonel Bell, Artillery, to Agra with Head Quarters and Detachment 3d Battalion Artillery. 1st November, Ensign Dwyer, 59th Regiment, to Loodiana to join his Corps.

DEPARTURES.—2d November.—Lieut. Smith Artillery to Ferozepore. Ensign Dwyer 59th Regiment, to Loodiana, Lieut. Col. Bell Artillery, to Agra.—Delhi Gazette Nv. 3.

Kurnaul.

The following fact incidentally mentioned in a note from a friend will give some idea of the mortality amongst the European Troops at this station, to say nothing of the Native Regiments, especially the 19th and 39th. "A new burial ground was opened on the 10th September last, and on the 27th of October, there were 73 graves in it." The Artillery seem to have escaped.—Ibid.

Mussooree.

The Gaeties of the season, says a Correspondent "Look on" were wound up on the 12th ultimo by a Juvenile Ball, at Kenilworth. Upwards of 100 Guests met to see the 40 or 50 children for whom the entertainment was chiefly given by the hospitable owner. The correctness with which the juvenile portion of the visitors, went through their country dances, their Quadrilles, and Waltzes, the neatness of their costume and the general elegance of their manners, attracted the attention of all, and after they had retired to the supper provided for them, children of a larger growth took their places in the Ball room, and did not break up until very late the next morning.—Ibid.

Moradabad.

The 21st N. I., leaves this station on the 5th inst., for Berhanpore, and Mr. Couilly proceeds to Bareilly.—Ibid.

Mynpooree.

A wing of the 11th N. I., has relieved the 31st at this place.—Ibid.

Allahabad.

There is little or no news from this quarter. Sir Jasper Nicolls, we are glad to say is recovering from his indisposition, and the grand entertainment to him was to have come off on Friday the 29th ultimo. Head Quarters were to march positively on the 1st, and on the 11th inst. are expected to reach Cawnpore, where their halt, it is supposed, will not exceed three or four days.—Ibid.

Nusseerabad 24th.

It is reported that either a Wing or Head Quarters, of a Cavalry Regiment come here; the wing from Neemuch is talked of, which the approaching annual fair at Pukur will soon determine, a party of Cavalry being essentially necessary. Captain Bruere, Commanding Kotah force, is necessary.—Ibid.

tioned as going to Neemuch to relieve the wing of the 2d I. C. Mrs. Colonel Pope and several ladies leave us in a few days for the N. W. P.—Ibid.

Neemuch 22d.

We have had a few showers lately, making the weather delightfully cool. Our new Brigadier is expected on the 14th proximo.—Ibid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The Hindoos Shroffs and other Natives with their families consisting of wives and children residing within the native part of the Fort, and who have daily to frequent the Sea beach from the Jally Port, situate on the East side, for the purpose of ablation, are constantly put in danger of their lives, by a party of armed Europeans cruising in that part of the Sea. Their chief aim is shooting Pigeons, which constantly frequent that part of the Fort Walls—As the women and men sit exposed with their faces towards the Fort &c. are in imminent danger of their lives by the repeated shots which are made, and so the above practice lately put in progress will it is presumed be prohibited, the Pigeons are fed by the Hindoos and do universally belong to them, and in the event of their seeing their birds harmed, it will most likely occasion serious revolt, the event of which will be some dying in the affray—therefore it is most proper to check it in time.

Your obediently,

LOCAL.

Fatal Accident.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Purnel, who was killed, the other day, by an accidental fall from his buggy, while coming into the Fort. The skull of the unfortunate gentleman was fractured by the fall, and he expired after lingering some hours. He was a young man of good skill and talent, and highly respected by all who knew him.—U. S. Gaz. Nov. 12.

Inquest.

The inquest on the man and woman found with their throats cut in a house in the Duncan Road, in the early part of last week, closed its proceedings on Wednesday last, by returning a verdict of 'Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown, leaving the case to be followed out by the Police, should any thing further transpire regarding it, which appears to be involved in a great deal of mystery, some doubts being entertained whether the robbery supposed to have taken place was to the extent it was at first thought to have been, as a large sum had been expended in building up the house to devote it as a Goo-roo Temple; but the old woman had become capricious of late.—Ibid.

We hear that a gang of robbers had congregated themselves in the Poorundhar range of hills, but were dispersed by the Police ere they committed any serious depredations. Some of the robbers have been apprehended, and an enquiry is set on foot at Saswad by the magistrate.—Ibid.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Nov. 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Burma, Calcutta, Ceylon, etc. Dates range from Nov 1 to Oct 30.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Saturday, November 13, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers up to 1st instant, and Madras to the 3d instant.

