## 


$\mathrm{U}^{\text {Nited kingdom life assurance }}$

compasy.
8. Watelto Pamee Pall Matal, to
 Jumee stuar, Baringeroris


This Company, estalished by Act of Parliament affords the most perfeet seeurity, from an ample capital,
and only requires, when an instuance is for the whole and only requires, when an instwance is for the whole
period of life, one Half of the very moder rate pre-
miums to be paid for the first five years after the date of miums to be, paid for the first five veays moder rate pre-
the policy; the other half may remain, subjeet to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deduct-
ed 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 arrangemert, a provision
for his family; and should he at any time, after effect ing the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he mayirelinquish hispolioy, ,having only paide one half
the premiums for the first five years, instead of the the premiums for the first five y
whole, as in all other Companies.
Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annial pay-
ment of 281.16 s .3 d , for the first five years and wards the full premium ; 571. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payyunt, of no less
than $3, \theta 001$,, subjeet only to the deduetion of than 3,0001, subjeet only to the deduetion of
3d., being the amoumt of premium unpaid.
This Company holds outim various ether respects
greatinducements to the publie. When stueh facilities greatinducements to the publie. When suth facilities
are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent
who is not possessed of a fortune, hit of an who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to msure "his life for a sum which
may yield a comforable protision or his family.

five gearsiss may be Jnsured, and the half eredit for surance. Annuities nare granted on very liberail terms,
For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may mike their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Ahent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq, 4. Socts yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J.
F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9 Old Jewt
Every information will be afforded on application to
the Residemt Director, Edward Boyd, Eisq., No, 8 Waterlo place. Proposals may be aceepted on Wednesday at'three ocleek, and any other days at half past tivo pany's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the pany
business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.
R OYAL NAVAL. MILITARY. FAST INDIA OIETY. A3, Waterloo Lplace, and RSUNCE SOCHETY, 33, Waterlooaplace, and 24, Fiteh latie,

PATRONESS
Her, Most Gracions Mujesty THE QUEEEN
Messrs. Cockburne and Cori, 4, Whitehal.
Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, I, Lomb
Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall.
Messrs. Smilt. Payne, and Smith, I, Lombard-street


Messrs. Bicknell, RoLirorrors.
Robeits, Finch, and Neate
incoln's hn fields. John Fimaiono, Esq Actunary
ernenent Calectlato
THIS SOCLETY OFPERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USEAL
ADVANTAGES, THE FOELOWINE :-

1. Assirances ganted upon the lives uf persons in
very station in life, and for every past of the world very station in life, and
fom 2.201 . to 5,0001 . 2. Preminms colnnlated
well as participation of profits
2. Persons assuren, hy paying a sliwht increase
apon the undinary rate (nee Table V. of the Prosiec apon the mimary rate (nee Table V. of the Prognec
tus may themselven reoeive the onoent assured bofore
attaining that age, it'/wilt be paid to their represent
3. Truta onty to vitiate in policy.
 7 Rates of premium vonstructed upon souida prine

 10. Officers and others assured at tire Thdian rate on
returning to this couintry, are required to pay a bom jremium only.
 ot both parents, provided byan extremely low scale premiums.
4. A dividend of t. per ceit har been and contionues
to be paid upon the Shareholders deposits.
to be paid upon 15 . Boutd days every Thursay at one olelock

 - oefigar Junior schoo

Under the Goverument of the Council of the College.



 The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 153. of which
Sl. are paid in advance each term. The hours of atten-
danee are from a quarter past nine to three qaaters
past three. The aiternoons of Wednesday and Saturday dance are arom a quarter past mine to three quarters
past three. The aiternoons of Wednesday and Saturday
are devoted exclusively to Drawing.
 Vatural and Artif cial; the English, Latin, Greek, Frenich,
and German Languages : Ancient and Modern History and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History,
Geography, boot Physical and Political; Arithmetio And
Bookkeeping ; the Elements of Mathematics and or Natu-
 eevote his whole attention to the other braiches of edu-
eation
There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the 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 monthy report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent TFurther particulars may be obtained at the offite of the Coliege. CHAS. C. ATKiNSON, Secretaryl to the Council.
The Lectures in the Classes of the Faeulty of Medicine come Leectures in the Classes of the Paeulty of Medieine
Arts on the the the 1st of Oetober, those of the Faculty of Arts in the listh of October.

## TCOSNOMIC KILRIE ASSORASCI

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823 Empowered by Aeck of Parriament, 3 Wiallished IV. 1823 that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows :- ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.
 The Bonus declared fi 1834 amounted upop an average
to 1 I6. per cent. on the Premfims then paid; and in
 the qpreceding firee years,
Boouse may be applied to the increase of the sum
assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.
Polices on the lives of persons dying by suiciae, dinel-
ling, or by the hauds of justice, or not voia as respect
the inteste of eit ling, or by the hauds of justice, or wot yoid as respects
the interests of parties to whom they may have been Tegal
ly nest Iy assigned. may be effected on any nid every day, Fand
Anstruatices mortions forwarded to parties resident in the eountry on Py order of the Board of Directors,
CAXIPBELL JAMES DOWN ER, Seeretary,

BAN K OF A U STR A I A S I A 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

BANKERS-Messis. Smith, Payne, and Smith
SOLICITORS-Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, SECRETARY-William Miliken, Esq.
The Court of Directors hereby Mive notice that they
graut Eetters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undernnentioned branches in Australasia, viz Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melibourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par. Morgatestreet; or at their bankers, Messss. Smith
Payne, and Smiths. Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.
WIULIAM MHLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1841

## THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE <br> Commercial flaritince §ournal

BRITISHEMPIRE EDITED BY
R. INONFGOMERY MARITIN, ESQ

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the
globe, has no Mtagazine, devoted to their peevliar and nationally momentous interests. Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the figh reputation of its Editor and his per-
sonal akgnaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of avery indivi-
dual who reflects on the intimate conneetion between dual who reflects on the intimate conneotion between
eolowial fegislation and the prosperity of manufactures
and comerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Pab. and commerce in Great Bitainin and Ireland Pabe Pab-
Bihed for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. for the Elitor (post paid) are to be anddressed.
John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J.