MADRAS SELECTIONS—Mr. McKennie the Assistant Master Attendant in going off to a vessel containing ice, nearly lost his life through the capsizing of a boat in the surf. COORG—The Madras Infantry Retiring Fund is active in negotiation for the object of the institution. One officer Lt. Colonel H. Mitchell of the 56th Regiment has accepted the bonus and retired from the service. This promotes Major James Kerr, Capt. Chas. Butler, Lt. J. Geo. Mill and Ensign Henry F. H. Mill.

The Carnatic European Veteran Battalion is disembodied from the 31st ultimo. The 3rd Cavalry imitating their pedestrian friends are also agitating a Retiring Fund. The officers who have taken the immediate steps in this belong to the 6th and 7th Regts. of Cavalry. They although standing first for promotion have pledged themselves to contribute for the purchase of eight steps at least according to any scale that may be deemed most equitable for all parties.

SPORTING.—The Madras Races have been cut down to four days running. Much competition is expected from the state of several Bangalore studs. The recent meeting at that station went off in first rate style. The prizes generally fell to horses trained in Mysore. Theatricals afford labour as well as amusement to our friends in that direction. BANGALORE—A detachment of Sappers and Miners has left that station for Coorg. A correspondent from one of the Nizam's territories complains in the same journal of the neglect of Military Chaplains at Hingolee, Ellichpoor, Jaulnah and Kamptee. Dr. Murray, Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, after an official tour to the upper provinces, died at Kurnaul. The Burmese Prize Money is in distribution. Cholera is raging in a suburb of Madras, called Pursawalkum. Unkind attacks, to say the least of them, have been aimed at Sir Walter Scott, the present commandant of the 15th Hussars—Why his being the son of the great novelist should leave him open to the envenomed shafts of scurrility and invidiousness, is more than we can understand. May it not be that the very exaltation to which his great father's name has raised him, exhibits him as a mark for every mean Jackall, to gratify his natural taste for garbage.

We little imagined that our appeal to the Public for the continuance of their support of our Sporting Magazine, would be responded to so soon. But such is veritably the fact, and were it not that the lives of certain ladies would be endangered by the suppression, we would reserve the communication which will be found in another column for the Magazine in February. Moreover we had no idea that such excellent Shikar was to be had so near our domicile. However we live to learn and beg that all our sporting friends will at once proceed to the spot in question, and favor us with an account of their sport. But anxious as we are to cater for the public amusement successfully, we would not that our friends should place themselves in danger; for a wounded pigeon is no joke. Besides this important consideration, the lives of these native ladies who always turn their faces to the fort, ought not to be put in jeopardy in the brave attempt. So that perhaps it would be as well after all, were the valiant Nimrods who have according to our correspondent (a highly respectable native gentleman) been distinguishing themselves to the terror of H. M.'s liege subjects, to betake themselves to the other side of the water, and where we assure them they will find lots of cock sparrows to shoot.

We received a letter from an individual yesterday, which we need not insert, as this paragraph will convey its meaning. On the evening of Dr. Purnell's funeral, we, upon information which a friend favored us with, had prepared an article detailing an account of the unfortunate catastrophe, and a few words as to the cause of it. This article was far advanced when our friend came to our office after the funeral and requested us not to insert it, as a gentleman had failed to perform his promise of writing to Dr. Purnell's relatives to announce the sad news. The difference between an abrupt newspaper announcement and the soothing and gradual breaking of such a calamity by a friend, we need not point out, or our ready compliance with the above request.

We were therefore somewhat astonished at seeing in the columns of the United Service Gazette of yesterday the announcement in question. We impute not the shadow of

an unfair intent to our informant, but we are sure he will agree with us that we might have been made aware of the removal of the restriction without much trouble. As it is, we extract the paragraph in question from our Contemporary, and have now to join him in his regret at the occurrence which has deprived the Service of an able and talented Officer.

As to the cause, we will take immediate steps to inform ourselves correctly; and if there has been any neglect of duty on the part of the authorities, they shall hear of it on Monday. Life is rather more valuable, and there are quite sufficient natural causes of death in this country, without placing the expense of half a dozen coolies in the opposite scale.

The adherence of the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Ministry is one of the strongest proofs of the confidence which is placed in Sir Robert Peel by all impartial and really patriotic Englishmen. His Lordship has published a Pamphlet addressed to his Catholic brethren, wherein he most effectually shews the absurdities with which their minds have been filled by interested advisers; and at the same time expresses his conviction that it is their real interest to support a conservative Government at the present moment. This secession from his party, for it virtually amounts to one, is a circumstance of no common occurrence. On any point unconnected with the subject of religion, a rational man may be convinced by argument that the opinion he has formed is a wrong one, but in this case, where the noble Earl joins a party which the reckless of his former associates have declared to be the stern and unflinching opponents of his faith, there must be a feeling of firm and implicit confidence in the good intentions of Sir Robert Peel. What weight this appeal of the Earl to his brethren may have, we know not; but there is no one who can peruse it without a conviction of his sincerity. An attempt to stem the flood of Mr. O'Connell's influence could come from no better quarter. Rank and station have more weight in England than wealth. The Earl says most rightly that "Religion is too often dishonored by the cause in which she is enlisted," and who can look back upon the events which have taken place in Ireland for years and years, and not allow that religion was the real standard under which all the agitators and their followers have enlisted. Look at the votes of the Roman Catholic members in the House of Commons upon all subjects connected with English legislation. However beneficial any measure may be, however calculated to advance the interests of the United Kingdom at home or abroad, Mr. O'Connell's 40 slaves, (we had nearly otherwise described them) have invariably been directed in their votes by a consideration as to which party proposed it, and how it would affect the interests of their religion. How long would Lord Melbourne's ministry have existed had not the majority of the votes of English members (for they had a large majority) been swamped by the beautiful specimen of legislators above referred to? We are quite aware that the noble Earl will be taunted with the fact of his Pamphlet not having appeared previously to the triumph the Conservatives have just achieved. But these taunts unless he be an unworthy scion of the house of Talbot, will not affect him much. If Mr. O'Connell's party have been deserted, if his principles have been repudiated by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Mr. O'Connell may say, though he must not think it true, that that nobleman is not a good Catholic or devoted to the true interests of his church. The change has been caused by a certainty of belief that the present ministry have the true interests of their country at heart, that they have the almost undivided confidence of their countrymen, and that no men in power (?) could carry on the business of government with a wavering majority of 6 in their favor. The opinions of the Electors have been asked and given, and will continue to afford Sir R. Peel that sup-

port in the execution of his office which the constitution demands of her—Not to turn Sir Robert Peel into a permanent inhabitant of Windsor Castle or so Melbourneize his Cabinet as to reduce it to the last degree of contempt; but openly and like a Queen shew the people that the man of their choice is not the rejected of the Court, and that by their vote alone will he be dismissed from the Government of the country.

We are trenching upon a subject which we intend, as in yesterday morning's issue intimated, to enter at upon length; and will therefore for the present refrain from further remark, beyond the recommendation to our readers to obtain, if possible, this very important Pamphlet by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Egypt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24, 1841.

[CONCLUDED.]

Since the arrival of our newly appointed British Consul, Captain Stoddard, who arrived by the "Oriental" there has been considerable dissatisfaction felt by the English Residents of this City on account of depriving them of J. Larking Esq., who was formerly the English Consul of Alexandria, previous to the late nomination of the above gentleman. Every one, who was acquainted with the late Consul, we believe, will say, that he was well adapted for that post; however, it appears that Lord Palmerston has been pleased to deprive the British Consul of this plan of the privilege of being connected with commerce, which was formerly granted to him, this being the case, has brought about the change. We shall enclose you a copy of a letter addressed by J. Larking Esq. to the Residents of Alexandria and the reply of the latter to the former. All we have to add is this, that J. Larking Esq. was not directly connected with commerce, but we suppose that in consequence of his being the owner of some villages here, or as some say, they belong to Mr. Thurburn who was British Consul of Alexandria previous to him, that Lord Palmerston has concluded he was indirectly connected with commerce, and as this operates in a certain degree against the principle of destroying the monopolies of this country, we should think that his Lordship's decision has been grounded on this fact. The letter we think interesting from J. Larking as, it furnishes us with some information on the subject of Consuls.