Calcutta.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Mative demonstrations-Mreeting of } \\ & \text { the Dashutaishunee Shubeh. }\end{aligned}$ Native demonstrations-- meeting
the Dashutaishunee shubah. new pursuance of an advertisement in the Proobhakur
nespaper a public meeting of native gentlemen was
held on Sumday afternon last, in Kubur Denga, at
the premised of the the premises of the late Baboo Comul Bose, for th
purpose of taking into consideration the best means o
ameliorating their political condition. It was convene by the eondoctors of the Native press, and was numer
ously and respeetably attended. The transaetions of
ound the Society were carried on through the medium of the
Bengallee dialeet, and several resolutions were passe to be most important.
1st. That the Soceiet unite and co-operate with
the British India Society for the attainment of the objects. That an English journal be established to ad
vocate the rights of the natives. vocate the rights oftion natives.
3d. To the Imperial Parlia-
ment of Great Britain for the redress of their griev4th. That all men, without distinetion of color,
ed, or sect, be admitted into the Society.
sth. That twenty-four gentlemen be annually chosen to constitute the managing Committee, After the resolutions were acaried into fffect, tent four members were elected to compose the managing the estimation of the Society, were every way deemed
competent to hold office. At the conclusion, a Ben gallee translation of an address, written in English by
Baboo Sarroda Prosand Ghose, was read to the meet ing by Baboo Greksh Chunder Banoorjee. We sub
join the original. The meeting dissolved at about
8 p . $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{M}$. after a sitting of upwards of four hours. We
must not omit to state, that the Society is denominated
"Dashutaishunee Shubah," which siguifies "Dashutaishunee Shubahh", which signifies the Soeiet,
for the Amelioration of India. THE adDress read ta The DASHUTAISHUNEE SHUBAB
Friends and Gountrymen.-You are assembled her for the parpose of considering the means of ameliora ting the condition of your countrymen. To a man,
born in this country, and having the prosperity of his
countrymen in his heart, this subject cannot but be one of paramount importance and utmost interest
Had I not been impressed with a conviction of the
mighty importance of the topic, I would not have pre sumed to address you on the present occasion; for no
one in this meeting is more fully sensible of his inability to handle the theme, than I am, Brem supremacy in this country, the poliey of our present rulers has
beento deprive us of the enjoyment of political liberty This is a fact well known to every one who views their are very many circumstances which tend to corroborate
the etruth of my assertion; but I shall be satisfied with the mention of one, since that alone will be sufficient
for my purpose. The administration of the Supreme
Government of this country has, a few years since, been entrusted to the hands of six, gentlemen, who com
pose the council of India. These gentlemen enact who acknowledge subjection to British sway, withou taking their opinion as to the tendency of those law are thus rendered ignorant of what passes within th council-chamber; and henceis the reasson that we are
so so often governed by laws, which have a pernicious
tendency to oceasion and perpetuate our political de-
gradation. Since we have no hand in the constitution of this country, and since nothing binds the GovernorGeneral in council to govern us by laws conducive $t$ our prosperity, if, therefore, sound, just, and equitabl
laws be now and then enacted for our government, their the good sense and liberal disposition of their enactors. Why did Warren Hastings rule us with an iron rod,
and Lord William Bentinck govern us in a contrary manner? Because the former was a tyrant, and the letter a good and wise governor. This being the case, our present rulers will ever enable us to rise in or seale of political greatness? No. History, to which the ultimate appeal is made on questions of this nature
furnishes one with abundant examples for the corroboration of the truth of my assertion ; let me, however, borrow one for my purpose. We say, that the people
of England enjoy political liberty in the fallest extent ;
it may naturally be asked it may naturally be easked, -from what time can their ean be answered, -from the sery time the House of Commons, which represents the bulk of the people of
England, has had a hand in the enactment o laws relative to the management of the affairs of the nation,
From this it becomes evident, that a country cannot possibly oceupy a prominent station in the scale of po-
litical greatness, unless its people possess a share in Cadministration of its go Our deprivation of the enjoyment of political liberty s
the cause of our misery and degradation. The loss of hapii
piness folluws the loss of piness follows the loss of civil liberty, as shadow does subi.
stance. This sis a priciple which has been received as an
axiom of politicil scienc. There are so many historical osstances which tend to demonstrate the snondness of the
prinicipe, that a bare receital of them will occupy a volume
of no ordinary size. I shall, therefore confine myelf to one, which is at once glaring and convincing. There was
time when the Romanis were scarcely he ancients. There was also arcelime when their dominion
gradually began to widen till it extended itself over the thole of the then known world. There was likewise a time
when their glory "dropt from the zenith like a falling tar time the goverument of the Romans began to assume a
regula form. When did it make a rapid progress? At the
俍