The French Government Steamer which is due here on the 4th of every month did not arrive until the Evening of the 5th Instant, and after all she did not bring the Mail from Malta, as the Malta Steamer did not reach Sira in time, though we have heard, by a sailing vessel since, that the said Steamer arrived at the abovementioned place two hours after the departure of the packet Boat from Sira for this City. We cannot therefore furnish you with any Intelligence from that part of the Mediterranean, trusting to receive an increase of News by the French Steamer of the 14th Inst., which will bring no Intelligence for 20 days. The Great Egyptian Steamer "Nile," reached us from Constantinople on the 7th Inst. and brings in some Intelligence from the Capital, which we give you as follows:—It has been a topic principally here, for some time, respecting the visit which Said Pasha had made to Constantinople, and the arrival of the Nile has now brought it to a termination, as both Said Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, and Samy Pasha, the Secretary to his Highness the Viceroy, have both reached this City by the said Steamer in Turkish uniform, if one might give an opinion respecting their appearance in pantaloons &c, one can only state that the former looks any thing but well, whilst the latter is much improved in his appearance, which perhaps is occasioned by the former being very stout and the latter better adapted for the Turkish uniform. Their stay in this City was but a few hours, being occasioned by the Pasha's having left Alexandria for Cairo, before they started for the Capital, in order to present themselves before his highness, who will doubtless have much pleasure in recognising them in their promotion to the rank of Pashas. The arrival of the Steamer Nile not only furnished us with Intelligence concerning these two personages but also that the Secretary of the Sultan Tewfik Bey was a passenger along with them. We learn these presents, ever accompanied with a Hatti Scherif testifying the great satisfaction that the Sultan had realized in the frank and sincere submission of his Vassal, Mehemet Ali, in accepting the condition of the late Hatti Scherif. We can not suffer this to pass without giving our opinion on the real motive of the Sultan respecting the above. It is well known that the Treasury of the Sublime Porte is getting very low, notwithstanding the remittances the Viceroy has already made, and we cannot help thinking the object really is to ask indirectly the Pasha to make another remittance: however a few days will demonstrate the truth of this conjecture. The Sultan as well as we Ministers know well that Mehemet Ali has resources, which he can make available whenever he thinks proper, and one may state, and truth likewise, that the Viceroy knows that piasres will buy both the Sultan and the Ministers of the Porte to any thing which his Highness may deem convenient or adopted to promote his interest. We learn from Constantinople that the late Emir Behir of mount Labanon has been paying a visit to the Capital, and it is said that he has been intriguing all in his power to be reinstated in the said mountains. We are at a loss to account for his being permitted to leave Malta, as he was exiled there by the authority of the English Government, however all that can be stated on this subject is should his reinstatement take place, it will present very soon not only more obstacles to be surmounted in Syria but likewise additional troubles in that province.

When the Egyptian Steamer left Constantinople it was reported that Lord Ponsanby was on the point of leaving for England. We find that the British Government has not the intention of changing the ambassador of the Porte, and that during the absence of his Lordship, his first Secretary Mr. Bankhead will be charged with its functions. We have received Intelligence from Beyrout up to the 5th, stating that now there are decidedly two parties in Syria, France and England: the former takes with the Maronite Christians and the latter with the Druses. How this position of affairs will end in it is difficult to ascertain, but before we close our letter we hope to receive important Intelligence from Syria, by the English Packet.

The Nile is still on the rise, which we fear will prove most disastrous to the crop the ensuing year. Many villages are deluged with its overflowings, though we learn that much has been prevented by the Egyptian Soldiers being at hand to meet the overflowings of the river, by giving their attention to diking and banking, so that perhaps we are safe in stating that it may turn out more favorable for the coming crop of next year than, one is ready to conclude from the flying reports, as we generally have observed that the accounts have been invariably exaggerated in years past. We learn from Suda in Candia, that the Island is becoming daily more settled, that commerce was resuming activity, and numerous arrivals were expected. Some time ago 190 emigrant Candidates, being part of those who fought under the banners of the insurrection, left Suda for Greece by the French Frigate Minerva. There is every reason more to think there will be peace; a few days ago there was a suite decided between the nephews of Emir Behir, now at Malta and the 3 sons of the "Emri. Yons,

sous" of which the following is the foundation. When the old Emir Beehir, 35 years ago, treacherously seized the 3 unhappy brothers, put out their eyes and cut out their tongues he divided their domains between his own three sons and his Nephew. Since the publication of the Hatti Sheriff, and the loss of power of the old Emir, the three victims of his barbarity have reclaimed their property. The Nephew refused to restore his share of the spoil, on the ground that the claimants were precluded of their right by lapse of time but the "Cadi" has given proof of justice by the decreeing an entire restitution to the rightful owners.