## 

 nes pot tis ox


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 Paraise- Lort selys:-
"O shamen to men deen with doeril danim



In compoids.thee lines, the author had in viem the, einy













## 




















union had prevailed among them? Yes must
of every one here present. On the other hand,
illustrious and ever


Reform the Post Office
The complaints against the managenent of the Bom-
bay Post Office, in reference to the despatch of the letters received by the Overee to the despatith of the
louder and deppr. Were it are beoming
lot for the solitary excep lion of the Bomber Times, Which is subject to nonep-
the
the ineonvenience it it ocasions, the be termed uninersal. Some portion of the blame nigr
doubtedly falls upan the insuliciency of the establish ment of runners, but the economy of the Bombay offic of promptnets, vigor, and regularity in that department poraries, and unting there is a radical reformation at
the source of the mischief. the application of a rempdy in other directions, will ont counteract the evil. Let the
Bombay Times, instead of throwing ths shield over the
ofitice at that Presidency, urge on with eloquence and - $\begin{aligned} & \text { nergy the necesss } \\ & \mathrm{d}^{0} \text { Ind ia service. }\end{aligned}$.

The establishment of runners is manifestly y insu fiei-
ent for the growing -incruase of Jetters. Every mail
augments the number of covers despatehed and receiv-
 as to correspond with the exigencies of the country. At
this Presidency we pay highly, enormously, and bit ter-
ly. for the conveyance of our lettors aceross the co untry; and it is, mjust to deny us an equivalent in speed
and punctuality. Whether the sum received by Government in the sliape of overland postage, to and from
Bombay, is entirely absorbed in the payment of the pre
sent number of runpers, we are unable io say ; but if it be not, there can be no we question that eitery farthing ought to be thus expeno qued, and that eitery farthing
oiving a revenue from this branch of the dece of deo. riving a revenue from this branch of the department,
as it can be obtained only at a sacrifice of the publio interests, should be abandoned. If the rece ipts are
wholly expended on the present complement of runners.
whing sid is incumbent on the general government, , hinch exists

 packets at Bombay is maintained upoa this principlo.
Thio charge inearred in keeping them up is not expect.ed to be inade good by the returns obtained for letters
and passengers ; but is debited at once to the revenues of the eountry. To perfect this mode of communiea-
tion, the efficiency of the post offie arrangements across
the country is quite as essential, as the establishione of steamers, and the charge of the one should be
drawn, if necessary, from the same source as the other. The Bombay Yimes thinks that it would bave boen
wiser in the Court of Directors to have devoted the tiser in the Court of Directors to have devoted the
two lakhs of Rupees a year, which they have offere as a bonus for the establishment of stoamers bet wren
Suez and Calcutta, to the improvement of the Post
Office communications between Bombay and that place. Ofice communieations between Bombay and that place.
Thie offect of such a measure would have been to risk in aome measure the establishment of steamers to Cey-
lon, Madras and Calcutta, and thus endanger the plan
on which alone our on which alone our hopes of an efficient remedy for pro-
sent grienancos rest, and to prolong the privilege which
Bombay elaims of being the Post Office of India. Where he recommended the diversion of that gift, we wil not
veniture to say; but he could scarcely expect that his proposal wound be viewed in any other light than as an
index of local feelings. In coommon with every individuar Index of local feelings. In common whe gvery
at this Presidency, we rejoice $t$ hat the gunerosity of thb at anis Presidency, wiselo been so wirected, as to coofer a now
Cobithation on this Presidency, without any diminution
obtigation of the advantages which Bombay enjoys.- Pricnd of In-

## ftadras.

## I Lame Teacher.

The few remaths which the Gazettc has bestowed upon
he characier of the articles in the Journals of the other Presidencies, inclipe us to the opinion that a school master
sindeed required in that directiou. The following is certiinly not according to LawDLEY MURRAY.
OUu Calcutta and Madras cotemporaries seems horribly
Mard up for news, and eke out their budget of uninteresting matter with great gravity.
If they seems horribly hard up for news, in what predica-
ment must our cotemporary have been, when, in several succe sive issues of the Gazette, he was compelled to confess,
that though himself and his providers were all apop the that though himsearicle of news could he obtain. Having
quivie, not one pard
however now passed from A. B. C. to words of one sylable however now passed from A. B. C. to words or one sylable,
such as "RA $T$ Ret, and FA T Fat," we quote from his
columns) we may reasonably conclude, that by a little columns) we may reasonably on make sufficient progress
more attention on his part, he may to enable him
continue the eids of the shool master, the public may profit
by his learning.-Madras Athenæum, Sept. 30th.



## 

## wednesday, October 20, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 6th instant, Madras to the 9 th, and Delhi to the 7 th instant.

The Steam Frigate Auckland arvived here yesterday from Aden bringing part of $\mathbf{H}$. M. 6th Regiment of Fout and three officers and 120 rank and file of the Bombay Euro. pean Regiment. The Auckland left at Aden the Company's Ship of war Clive, Block Ship Charger and brig Marinus. The Auckland Thw the Companys brig of war Euphra tes, and the smoke of a Steamer is reported to have been seen to the South' 120 mile E. by W. of Aden.

Frox a supplement to the Delhi Gazette we lerg that letters have been received from Caboorto the 26 th September, announcing that a strong detachment of Artillery, two native Regiments, and tiv, handred Earopeans, some horse and thé mountain train were to set out on the 27 th ult. to batter
down a fortified village in which a chief, unwilling and perhaps unable to pay his rent, has taken refuge. Captain Hay had made an attempt to take the forts, five in number, but found it adviseable to retire after losing two men and having three wounded. Really it seems as though the revenue of dis. tricts in that quarter cost a pretty sum to collect, that it is a question whether we should not be gainers by letting such noble Sut in our estimation rebelious Chiefs rescape rent free.