The English Packet Boat reached our Port from Beyrout on the 14th Instant bringing no letters down to the 7th from that place. We find that there have been several disputes between the Druses and Maronite Christians in consequence of a determination with both to maintain a supremacy in local affairs and that they are by no means diminishing but increasing still to be more irritating as well as serious in their result. It is difficult says our correspondent to observe this state of things without concluding there is something behind the curtains to which these troubles must be ascribed; without any doubt to the policy which has been pursued by the different powers in Syria.

It is very common in every foreign country to see every power giving ample proof that their object is to establish a party, and this has been strikingly the case in Syria. The French Nation has invariably had an eye to the Maronites, who are Catholics, and to strengthen itself has sent to Syria a vast number of Priests, who are busily employed in exciting the Maronites to oppose the Druses who are supported by the British. The English has had likewise an object of constituting a party in Syria, and to accomplish this they have entirely learned to the Druses, who, it is said, are very much disposed to come over to Protestantism. The Turks are not without their party, which consists in opposing both the French and the English. It is said that the English have not established any influence with the Maronites on their behalf during the past year. The Turks incline more than ever to fanaticism and are against every Christian Government. The Christians or Maronites adhere closely to their Patriarch, and their Church being for a long time under the Protection of France, they may indeed be said to be under French influence, and are confirmed all the more in their opinion by the arrival of French Priests amongst them, who are ever ready to instill principles of opposition to what they call heretics.

With these feelings of hatred to every appearance of Protestantism we may state that the English are not exactly adapted, to draw them over to a state of tranquility, for they have a deep rooted prejudice to begin with, and therefore this seems to indicate that it will be a long time before any thing can be done to bring the Druses and Maronites to terms of agreement. The Americans take advantage of this Schism to increase their own influence. They have in the mountain a gratuitous School under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who has 600 Druses as scholars. The Maronite Patriarch has forbidden the Druses to send their Children there, but they deny his right to favor one school more than another. The Maronites however, obey the injunction. It is said that there is quite a determination on the part of Austria and the Porte, that the powers shall leave Syria. There are about 7 to 8000 warlike men amongst the Druses, and they dwell in the mountainous regions from Beyrout down to Seida and Seira. The Maronites on the contrary have 30 to 40 men who have their dwellings from Beyrout up to Tripoli. There are also 3 or 4 men *Mutais* a kind of schismatico Turks. The Druses are the best adapted for fighting, and the calculation generally made is to place two Maronites against one Druse. Though one may observe that 20 Stanbolino Turks are not too many for one Maronite. It is difficult to state how far their troubles will go on, still it will be extremely difficult to drive them from their native mountains. The Arabs still refuse to pay the Imposts of the Sublime Porte. The British soldiers remain in Syria as far as the month back. One War vessel and steamer are stationed at present in Beyrout. The French are using every possible effort to destroy British Influence in Syria, and it is stated that Lord Pousonby is set upon retaining soldiers in Jean d'acre until France will quit Algiers.

The French Governr Steamer arrived here on 14th Inst bringing us the Mails from Europe for 20 days. We learn that the young princess Adieh Sultan now 11 years old, is likely to become the Consort of Said Pacha. It is said preparations are being made for some great festival and silk, and furs are in great demand for the Sultan's Harem.

Mr. Nicholayson has not yet obtained the furman for the erection of an Episcopalian Church at Jerusalem and in all probability will never be given by the Porte. The reason of it is that there are too many Catholic Embassies, each seeking an influence in Syria, particularly those of France and Austria, for the Porte to accord such a favor to England, who they fear would make use of it against their interests. Besides the Ottoman Govt. are endeavouring to send all Protestant Missionaries out of Syria, charging them with having, by their attempts at proselytism, among the different sects there, fomented trouble and discontent.

The Porte is on the point of forming an army of 100,000 men. We learn that the British Ambassador has addressed to the merchants of his nation, a Circular, informing them that the Govt. of the Queen had refused to grant to the oriental Company the assistance it demanded for organizing a line of Steamers to Trebisond, so that we fear this desirable project for the present will not receive its execution.

Oct 18th. Yesterday Evening the British Steamer *Gorgon* arrived here, it is said to replace the *Media*. To-day (18th) the English Steamer *Great Liverpool* arrived at 5 P. M. Letters were delivered, the Letter Box for India will be closed at 6 P. M. thus it is seen one has scarcely time to be breath before the India Mail leaves us after its arrival from Malta.

COMMERCE.

We have very little to state respecting our Commerce for the month past as it is always a period in which every little Business is done except in "Cereals" and even in those nothing can be done of importation, by reason of the prices that the Pacha has fixed, being too high in comparison with the European Markets. It appears from what we can learn that the Government has no intention to lower them, believing that it will be practicable to maintain them, which at the same time intelligence from Europe is of a nature calculated to produce a diminution of the prices already fixed; so that we ought to expect a decline of price here in general.

The following is an account of the sales that have been effected since the 16th of August.

135,403 ardebs of Wheat at 61 piastres.

35,500 " " Beans at 41 " "

31,302 " " Barley at 31 " "

These are the sales made by Government, besides which there are other sales of small quantities made by private Merchants, of which no certain account can be rendered, however one may add that they are in proportion to the prices already given as effected by Govt. It may be observed that those who buy from other persons, and not from Government generally purchase for 12 per cent less, because all Government sales are subject to no Custom House duty for Exportation, which is about the same thing.

Prices of diff. articles are as follows.

Unseed 95 piastres per ardeb and sesam 150 piastres.

These seeds are principally bought in the Interior by the agents of Houses established in the City and necessarily arrive in small quantities as the Govt. looks on their operations in Commerce with dissatisfaction and always continuing some thing or other to thwart their efforts in bringing them to market, so much for what we have of a free trade and the abolition of monopolies.

Cotton has not until this moment arrived in our City, it is generally believed that sales will commence as soon as next month by auction. In respect to this sort of uncertainty, it is much regretted by the resident Merchants of this City, for every thing as it regards public auctions rests entirely with one individual to whom: not the whole

commercial Community must bow, and whose pleasure can put a stop to the Trade of the Country. We may add in conclusion that the following prices have been realized here for Madras and Bengal Indigo.

Madras Indigo 30 piastres

Bengal do. 30 at 93 piastres

Freights are made at 6s 6d to 7s per imperial quarter Exchange on London drs. 4.95 to per 5.09

N. B. 14,000 Cantars have just arrived in Alexandria and Cairo of Gum Arabic.

Arrivals of Eng. Ships at Alexandria 18th Sept. to 18th October.

Table with columns for date, ship name, and agent. Includes Maria Theresa, Partenope, Michele, Maitland, Good Luck, Consignis, due Cugiti, Ruth, Rapido.

N.B. Besides the above 80 vessels of other nations.

Departures of Eng. Ships from Alexandria from 18th Sept. to Oct 18th.

Table with columns for date, ship name, and agent. Includes Castor, Heron, Speculator, Achiever, Emma, L. Thompson, Catherine, Bouverie, Urania, Marie Teresar, Partenope, Eroo, Concession, Tartaro, Maitland, W. Fany.

N. B. Besides 24 vessels of different Nations.

European Intelligence.

Extraordinary Delusion.

Yesterday, a commission of lunacy was opened at Old Brompton, to inquire into the state of mind of W. A. Newton, Esq., a solicitor, formerly of South-square, Gray's inn, and of Amersham, Bucks, and now an inmate of Messrs. Elliotts Lunatic Asylum, Old Brompton. Mr. Wakefield observed that he attended on this melancholy occasion on behalf of the wife of Mr. Newton, at whose instance the commission had been sued out, and it would be most satisfactory to that lady's feelings if the result of this inquiry should be the establishment of her husband's sanity. Mr. Elliott examined; I knew W. A. Newton. I first became acquainted with him in November, 1839. He was then in a very excited state. He had two attendants with him; he was removed to our establishment, Copperhouse, upon the certificate of Dr. Ramsay, and he has remained under our care ever since. I have conversed with him daily, and he has told me that he formerly belonged to the navy, and had served under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. He has stated that he was on board the *Buryalus*, a flag frigate, employed to carry signals round the fleet when the vessels were at a distance. While so engaged, he boarded a French vessel, ran up the mast, and taking down the colours, he wrapped them round his body. He then returned to his own ship, but received three wounds in his gallant enterprise; one he described in his forehead, were he certainly has got a scar; another on his finger, where he also has a scar; and the third he told me was made by a boarding pike being through him, which entered his naval and came an inch and a half out of his back. I examined his back, and finding no scar there, I mentioned it to him, and he said that the wound had healed; he added, that he was promoted to a lieutenancy in consideration of his gallantry. He had been he said at Coona, and fought under Sir John Moore, and the spent ball which killed the general struck an officer near him, and in falling the latter knocked him down. He said he had got his lieutenancy on account of his bravery, and he had been, from that time to the present, in receipt of £75 per year from the government, which was granted him for his wounds. On other occasions he has told me that he has been twice out to settle the affairs of a bankrupt named Plummer, and that on his return the ship touched at St. Helena. Sometimes he says this occurred in 1822, and at others in 1824, when he returned from the battle of Waterloo. He assured me that at St. Helena he saw General Las Cases and Count Bertrand and the former said to him, "Ah, Newton, are you here?" which he attributed to the friendship that had existed between his father and the general. He said he was afterwards invited to dine with Napoleon, upon the suggestion of General Las Cases. He has repeatedly told me that he is a member of the Senior United Service Club, and has spoken of the good wines and the good dinners he has had there. When he first came to our establishment, he was much more excited than he is now. On some occasions he has told me that his property was enormous, sometimes stating it to amount to £30,000, at other times to £60,000. He stated that he has £6,000 or £7,000 in the funds for large amounts and given them away. He once gave a cheque for £5 to a labourer, which I took possession of, and now produce (the cheque was produced). I ascribe the state of his mind to general debility. His health and spirits are pretty good, but I am decidedly of opinion that he is incapable of governing himself and his affairs. I do not believe the excitement he laboured under when I first saw him was a temporary excitement produced by excess, or any cause of that description. I am the son of an old naval officer, and I should say—judging from his knowledge of nautical matters that he has been to sea. He told me yesterday that he was born in 1795. He is very restless in his conduct, and will sometimes ask the keeper twenty times a-day what the time is. He is unable to keep up a continuous conversation, and I characterise his case as one of dementia.—Mr. W. Elliott, brother to the first witness, stated that Mr. Newton also laboured under the