Lokd John Russell, in his farewell addresu to his friends and opponents in the House of Commons, dixplayed sentiments at once noble and energetic, worthy of the leader of a great political party, and worthy of a patriotic statesmab. His Lordship's eloquence, for the most part subdued, thrilled through every heart, and produced an impression upon the Honse not unworthy of any inculpation of the conduct of his opponents, and confined himself simply to an exposition of his past labours for the benefit of his country, and, a declaration of his future intentions. This course was worthy of a descendant of the noble house of Russel!, - and will stand as a monument of ingenuousness. But let us perase his Lordship's "I will not pretend to say that there will not be
other persons holding different opinions who will bring other persons phelding different topinions who will bring
to the eadministration of public affairs a larger capacity, and more competent intelligence on these surgects.
All I venture to say is, that while placed in the situa-
tion which I had the honour to hold, no consideration
of a private nature-no wish for personnal advantage
have diverted my attentiton from my public o duties and
I have endeavoured to give every moment I have endeavoured to give every moment I could sparc
to their, discharge. (Lord cheers.) With respeet to
the measures which I have proposed, and the measures which I carried into effect, arl I wish to observe is,
that I have endeavoure, to the best of my power and
and ability to that a have endeavoured, to the est or ny power and
and ability, to exercise that power for the pro-
motion of the best interests of the country,
and of the Sovereign whom I had the honour to serve and of the Sovereign whom I had the honour to serve.
This house has decided at the very commencement of the session that it will take measures for directin
the attention of the Government to the measures allud
ed to in her Majesty's speech. I can only say that all
though that decision may call ed to in her Majesty's speech. I can only say that all
though that decision may call upon us to give our op-
position to measures to which we canuot give our approval, I shall be ever ready to give that advice to the house which will promote its objects, and tend to se
cure to it the affections of the people of the United
Kingdom, and conduce to the welfare and prosperit (Cingdom, and conduce to the welfare and prosperit (Cheers.) I can assure that I shall follow that the house
course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed,
I shall express to it my conscientious conviction; and
whether they be the act of whether they be the acts of the minister of the day, or
of those who are opposed to them, I shall be always of those who are opposed to them, I shall be always
ready to give sun an opinion as I think may tend to the permanent improvement of our institutions-never,
as 1 expressed on another occasion, defending abuses
as if they were institutions, and on other hend never as if they were institutions, and, on other hand, never
ready to sacrifice institutions as if they were abuses. I have only farther to say, with regard to those in this
house with whom I have conducted public affairs for many years, whether they have been myy supporters or
my opponents, I wish personally to express a hope my opponents, wish personally to express a hope
that in all our fature relations there may be no personal bitterness- (cheers)-and if our resignation tends
to the future welfare and prosperity of the country, I shall always look back with s
which that event has occurred.

Here are expressions honest, upright, and straightforward; expressions which insinate themselves into our inmost hearts and call forth the wish-would to God there werebut tweuty of such men in the House of Commons, ah 1 and in the House of Lords, too ; Great Britain might still assert its supiemacy over the whole world both in arts and
arms! This hope however is for a time cut off by the supplanting tory faction, and free trade, commercial prosperity, and truth and justice may hide their heads until a li: beral administration has the direction of the country's affairs.

Some of the Tory journals, received by the last mail assert that Her Majesty receiv. ed Sir Robert Peel not merely in the most cordial manner, but even expressed that in Sir Robert Her Majesty would find " a deliverer from the tyranny of the Whigs." This assertion, Tike many othere of the Tory Press, is a mere lying expression to render the Whigs odious in the eges of the people and to exalt the Tories in public estimation. The trick will not do. Her Majesty received Sir Robert Peel as a constitutional Queen ought to do, with all the candout, frankness and quiet demeanour which became the occasion- Her Majesty is not partial to Tury politics and made no attempt to conceal her disappointment at the accession to office of a faction with which she has not been in the habit of acting, with whom we hope she never will act, and who offered her insults which she can never forget. Her Majesty slied tears on receiving the announce ment from Lord Melborne of the necessary resignation of himself and his colleagues as well as of the Ladies of Her Majesty's Household; and, notwithstanding the con gralutations of Sir Robert Peel, Her Majesty neither smiled nor expressed that she felt any pleasure at the change of her advisers. He Majesty could not refrain from being cour teous, and the Tories would fain construe mere courtes into an approval of conserva tive ministers, but in this they greatly mistake the character of our Beloved Queen, o
the noble Prince who is the happy husband of her choice.

The King of the French is determined that the "great nation" shall not be back ward in acquiring a knowaledge of the En glish language : accordingly an English pro fessor has been added to the academical corps of the University of Paris, and His Majesty Louis Phillippe has directed tha the English language shall hereafter form a branch of the regular course of ecucation in he coileges and public Schools in France. This will place the inhabitants of France in as adratageous a positon as their neighbours Germans, Dutch and Prussians. The Frenc language is spoken by aine and wenty millions of natives, but split into various
dialects as unintelligible to the Parisians as are to then and western dialeets of England of the French population 1,143,000 speak German, $1,135,000$ Celtic ; 188,000 the Basque tongue, about the same number Italian English Studies into public colleges and Royal Schools of France will greatly favor
Commerce and the continuance of peaee and good feeling.

## Contemporary \&elections.

We under stand that His Excellency the Comman der in Chief is about to visit the Ellora Caves, abou
the beginning of next month-U. S. Gazette, October 19 .

## No. Clipping

 lish School at Surat, has rejected the appointmen
on account of the reduction of the salary originally

The notorious Vukeel of the Poonah Adawlu
Rowjee Gudbolay, is undergoing his trial Rowjee Gudbolay, is undergoing his trial before
the Poonah Session, for having passed forged stamped
papers in the lay no hold of this old rogue for having counter feited the stamped papers, for want of more con
clusive evidence. But there is not the least doubt that his guilt in knowingly having passed false
stamps is great, and will meet its reward. It seem the Vukeel has been distributing bribes very freely
among natives to power and influence-lid. among natives to power and influence-
Execution of a Sepoy.
Nanda, a sepoy of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry
was executed yesterday monning at the Jaii in Mazagon, in
accordance with the sentence awarded him was executed yesterday morning at the Jail in Maza, Mo, in
accordance with the sentence awarded him by the Chief
Justice of Bombty on Friday last the 15th instant: conse-
 Luximon Sing, a Private in the same regiment. The par-
ticulars of the trial will be found in the Courier of Satur
day last. The Prisoner was induced to commit the murder from an impression that his wife had been g giithe
delity and that Luximon Sing was her paramour.
At a very early delity and that Luximon Sing was her paramour.
At a very early hour a large number of persons
sembled, amonst whom were a numeroros sembled, amongst whom were a numerorous body of sepoys
several of these belonged to the same regiment as the un-
fortunate culprit Nund on ascending the Tortunate culprit. Nunda ou ascending the scaffold spoke
in very abusive terms of Oomra Sing, Jumal Sing and the
Dhoobee. He said it was entirely through them that he brought to an untimely end.
When questioned previousis to quitting his cell, he most
rigidy, adhered to his former assertion of being "Not rixidly adhered to his former assertion of bing "No
guilty" aud frequently repeated that he had not receive
justice. He stated that he had, for more tha justice. He stated that he head, for more than thet received months
harboured suspicions of an improper intimacy existing harboured suspicions of an inproper intimacy existing
between his wife and Luximon Sing, but admited that he
had no positive evidence of their being really givity.
When on the scaftold he okjected to having the rope put When on the scaffold he ofjected to having teally guilty rope put
round his neck by the hangman, on acoount of the tatter
reing a person of low cast, and wished to adjust it himbeing a person of low cast, and wished to adjust it him-
self. When told that this could not be permitted, he of
fered no further impediment. The rope was fixed and the fered no further impediment. The rope was fixed and the
unfortunate wretch launched into eternity. He appeared
to die without a struggle.-Courier, Oct. 19.

## Sickness at Colaba.


eight thas been taken up for this purpose at the rate of
morning of Friday nex mensem, aud will sian on the unhealthy position of the
mex morning of Friday next. The unhealthy position of the
barracks in Colaba is full demonstrated by the disorga-
nized state of the troops which have within the last few
dews been wither days been withdrawn to the Fort, and whose continued fill
health has rendered it incessary for them to be sent to sea.
It is evidient that the rooms allotted to the It is evidient thet the rooms allotted to the be sent to sean
non-commis-
sioned officers and privates, should be elevated at least one tory above the ground. That the virulence of the fever is
onfined to those who dewll in low buildings on the wes
side of Colaba is evident, for the officers who reside in th bungalows near the opposite shore, and in a more elevated
position, have not been at all affected by the disease.-1bid

## European Futeligence.

## Farl Fitzhardinge.

THE EDItos or the moning hbaid.
(Copy.)
Berkeley Castle, Sir-My attention has berkeley Castle, August ant 31, 1842.
Brticle in your paper or elevations in the perrage were announced in a late G Gazeeti
is charged with a erime of the greatest enormity. If yo believe that one of the noblemen referred to did commit the atrocity described, you must feel that he has no claim to you
forbearance, and that the fullest exposure would be a due though not an adequate paunishment of it You do not,
however, name the criminal, but you bring the others, who are innocent, under the suspicion of the guilt of the one. Yo
ti us wrong unoffending, honourable men (for to subject ho tus wrong unotiending, honourable men (for to subject to
nourable men even to a passing suspicion is a wrong), b
the ery the very same reserve by which you spareon the real crimina
But you may plead the fear of the libel law, under whie But you may plead the fear of the libel law, under whie
truth may be punishabe. I, then, as one of the peers who fal
within the scope of your charge, pledge myself for my ow
 he call which I now make on you to named the person whon
you mean to accuse, you should name me ; provided yo prove the truth of your accusation, which I denounce as
wicked calumny and unmied lie, so far as regards myself.
I have had no eommunication whatever with any of the wicked calumny and unmixed lie, so far as regards myself.
I have had no eommunication whateere with any of the
noblemen included in the charge, butl hesitate not to declare noblemen included in the charge, butl hesitate not to dec
it on their part, as well as my own, a gross falsehood.
The charge you have made (however improbable) is The charge you have made (however improbable) is that of
consummate villany; and, let meo observe, than next in wicked
ness to the commission of such guilt is the false acuation or ness to the commission of such guilt is the false aocusation of
it. You have now either to substantiate your charge, or
to remain under theinfamy of having made a false accusa.
For the proof of your case you shall have every facility
I will confine you to neither time nor place. And if yo I will confine you to neither time nor place. And if yo
can prove that there is any ground whatever for the story
or that or
tion can be made out, I will patiently submit to the disgrac
But But should you have preferred so heavy an accusation with
out any purpose but that of offering an insult to the Queen,
and fiinging a calumny on persons whose politica you disilike out any purpose but that of offering an insult to the Quee
and flinging a calumny on persons whose Filiticy pou dislik
the public will know vhat judgment to pass on such conda compounded of malignity and mendacity.
It is possible that you may say the tale is not your tale,
and that you have given place to the representation of
correspondent. But surely no journalist. pretending to ros.



We copy, the following from the Times of Frida "New Steam-Coach,-A steam-coach, or, more pro
perly speaking, a steaim carriage on an improved prin ciple, and carrying i6 persons, belonging ot to the Genene-
ral Steam Company, was on Saturday last tried on the ral Steam company, was on Saturday last tried on the
road between the northeeastern point of the Regent'
park and the Manorhouse at Tottenham ${ }^{-1}$ The carriage park and the Manorhouse at Tottenham. The carriage
which is an experimental one, had four transverse seats.
each if which is an experimental one, had four transverse seats
each of which scomodatesfouc persons; the boiler and
apparatus is betind the seats ; the each of which scomomatess fouc persons; the boiler and
apparatus is belhina the seats, the conductor, or he
who bas the management of the earriage, sits, Who bas the management of the carriage, sits on the
front seat and guides it, and governs its speed by a
sort of handle, which rises from the foot-board. The carriage left the York and Albany the foot-board. Alitlo after 4
oclock, and proceeded with a full toad of sciontific o clock, and proceeded with a full ood of sientince gentle
men to the Manor-house, Tottebham ; here it was turned round with perfoot facility by the conductor, and it
returned to the York and Albany tavern. The distance returned to the York and Avany tavern. The distance
traversed is betweon eight and nine miles ; it was traverre
od in rather less than half an hour. The road undu-
 descents 16 or 18 miles. The carriage was tarned
round when going at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The
conductor had a perfect conamand of the carriage, and eaused it to pass bet ween carriagees drawn by horses,
carts, \&ce., with which some portios of the road wes crows, \&ed, with which some portions of the road were
cod with a foutity coming in contact with any of them,
and The appearance of the carriage, and the rapprisity
of its motion, caused seereal hosse to thy, but no ac
cident ensued. There is no siob cident ensued. There is no visible escape of steam
nor is there any annoyance from smoke. The trip
 tract from a printed desceiption published by the com-
pany will further explain its advantages:-
steam-coach is capable of ascending the steepest hills or descoonch is captot the of ascending the steepest hills,
ty, it is indiferent ty, it it indifierent to the inequality of surface, passe
through thi wost erowded eud publio streets with as
much faoility as a stage coach; stopping more promptly much faoility as a stage cosch; stopping more promptly,
getting down passengers at their own houses or hotel delivering parcels to their reeppective oonsignees, ate ace
knowledging a responsibility (the best guarantee fo propriety of mnnagement.) and consolting in the most
entire manner the accommodation and safety of pas. sengers."
We have a report written on this interesting and all-
engrossing topic, which press of domestic matter obengrossing topic, which press of domestic matter ob-
ligee us to postpone: me shal not howerer, let even
this opportunity pass without cantributing our support




## Houra in Hindostan.

 (Continued.)expectitions.
I was sent out to India in order to check? my extra-
vagant habits, and for the sake of restoring me to the vagant habits, and for the sake of restoring me to the
good griaces of an old great uncle, whom I had effead-
ed by some acts which really had been so grossly exaggerated and mis-stated to him that no wonder the old gentleman had scratched me out of his will. From
him I expected one hundred thousand pounds. My
uncele's maxim had ever been, "Do whatever you win
und uncle's maxim had ever been, "Do whatever you wint
bot always show courake." Now it so happened thitat
on the even of a duel I had gone to a mess-party, on the even of a duel I had gone to a mess-party,
and had got tipsy; and returning in that state to my
own lod gings, Hend been takenop,
 had been repeated to my peppery old uncle in false sent out to regain his favour by a proper and mianly
appeal, carrying with me the subsequent apology made appeal, carrying with me the subsequent apology made
to me by my adversary after exclianging three sfiots. My next best expectations were from my grahd-
mother, whop posssssed sixty thousand pounds, and
mer Mother, who possessed sixty thousand pounds, and
promised to leave it all to me, provided I never wilfully
deviated from truth. She absolutely idolized me, and deviated from troth. She absolutely idocized mis. My father's first cousin, a widowed dame, was?ex-
tremiely pompous, and fancied she conferred an ho-
newr on evervone she noticed. She possessed thirty nour on every one she noticed. She possessed thirty
thbysid poutids, which, when I left England, she
had willed unconditionally to me. And lasily, my poot Pather, a cood, worthy bot soul, who had been; at the period refer to a widower thirty-
eight years. He was staid, starch, and unbending to
all save me. He hated the very name of marriage, loved hiis clab, and played a good rubber of whisriage, He
lad often offered to settle everything he had (an had often offered to settle everything he ha, an
sestate of two thousand pounds a year) sonime, which
I hiad as abonstattly refused, notwithstanding his reite-
rated wisties to this effect. rated wisfies to this effect.
Now let us see the result of expectitions amouniting
to one lindrdred atd nimety thousand pounds, and an
estate of the foreroing ame On my arrival in Calcittal I fount a letter from my
uncle, who was in a dying state at Moorshedabad. In uncle, who was in a dying state at Moorshedabad. I
hastened up. He was still alive, and I was allowed to see him. He was delighted to see me, kissed me,
fondled me, assured me he had learnt the true state fondled me, assured me he had learnt the true state
of the'ease, and was sorry for having disinherited me,
but thanked Heaven it was not yet too late. His but thanked feaven was not yet too late. His
lawyer had been waiting my arrival to alter his will.
:Son now, my dear Georre, cried he, "call him in "ind lee ne my repair this injustice."
and Tee me repair this injustice.
"The physiciañ on the ofthe the bed beek idened
me aside. We retired to a far corner of the room. Thie me aside. We
doctor spoke :
"Sincerely""
"Would you cause his instant denth, or allow him
o live, which he may yet do several days?" "Would you cause his instant denth,
to live, which he may yet do several days
I was surprised, indigigant at the quest
"Well, then, don't allow him to exert himself just now' the excitement of altering his will will kill him.
Give him this anodyne, let him rest after it, and with Irecovered forces he will be able to go throu
I so anxiously'desire to see him perform.
In ssented, though my uncle rather pposed my wish,
and gave him the opiate. We then retired from the and gave him the opiate. We then retired from the
room, leaving the good physician to watch by him.
We sat in anxions vigil in the ante-chamber. The We sat in anxions vigil in the ante-chamber. The
lawyer mended and remended his pens. I confess I
fidgetted. The distant felations, and those who exfidgetted. The distant felations, and those who ex pected small legacies, oftered me every aitention.
At last a footstep appoached; our voices were in-
stantly hushed. The attorney gathered up his writing stantly hushed. The attorney gathered up his writing
materials. Irose as the doctor entered.
" "Alas!" said the medical practitioner," our friend "Alas !" said the medical practitioner, " our friend
Hass breathed his last."
TMy first breath after this announcement was a curse M My first breath a fter this announcement was a curse
sole heirin folly. The doetor proved to be myuncle's sole heir.
"I am soldier of fortune now,"ceried I; so I im.
mediately joined my regiment up, the country;'and remediately oin my rood matter-of-fact grandmamima.
gularly wrote to my good
Desirous of amusing her, I sent her an accoumt of vur military movements, and, amongst other facts, men-
tioned that we nightly encamped in the topes (clumps) tioned that we nightly encamped in the topes (clumps)
of mango trees, which abound in these parts. Now it
so happened that a drop of salt-water, an accidental erasure by friction, the seal torn off -or some soch ac-
cident, had carried away the letter $e$; so, to my no cident, had carried away the letter e, so, to my no
small horror, by retura of post I received a severe lec-
ture from niy grandmamma on the superiority smaef from nyy grandmamma on the superiority of truth,
ta compared to the horrors of falsehood ; with the as compared to the horrors of falsehood ; with the
pithy but annoying wind-up, "that she (i.e. granny,)
was sorry to see I still persevered in my habits-of rowas sorrg to see 1 still persevered in my habits 'of ro-
nancing that I evidently tried (living in a foreign
country, to deceive those 1 ought to love and mancing, that
country, teeive those 1 ought to love and cherish.
In fact, she said in conclusion, "though $I$ believe that a poor deserted traveller might by accident seek
sheter from the wild beasts you describe by climbing
up one of those trees, up one of those trees, and even pass a night in so dan-
geeouss an, elevation; yet that a whiole regiment should
perch themselves in suck a situation as. the tops of perch themselves in such a situation as the tops of
mango trees. I never, I never will believe. Fie! fie thas to uetempt to play on the
has loved you'as I have done." By the same packet I received the account of the old endowed with all she had possessed. relative that received a note from my lady cousin,
requestigy to know whether, in an invitation she 'that
sent to a half-sister of mine some years before, she had invited her to a party by requesting the "honour
her company," or whother she had desired her " her company, or whother sae had desired her to
oblige" Leer ry her presence? I was busy when the
communication arrived, and hastily sat down, and recommunication arrived, and hastily sat down, and re-
had been coldly worded, and "that there was neither
honour nor obligation in it." By this answer I intend-
ed to please my relative. In her will a few month ed to please my relative. In her will a few months
afterwards, she stated "that as it appeared there was
neither honour not neither honour not obligation in her invitations, she
conceived I might think the same of her legacies, so
she left all her po
 These disappoontmentss made me determine to re-
turn and live on our fanaily estate with my father (whom I had not heard from for some time): so I sold my
traps, got leave, and was about to proceed to Europe,
when I received the following laconic epistle from
father:
"Dear George, -I have been so lonely since you left that I am sure you will agree with me in thinking
I have done the wisest think possible in my situation I have married a charming creatiure-a perfect angel
who adores me ; and I intend to devote the remainder of my life to her happiness. I have sent your bro-
ther Johin to-sea, and your sister Fancy (who has tuma ed bitt very untrateful and disobeclient to my dearest
Wife, to tive with a family as a mursery governess ; so
now I am quite happy- 1 may say blessed. Times
Then now I am quite happy- 1 may say blessed. Times
are extremely hard and rents badly paid, but I send
you five pounds, and yeur mother's blessings. After you have completed your twothy years'service, to en-
tite you to receive fall pay for life, we shall be de"Yghted to see you. "Your affectionate father, "P:S. Charlotte (my angel wife) has juist ble This was a closer 1 never heard from my worthy parent again, who soon
fterwards died lean afterwards died, leaving all to his dearest. Charrotte, As for me , I have lived to outlive all expectations and consequently feel for the first"time in my life hap y and free.

> (To be Continued.)

## Syipuing Arribals and meqartures.

 reigers 2 Natives.
Do. $12 \mathrm{th}-H$. Steam Prigate Aucktand, W. Lowe Panmander, from Aden. Passengers Major Potinger
Catpanins Kell, Miller'zid Lueas; Leientenants Mansergh Stantot and Johes; Ensigns Finlay, Croker and Crowder
Assistant Surgeon' Mertagt, 215 raink' and file, 126 Publi M. 6 Prisate followers, R Child, 'and I Asst. Apothecary 'H er, 120 raik and file, 34 public and 'private followers, 57
Wimen and Children B. E. Regt.

 Liverpool. Passengers H. Moses, Chas D. Moore.
Do. Do.-Ship Duchess of Argyle, D. Livingtone, Mas
ter, to fiverpobl. Passengers Doctor Allinan, H. M. 4th Regt. and 2 Children.
Et. Do. Mhrque Sterling, G. Fonster, Master, to Cal-
titta. Passengers Mr. M. Nieoll, H. C. Taylor, Joha Flan cutta. Pasengers M
nagan, Mt. C. Dué.


 $=2$

## Tessets 全rpettro



Peninsular anid Oxiental Steam
Incorporated by Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840 . Capital ONE
Mmbon, in 20,000 Shares of $\sum 50$ each, with power to Sir G G De Sir G. G. De H. Larpent Bart, M. P. Chairman.
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Maila under contract with her Majest's Government viz. the Oriental, 1673 tons and 450 horsses powern, and the (Great) Liverpool, 154 tons. and 464 horses
pewer, start alternately from Soothampton 1st of every pewer, start alternately fom Southampton 1st or every
monthl/ and from Falmouth che 2d, with her. Majestys
Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands,
Grece, Egypt, and Irdia, tooching at Gibrattar, and Greece, Egypt, and mrdia, touching at Gibraltar, and
making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary
circumstances, as follows :--to Gibraltar in Five days. to Malta in Nine days ; to Alexandria in Fourtee days. Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexan dria about the 20th of every month, (acoording to the
time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at mea), proceedass home by Waita and Gibratar, and
malta in Four days, Gibral.ordinary circumstances, to in Nine days, Falmouth n Theur:een days.
The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gib-
raltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.
Suozute through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.-From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are con-
veyed by swift and commodious' Mahmoudeik Canal, a distance of 45 , miles. From Atfeh to Cairo, a distance of about 120 miles, the comLotus, running on the Nile by special Firman of H. H. the Pacha.
The British Government having sanctioned the deten-
tion of the Boimbuyy Steaner at Suez for 24 hours , after
the Mails are on board, tion of the Bombay Steamer at swez for 24 hours after
the Mails are on boord, passengers may thus, without ex-
traordinary exertians, veach Suez in time toxeinburk. in RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING
STEWARDS FEES.

## 

* Steemers every ten days between Malta and G
oa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, sce. Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under
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home will be allowed in the quarantine ; and under ordinary circumotances, the vessel will be released al-
most immediately on arrival.
most immediately on arrival.
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mended not to take out more than 2 ewt. of bagage, as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them
in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombaysteamer It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly mark
ed with names and ports of destination. No tranks,
boxes, or portmanteaus can be allowed in the Cabins. ed with names and ports' of destination. No trunks,
boxes, or portmanteaus, can be allowed in the Cabins.
Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can Each vessel has a baggage-room, to wh
be had divily ; drawers in eash cabin.
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any damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable deany damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable de
lay, accidents, fire, steam on sea risks of any, kind what ever.
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healh, or further investigation of any kind, after one
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Foster Reynolds, Esq. \& W. Edmand Ferrers, Esq.

 

Foster Reynolts, Esq. \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { W. Edmaud Ferrers, Esq } \\
\text { William Pratt, Esq. } \\
\text { George Palmer, jun. Esq. }\end{array}$ <br>
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Thomas Fen, Esq. } \\
\text { G. Farren Esq. Res. Direc }\end{array}$
\end{tabular} aEDICAL officers ti london.

## $\underset{\text { May_fair }}{\text { Phys }}$

$\mathrm{V}_{1} \mathrm{I}$ Burington-street. Surgeovs-H. Mayo, Esq. F. R. S., 19, George-
treet; Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., WelPersons suffer
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ty of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured ty of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at aro-
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Lord Kenyon ${ }_{\text {LicE }}\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { Presidents. } \\ \text { Rt.Hon.Sir R. Peel, Bt.m p }\end{array}\right|$ Sir F. Burdett, Bart. Treasurer-Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. f. as Audiror-John Pepys, Esq.
At a Merting of Governons, held in Craven-street,
on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841 , the Cases on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases proved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and. 3 deferred for
inquiry.
ince the Meeting held on the 7 th of July, one uun228 chindrren, have been dissharged from the prisons of
England aud' Wales ; the expense 'of whose liberation, including every charge conniected wit the Society; wa 4201. 15s. 6d., and the following
E. L. P. . $\qquad$ The Account. General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry
(per Treasurer)...................................
(per Treasurer)..........................
Ditto under ditto per
Ditto under the Willof Mrs. A. M. Stafford
(per Treasarer)........................... Ditto under the wrin or
Esq. (per Treasert sorrell,
Ditto under the Will of C. A. R Pieschel,
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