delusion that he had been a student at Corpus Christi College at Oxford, and was an excellent Latin scholar; but, in point of fact, he was unacquainted with Latin. Mr. Newton's mother was also insane.—Drs. Manro, Southey, and Sutherland, and a number of other witnesses, were examined, and left no doubt of the state of the patient. His disease was stated to be of a permanent nature, as it arose from paralysis. Upon the introduction of Mr. Newton, who is of diminutive stature, the Chief Commissioner questioned him about the delusions detailed in evidence, upon which Mr. Newton exhibited his insanity by his incoherent and inconistent answers. He insisted that he was a member of the United Service Club, and said he was introduced by Sir H. Vivian, who was his client. Upon leaving the room he thanked the jury for their kindness.—Mr. Heaton said he had been instructed to watch the case on the part of Mr. Newton, and having satisfied in his own mind of the unfortunate gentleman's insanity, he did not feel justified in troubling the jury with any remarks. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict, finding Mr. Newton of unsound mind since Nov. 1839.—(Chronicle.)

Attempt at Suicide.

On Saturday, at Alexander-square, Brompton, Major Edwards, of the East India Company's service, cut his throat from ear to ear. The unfortunate gentleman, who has recently returned home from India on leave of absence, had lost a large sum of money at the Doncaster races, on *Coronation* and other horses, the favourites. On Friday he had called at several of the Club-houses, and at Tattersall's and it was noticed that he did not take his dinner with his usual appetite and spirit, when he complained of a severe pain in his head, and retired to bed very early. At five in the morning he was discovered by his servant wetting in his blood, Medical assistance was immediately called in; but though the unfortunate gentleman rallied a little on Sunday, he was worse yesterday. Great doubts are entertained of his ultimate recovery.—(Globe.)

The Madhouse System.

"Publicity is the soul of Justice."—Jeremy Bentham.

"Above me, hark! the long and maniac cry Of minds and bodies in captivity; And hark! the lash and the increasing howl, And the half-articulate blasphemy."

Lament of Tasso.

It appears that this man, Gilliland, of the Hereford Lunatic Asylum, among his other cruelties, was in the habit of punishing (!) his patients by strapping them hand and foot, and plunging them into a cold bath. On one occasion, no doubt of hundreds, a man was locked up in a cell naked, with nothing but a bare board to lie on. In this state he was found by the visiting magistrates, his shirt being covered with blood from injuries he had received. All this for punishment!

Now it does not require a physician to determine the great injury likely to ensue to any person, even in good health, from the terror and excitement produced by being suddenly seized, stripped, and thrown into a cold bath, the head (as shown in evidence) being at the same time kept under water. Any man of common sense must know that such treatment is not only cruel and inhuman, but dangerous in the highest degree, both bodily and mentally. But what shall we say when there exists any internal complaint, such as a disease of the heart? Why, such a proceeding is certain death! How long, task again, are people to be thus barbarously murdered?

Then, again, we find the attention bestowed on the inmates by the keepers. There were sixteen or seventeen male patients, and one keeper to attend to them; but then he was required to work in the garden, to assist the groom in the stable, and to look after the house work. Of course it stands to reason that to prevent trouble the easiest way was to chain a few of the patients down in their beds, or cribs, where they would not require looking after. As to any offences against the common laws of nature, they could be punished afterwards. There appears never to have been the slightest attempt made at a cure. As I have repeated over again, that is a thing which does not enter into the calculation. The interest and the object of these madhouse-keepers is not to cure. Nothing but an entire change in the law will alter this. Let us look at a little of the evidence. P. 158.

Lord ASHLEY—Had you ever read the Act of Parliament upon which the licenses are granted?

GILLILAND—Not attentively; my attention had never been drawn to it, &c.

Lord A.—In fact it never occurred to you to read the law by which you were made accountable in keeping a lunatic asylum? It did not.

Then again: the man in the cell.

Q—Then you put him into the cell and locked him in? Yes.

Q—When you came into the cell, did you see any marks of blood or bruises about him? No, I did not. (His eyes probably were not so good as the visiting magistrates.)

Q—When you said he was there two or three hours do you mean to state he was without his clothes two or three hours? Yes.

Q—Then, in fact, you kept him in that naked condition as a matter of punishment for his violence? Yes.

Again: Q—Was that bath ever used as the means of cure for any patient? I cannot tell.

Q.—Did you ever see it used as a warm bath on any occasion? No, never.

Of course not: it was used solely as a punishment. In conclusion, I can only say read this report; there is enough in it to convince the most sceptical of the atrocities of the present madhouse system.

RICHARD PATERNOSTER.

The "Fasting Irishman."

Bernard Cavanagh, the wonderful Irishman, has been induced, by some philanthropic speculator, to exhibit himself at the Hanover-square Rooms, as the "fasting man," at half-a-crown-a-head. We fear we cannot flatter this "total abstinence" Hibernian with the expectation that the public will put down their half-crowns very liberally to see him. Starvation and fasting, thanks to a Corn-law legislature, are anything but rare or strange; they are witnessed much more frequently than is desirable, and there is no likelihood of their going out of date. Living skeletons are seen in our streets sufficiently often to gratify every rational curiosity. The Tories, moreover, have come into power—a circumstance which of itself will ensure a full supply of "fasting men" in every part of the country. Besides, there is one decided objection against Bernard Cavanagh in his "fasting" character, which is, his plump and ruddy appearance, ruinous as it must be to one's preconceived ideas as to the poetry of starvation. For exhibiting himself as a man who neither eats nor drinks, he is *prima facie* unfitted; he has no pretensions to the character of a starved man—he is a living *lie* bel on the character. True, he may pretend that the exhibition is the more extraordinary—that the miracle seems the greater; very true, but so is the humbug. The public will believe their own eyes; consequently, they will not have faith in Bernard Cavanagh. The medical authorities have not agreed among themselves whether he is an impostor or not; neither are they quite decided concerning the humbug of mesmerism. There are high names on both sides of the question. Thank heaven, no humbug need be at a standstill for want of disciples and advocates. Every sort of charlatan flourishes in his turn—every dog as his day. The five years' fasting humbug of Bernard Cavanagh is based, apparently, more on the power of "cheek" possessed by that impudent individual than on anything else. He does honour to his Irish parentage.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Malabar, Child Harold, Bombay, Tasso, Reaper, Anonima, Token, Edinburgh, Francis Spaight, Lord Eldon, Ceylon, Devonport, Marton, William Firth, Helen Stewart, Caledonia, Princess Charlotte, Queen Victoria, Montague, Chianassa, Christiana, Alex. Grant, Woodman, Cores, Lancaster, Shakespeare, Lady Clifford, Cambridge, Hindostan, Agnes Gilmore, Brilliant, Thistle, Aeneas, St. Vincent, Wave, Glasgow, Margaret Pollock, Lanarkshire, Maria, Lylin, Sir John Harvey, Kilblain, Maria, W. Nicol, March.

* Have sailed by the latest account.

Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772.

President—The Earl of ROMNEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Lord Kenyon Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, B. M. P.

TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F. R. S.

AUDITOR—John Pepys, Esq.

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 with columns: Name, Amount. Includes B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0, E. L. P. A. 20 0 0, W. I. 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 0, Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer) 25 0 0, Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer) 100 0 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.

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Coocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary