

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841

Vol. L.J.

Brice 13 Rupees Ber Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum :- or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 97

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the Bombay Gazerrs will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers. Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS;

N future persons requiring ADVERTISHMENTS 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. CONTRACES may be made by applying to the Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements 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.

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Gezette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis 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

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are bereby 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, will be fo warded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corphill, and 8, St. Martin's place,

Bombay Gasette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be exerented at this Office, at the following prices.

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most rea-

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup-plement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, cor-rected and enlarged with considerable altera-

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring nto fire Naval and Military Premotion and Beremeut..... Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUPP.

NOTICE.

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

FOR LONDON.

For London.—The Fine Ship " Repulse 1424 Tons, G. READE, Commander, will sail positively on the 1st November: has several excellent Cabins disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Forbes and Co.

MRS, ADDISON'S WORK,

To the Gentry, Civil & in M ary of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having be-come insolvent, and consequently the whole of the sub-scriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Honble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity sound particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. Tor the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the half credit for the convenience of parties residing in the City may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky and the convenience of parties and the convenience of par

LOUISA ADDISON. Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

TNION BANK of AUSTRALIA.-London office 38, Old Broad Street. DIRECTORS.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at. Sydney.

Bathurst. Melbourne Port Phillip Hobart Town, And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies at thirty, sixty, and minety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty

Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand. a

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for col lection at the usual charge. By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JA CKSON, Secretary.

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 ad-

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

2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given

3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates

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 securi-

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary

TINITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. 8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moder rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at con-

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects

great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent, who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which

may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.

30 2 3 10 2 8 2 do40 2 19 1 3 3 4 do.
56 4 9 8 4 4 14 5 do.
60 6 6 6 15 3 6 17 9 do.

pany's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA OIETY. 13, Waterloopplace, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Mojesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, I, Lombard-street

John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the

Army Medical Staff. SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57,

Lincoln's lun fields. ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :-Assurances ganted 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 representa-

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured particularly favourable terms.

7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound princi-ples with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from on

de gree 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 41. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

university college, london JUNIOR 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 Pubpil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attentions.

dance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The alternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing. The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Read-

ing, 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 Papil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and

his whole attention to the other branches of edu-

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

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 fol-

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT. Age 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 21 10 8 | 1 14 7 | 1 19 0 | 2 4 3 | 2 10 11 | 2 19 9 | 3 11 9 | 4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16%, per cent, on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 311. 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

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duel-ling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legal-

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application. By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Burnard, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrolt, Diver Farrer, Esq.

Payne, and Smiths.

BANKERS-Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths SOLICITORS-Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.
The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they
grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par. Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith

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

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISHEMPIRE

EDITED BY R MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIPS," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and

mationally 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

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North Wetest Provinces.

Another Movement.

We have received letters from Kabul to the 26th September, they mention that a strong detachment of Artillery, 2 Native Regiments, 200 Europeans two Resellahs of horse and the mountain train were to leave on the morrow to batter down a fortified village in which a chief, who refuses to pay the "rent," has taken refuge; there are five forts to be destroyed. Captain Hay had already attempted to take the place with 2 sixpounders, but was unsuccessful, and after losing 2 men an having 3 wounded was obliged to retire. We hope to have partiulars in our next.

Colonel Stoddart, we are very glad to hear, is expected shortly at Kabul.—Delhi Gazette, Oct. 7.

Calcutta.

Native demonstrations-- Meeting of the Dashutaishunee Shubah.

In pursuance of an advertisement in the Probhakus newspaper, a public meeting of native gentlemen was held on Sunday afternoon last, in Kubur Denga, at the premises of the late Baboo Comul Bose, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of ameliorating their political condition. It was convened by the conductors of the Native press, and was numer-ously and respectably attended. The transactions of the Society were carried on through the medium of the Bengallee dialect, and several resolutions were passed unanimously; among which the following seem to us to be most important.

1st. That the Society unite and co-operate with the British India Society for the attainment of the

objects.

2d. That an English journal be established to advocate the rights of the natives.

3d. That a petition be sent to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain for the redress of their griev-

4th. That all men, without distinction of color, creed, or sect, be admitted into the Society. 5th. That twenty-four gentlemen be annually

chosen to constitute the managing Committee.

After the resolutions were carried into effect, twentyfour members were elected to compose the managing Committee for the present year; which gentlemen, in the estimation of the Society, were every way deemed competent to hold office. At the conclusion, a Bengallee translation of an address, written in English by Baboo Sarroda Prosand Ghose, was read to the meeting by Baboo Greksh Chunder Banoorjee. We subjoin the original. The meeting dissolved at about 8 p. m. after a sitting of upwards of four hours. We must not omit to state, that the Society is denominated "Dashutaishunee Shubah," which signifies the Society for the Amelioration of India.

THE ADDRESS READ TO THE DASHUTAISHUNEE SHUBAH. Friends and Countrymen.-You are assembled here for the purpose of considering the means of ameliorating 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 presumed to address you on the present occasion; for no one in this meeting is more fully sensible of his inabili-

ty to handle the theme, than I am. Ever since the commencement of British supremacy in this country, the policy of our present rulers has been to deprive us of the enjoyment of political liberty. This is a fact well known to every one who views their administration in its effects upon our condition. There are very many circumstances which tend to corroborate the truth 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 compose the council of India. These gentlemen enact laws for the government of millions of human beings, who acknowledge subjection to British sway, without taking their opinion as to the tendency of those laws which purport to be conducive to their welfare. We are thus rendered ignorant of what passes within the council-chamber; and hence is the reason that we are so often governed by laws, which have a pernicious tendency to occasion and perpetuate our political degradation. Since we have no hand in the constitution of this country, and since nothing binds the Governor-General in council to govern us by laws conducive to our prosperity, if, therefore, sound, just, and equitable laws be now and then enacted for our government, their enactment would be attributed to our fortune and to 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 latter a good and wise governor. This being the case. can it be possibly expected, that the administration of our present rulers will ever enable us to rise in the scale 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, they were united as one body; they were degraded when borrow one for my purpose. We say, that the people of England enjoy political liberty in the fullest extent; it may naturally be asked,—from what time can their enjoyment of that liberty be dated? To this query it can be answered,—from the very time the House of Commons, which represents the bulk of the people of England, has had a hand in the enactment of laws relative to the management of the affairs of the nation. From this it becomes evident, that a country cannot possibly occupy a prominent station in the scale of political greatness, unless its people possess a share in the administration of its government.

piness follows the loss of civil liberty, as shadow does sub-stance. This is a principle which has been received as an axiom of political science. There are so many historical suiting my purpose on the present occasion, is simply this, instances which tend to demonstrate the soundness of the principle, that a bare recital of them will occupy a volume on, and to direct it to the proper channel of national usefulof no ordinary size. I shall, therefore, confine myself to ness: Without patriotism, union becomes a source of misone, which is at once glaring and convincing. There was chief; with it, it conduces to good, in the same manner, as whole of the then known world. There was likewise a time when their glory "dropt from the zenith like a falling star." When did the Roman Empire begin to rise? At the time the government of the Romans began to assume a regular form. When did it make a rapid progress? At the time the great body of the people enjoyed political rights and privileges. When did it fall down at once? At the time the great body of the people lost their civil liberty. a time when the Romans were scarcely known as a nation to the ancients. There was also a time when their dominion ciety, when it is in the hand of a patriot, it is employed in

Talking of our present rulers, the distinguished author of the "Pleasures of Hope," with the laudable spirit of one who is devoid of national prejudices, paints their character with glowing but faithful colors in the following verses:—

"Did Peace descend, to triumph and to save, When freeborn Britons cross'd the Indian wave? Ah, no !--to more than Rome's ambition true, The Nurse of Freedom gave it not to you! She the bold route of Europe's guilt began, And, in the march of nations, led the van! Rich in the gems of India's gaudy zone, And plunder pil'd from kingdoms not their own, Degenerate trade! thy minions could despise The heart born anguish of a thousand cries; Could lock, with impeous handstheir teeming store While famished nations died along the shore; Could mock the groans of fellow men and bear The curse of kingdoms people'd with despair! Could stamp disgrace on man's polluted name, And barter, with their !gold, eternal shame!"

This picture of the character of our present rulers, howver vivid, cannot be pronounced to be false, as it has been drawn by one who, in its delineation, was influenced by nothing else but a regard to truth, and who has observed their treatment of the natives, free from those prejudices which might be supposed to bias his judgment in matters connectted with the well-being of his countrymen. Our present rulers pay a superstitious adoration to mammon, and scruple not to adopt any means by which they can enrich themselves, and reduce us to squallid poverty. Need I undertake the painful task of harrowing up your tender feelings by an enumeration of all the instances of the grinding oppression exercised over us? No; because they are ing oppression exercised over as I to, because they are too numerous to be detailed before you, and too glaring to escape your observation. I shall, therefore, be content with mentioning one, which, I believe, will be quite sufficient to give you a correct idea of the unwarrantable cruelty which our present rulers are exercising over us. Look at the Reour present rulers are executing or as the Resumption Act;—think on what frivolous pretent it has been assed; reflect what amount of evil it has done to those who are suffering from it; and then consider whether what I have already advanced is right or otherwise.

Such being the nature of the constitution of this country, are we not prompted by all that is dear to man, to adopt measures calculated to improve our condition? None here present will, I am confident, answer me in the negative. I have, accordingly, taken the liberty of submitting to your liberal consideration what, in my humble opinion, appears to be the most feasible means of effecting a change in our de-graded condition. The means alluded to, are as follow:—

First,-Have union among yourselves. Speaking of the enefit of unanimity even in the devils, to work the moral fall of man, the sublime and lofty-minded author of the Paradise Lost" says :--

> "O shame to men! devil with devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men only disagree Of creatures rational, though under hope Of heavenly grace; and, god proclaiming peace. Yet live in hatred, enmitty, and strife Among themselves, and levy cruel wars, Wasting the Earth, each other to destroy, As if (which might induce us to accord)
>
> Man had no hellish foes enow besides, That, day and night, for his destruction wait."

In composing these lines, the author had in view the civil war which, in his time, raged with uncommon fury in England; and they strongly express the disgust which he felt at the painful circumstance. If, therefore, these verses be duly understood, they would be found to mean, that their writer delighted to see peace and unanimity prevail among his countrymen. If the question were put,—why was the poet of this opinion?—it would be immediately answered, because union is the great basis upon which the mighty fabric of civil and political greatness is raised. Union is as essential to the existence of a nation as a body politic, as good is to the preservation of life. Can you possibly show to me a country, the people of which, without having union among the every other gentleman of the "British India Society;" themselves, have risen in the scale of propriety and civil suffice it to say, that all of them are learned, distinguished, greatness, distinguished themselves either in the literary or influential, and philanthropic individuals. When such men in the scientific would enjoy peace and order at home, and extend their dominion abroad? No. Many ingenious we not reasonably indulge a hope, that our grievances may arguments can be adduced in corroboration of the truth his observation; but there is a safer and surer way of reu proving its validity, by reference to facts. Take a glance at the map of the world ;—cast your retrospec- lute necessity of our joining and co-operating with the tive eye over the pages of ancient History; —and fix "British India Society." your attention to what occurred in a thens and Sparta.

These Grecian Republics, with a handful of troops, defeated and subsequently expelled from Greece the almost countless Persian army commanded by Datist, Artaphernes, and X erxes They gave to mankind the most strik-ing instances of their bravery, their mental strength, and their skil in tactics, and distinguished themselves as the greastest and most Powerful of all nations that have ever acted their part on the theatre of the world. It is in allusion of there two glorious states, that the energetic auther of the " Childe Harold" writes the following beautiful and impressive lines :

"The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece! Where burning Sappho lov'd and sung, Where grew the arts of war and peace, Where Delos rose, and Phœbus sprung!"

But look at the state of Athens and Sparta at a subsequent period of their history. In this case, you cannot expect to meet with what has already been said of them. No, the picture is reversed, and you see nothing but what is degrading in human nature. The Athenians and Spartans became degenerated! they no longer figured themselves as great and distinguished people, they lost their courage, their mental energy, their, power, their prosperity, their political liberty, and all that is dear to man! Behold the ancient greatness of Greece; turn your view to her subsequent degradatiou; and then ask to yourself what was the cause which produced the deplorable effect? You cannot find any dif ficulty in ascertaining this. The Grecians were great when they were discnited as so many separate and distinct bodies! Does not this single instance, remarkable and striking as it is, speak volumes in support of the argument, that union is strength, and disunion weakness; and have I not thus attempted to prove, that, without unanimity among ourselves, all your exertions to effect a salutary change in your condition, will be vain and ineffectual?

Secondly.—Love your country. We have been represented by foreigners as a people devoid of patriotism. How far this sweepping accusation is well grounded it is not my business to determine; but I wish that we could silence the tongues of our accusers by the performance of liberal acts of public utility. I would not insult your understandings by Our deprivation of the enjoyment of political liberty s attempting to recommend to you the possession of patriotism the cause of our misery and degradation. The loss of hapi for who among you knowing not that it is a virtue of a superior order, in the exercise of which you are bound by all that is held sacred by us? But what I mean to state, as

Does not this example alone tend to prove the truth of my assertion, that the misery and degradation of a people are to be dated from the moment they lose their civil and political liberty?

that no such union had prevailed among them? Yes must be the reply of every one here present. On the other hand, by them into serious consideration; and they adopt measures, which are calculated to promote our welfare. A few has, by way of distinction, been so justly called the patriot, has, by way of distinction, been so justly called the patriot, united with a certain number of Englishmen, not out of mean selfishness, but out of a regard for the public interest; not to the prejudice of his countrymen, but to their immediate advantage; not for being instrumental to the tyranny of their reigning despot of England, but for putting a stop to his cruelty and oppression. It is for this reason, that the celebrated author of the "Seasons," in congratulating himself with his native country for producing a host of intellectually as well as morally great men, and in taking notice of some of those distinguished personages, writes the following soul affecting lines to the memory of Hampden.

" A Hampden, too, is thine, illustrious land, Wise, strenous firm, of unsubmitting soul, Who stemm'd the torrent of a downward age, To slavery prone, and bade thee rise again, In all thy native pomp of freedom hold Bright at his call, thy age of men effulg'd, Of men on whom late time a kinding eye, Shall turn, and tyrants tremble while they read."

Now, if it were asked, why was the union of Hampden and his followers desirable, and why did it become a source of blessing to England? It would be answered, because he was a lover of his country. While on the subject, can I remain silent without mentioning the instance of America? That country was once a wilderness, barren of all that is ennobling in man! But what has America now become? The land, (be it recorded to the glory of the Americans,) of liberty; a country dear to fame! a soil that has been peculiarly adapted for intellectual as well as moral culture! In a word, the Americans have become one of the greatest na-tions now in existence! What is the cause that has pro-duced a salutary change in the condition of the once bar-barous and degraded Americans? Because they were united into one body, out of a motive for the promotion of the prosperity of their country. From these few and commonplace observations, does it not appear evident, that my position is not altogether untenable?

Thirdly.-Unite and co-operate with the " British India

Society." You are all, I believe, aware, that the object which has called the Society into existence, is the improvement of our degraded condition. The means, which the originators of the institution have adopted for the accomplish ment of the object, is the exposition of the principles which guide the operations of the local government of this country. That the object is truly laudable, and that the means resorted to, is best calculated to effect it, none here present can I am confident, deny; for from what has our misery proceeded but from the oppression of our rulers, and what can remove our distress but the opening of the eyes of the British Parliament to the manner in which their government is administered? I am of opinion that it is for this reason alone, that the Society deserves your encouragement and cooperation; and you would, certainly, ill discharge the duty you owe to your country, of elevating her in the scale of prosperity, if you do not extend your support to the institution. But there is a higher and more cogent reason for which you ought to join and co-operate with the Society. The Society is composed of gentlemen, the principal of whom is replaced. whom is no less a man than the great and illustrious Lord Brougham. He is a man whose very name is his monument, and who is born to be the ornament and glory, not only of England, but of the world at large. He has mastered almost every department of knowledge, and his philanthrophy ex-tends itself to the poles. It is difficult which to praise most, his learned head, or his good heart, so equally are both of them balanced. He has applied his almost boundless talents to their right use, by employing them in the cause of huma-nity. He it is who is the president of a Society, called the "Society for the Diffusion of useful knowledge," which, as its name indicates, has been set on foot for diffusing sound and useful knowledge among his own countrymen and mankind in general; who has, with his wonted zeal and ability, advocated the cause of the Eastern Slave Trade in the Parliament; who has been instrumental in causing the fetters of slavery to fall off from the limbs of the Negro; and who has been heartily engaged in vindicating our political rights and and privileges. Add to this, his opinions carry weight in the British Parliament and among the English nation at men? No, we cannot. Hence arise the utility and abso-

Fourthly .- Let those among you, who conduct the Native Press (which is the same thing), who edit the Bengal-lee newspapers, afford their aid in the glorious cause in which all of you are engaged. I know the talents and virrity of their country; I know the eminent success which has attended their attempts to awaken a spirit of enquiry in their countrymen; and I know the influence which their writings are exercising upon the improvement of those for whose benefit their journals have been established—I say l know all these things; and from my knowledge of them, I conclude by the process of inductive reasoning, that a great deal can be expected from those gentlemen for the improvement of our degraded condition. I, therefore, wish that they would persevere in their efforts to ameliorate the state of their country; for it is a lesson which we have learnt from our infancy, that success is the fruit of perseverance. But in what way are their efforts to be direct It is not difficult to set ourselves right in this point; for a few moments reflection will enable us so to do. They are to write continually on political subjects, pointing out the evils of the Government, together with the means by which those evils can be remedied; in the same manner as the gentlemen of the "British India Society" are doing at present. As in the case of the natural body, the medicine administered for the cure of the disease, should be according to the nature of that disease, otherwise it cannot produce the intended effect; so with respect to the body politic, the sore, which excoriates its vitals, requires, for being healed, plaster adequate for the purpose, else it will continue to injure the system. Therefore, as our misery has proceeded from the oppression of the Government, so in order to remove our grievances, a stop should be put to that oppression; and this can be effected by the said gentlemen writing on political subjects in the manner above alluded to. But that their political sentiments may spread far and wide, not only in this country, but also in Eugland, and that by this means we may derive greater good, I wish that those among you who have an intimate acquaintance with Bengallee and English, (and I know there are many gentlemen here present who have a respectable knowledge of both the languages,) would translat their writings into English; and then let them be publish ed in that garb in English papers.

Fifthly and lastly.-Represent your grievances to the British Parliament, and apply to that august assembly for redress. You do not, like the brave and noble minded American, aspire as high as to free yourselves from the yoke of British sway; to take in your own hands the reins of Government; and to display in the world, striking instances of your courage exerted in the cause of your

years since, when the Resumption Act was made known to them, what a deep interest did it excite in them; into what serious consideration was it taken by them; with what what serious consideration was it taken by them; with what scrutiny, nicety, ability, and impartiality, were both its merits and demerits canvassed by them; and what has been the result? A great deal of the severity of the Act has been mitigated; and there is a fair way of its being repealed at once. While on this subject, I shall not omit repealed at once. While on this subject, I shall not omit to mention another auspicious circumstance; and it is this—as I have already mentioned, the gentlemen of the "British India Society" are our firmest friends, and the warmest supporters of our cause. Liberally disposed as the "British India Society," the British constitution, and the British nation at large, are towards us, and experiencing as we have several tokens of kindness from them, is there posither possibility nor probability of their doing at is there neither possibility nor probability of their doing at least something for our good, if our grievances be represented to them in the manner above alluded to? Yes; there is, I have, I believe, thus endeavoured to show to you, that you ought to follow what has already been sug-

I have thus brought, though in a clumsy and an imperfeet manner, my short address to a conclusion. I have submitted to your liberal consideration the means, which my immature judgment and limited knowledge have suggested to me, for the improvement of your degraded condition, you may either adopt them, as conducing to the end, or reject them, for a contrary reason, and think of better ones for the same object, just as our sound sense dictates to you. I am not so anxious to see those means adopted which I have stated above, as to behold my long neglected country rise in the scale of prosperity. It is my constant and devout prayer to the Supreme disposer of all, that his boundless and unutterable Grace may crown with success your exertions to effect a salutary change in your condition. I have done, and, therefore, beg to resume my seat.—Hurharu, Oct. 6.

Reform the Post Office-

The complaints against the management of the Bonpay Post Office, in reference to the despatch of the letters received by the Overland Mail, are becoming louder and deeper. Were it not for the solitary exception of the Bombay Times, which is subject to none of the inconvenience it occasions, the complaints might be termed universal. Some portion of the blame un-doubtedly falls upon the insufficiency of the establish-ment of runners, but the economy of the Bombay office is evidently at fault. There appears to be a great want of promptness, vigor, and regularity in that department. even upon the shewing of some of our Bombay contemporaries; and until there is a radical reformation at he source of the mischief, the application of a remedy in other directions, will not counteract the evil. Let the Bombay Times, instead of throwing its shield over the office at that Presidency, urge on with eloquence and energy the necessity of an immediate reform, and it will

The establishment of runners is manifestly insufficient for the growing-increase of letters. Every mail augments the number of covers despatched and received; and it becomes the imperative duty of Government to increase that establishment to such an extent as to correspond with the exigencies of the country. At this Presidency we may highly enormously, and bit teras to correspond with the exigencies of the country. At this Presidency we pay highly, enormously, and bit terly, for the conveyance of our letters across the country; and it is unjust to deny us an equivalent in speed and punctuality. Whether the sum received by Government in the shape of overland postage, to and from Bombay, is entirely absorbed in the payment of the present number of runners, we are unable to say; but if it be not, there can be no question that every farthing ought to be thus expended; and that every idea of deriving a revenue from this branch of the department, as it can be obtained only at a sacrifice of the public interests, should be abandoned. If the receipts are wholly expended on the present complement of runners, wholly expended on the present complement of runners, which sad experience tells us is so inefficient, then it is incumbent on the general government, which exists only for the benefit of the country, to devote a portion of the general revenues to the augmentation of the num-ber. The convenience of the community in matter of such vital importance as the monthly communication with England, ought to outweigh every little piddling consideration of expense. The establishment of Steam packets at Bombay is maintained upon this principle. The charge incurred in keeping them up is not expected to be made good by the returns obtained for letters and passengers; but is debited, at once to the revenues of the country. To perfect this mode of communicathe country is quite as essential, as the establishment of steamers; and the charge of the one should be drawn, if necessary, from the same source as the other.

The Bombay Times thinks that it would have been wiser in the Court of Directors to have devoted the two lakes of Rupees a year, which they have offered as a bonus for the establishment of steamers between Suez and Calcutta, to the improvement of the Post Office communications between Bombay and that place. The effect of such a measure would have been to risk in some measure the establishment of steamers to Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, and thus endanger the plan on which alone our hopes of an efficient remedy for prosent grievances rest, and to prolong the privilege which Bombay claims of being the Post Office of India. Whether our contemporary contemplated these results when he recommended the diversion of that gift, we will not venture to say; but he could scarcely expect that his proposal would be viewed in any other light than as an index of local feelings. In common with every individual at this Presidency, we rejoice that the generosity of the Court has been so wisely directed, as to confer a new obligation on this Presidency, without any diminution of the advantages which Bombay enjoys.—Friend of India, Oct. 7.

Madras.

A Lame Teacher

The few remarks which the Gazette has bestowed upon the character of the articles in the Journals of the other Presidencies, incline us to the opinion that a school master s indeed required in that direction. The following is certainly not according to LINDLEY MURRAY.

"Our Calcutta and Madras cotemporaries seems horribly hard 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 upon the qui vive, not one particle of news could he obtain. Having however now passed from A. B. C. to words of one syllable. such as "RAT Rat, and FAT Fat," (we quote from his columns) we may reasonably conclude, that by a little more attention on his part, he may make sufficient progress to enable him to write short sentences, and by and by, if he continue the aids of the school master, the public may profit by his learning.—Madras Athenæum, Sept. 30th.

Military Arribals and Bepartures. ARRIVALS. Lucas Ensign Finlay

ADEN Oct 2	CHINA Aug. 24
AGRA Oct. 7	DELHI Oct. 6
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 18	
	HERAT , 11
	LAHORE Aug. 30
	LONDON Sept. 6
	MADRAS Oct. 9
BURMAH.	MANILLA July 12
Moulmein Sept. 29	MAURITIUS Aug. 5
	NEPAUL Sept. 20
	PENANG Aug. 27
Carno Sept. 24	
	QUETTA Sept. 11
CAMDAHAR 4	
CEYLON Det. 5	SINGAPORE Sept. 18



" Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 20, 1841.

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

THE Steam Frigate Auckland arrived here yesterday from Aden bringing part of H. M. 6th Regiment of Foot 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 saw the Company's brig of war Euphra. tes, and the smoke of a Steamer is reported to have been seen to the South 120 miles E. by W. of Aden.

FROM a supplement to the Delhi Gazette we learn that letters have been received from Cabool to the 26th September, announcing that a strong detachment of Artillery, two native Regiments, and two hundred Europeans, some horse and the mountain train were to set out on the 27th 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 but in our estimation rebelious Chiefs escape rent free.

LORD John Russell, in his farewell address to his friends and opponents in the House of Commons, displayed sentiments at once noble and energetic, worthy of the leader of a great political party, and worthy of a patriotic statesman. His Lordship's eloquence, for the most part subdued, thrilled through every heart, and produced an impression upon the Honse not unworthy of a Fox, a Burke, a Pitt. He refrained from 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 Russell, and will stand as a monument of ingenuousness. But let us peruse his Lordship's own words. He observed :-

"I will not pretend to say that there will not be other persons holding different opinions who will bring to the administration of public affairs a larger capaci-

of a private nature—no wish for personal advantage have diverted my attention from my public duties, and I have endeavoured to give every moment I could spare to their discharge. (Lord cheers.) With respect to the measures which I have proposed, and the measures which I carried into effect, all I wish to observe is, that I have endeavoured, to the best of my power and and ability, to exercise that power for the proand 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. This house has decided at the very commencement of the session that it will take measures for directing the attention of the Government to the measures alluded 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 cannot give our approval, I shall be ever ready to give that advice to the house which will promote its objects, and tend to secure to it the affections of the people of the United Kingdom, and conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the great empire which this house is said to represent (Cheers.) I can assure that I shall follow that the house course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed, I shall express to it my conscientious conviction; and whether they be the acts of the minister of the day, or of those who are opposed to them, I shall be always ready to give such an opinion as I think may tend to the permanent improvement of our institutions-never, as I expressed on another occasion, defending abuses 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 my supporters or my opponents, I wish personally to express a hope that in all our future 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 satisfaction to the day on 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 twenty of such men in the House of Commons, ah ! and in the House of Lords, too; Great Britain might still assert its supremacy 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 receiva 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, like many others of the Tory Press, is a mere lying expression to render the Whigs odious in the eyes 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 candour, frankness and quiet demeanour which became the occasion. Her Majesty is not partial to Tory 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 shed 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 congralutations of Sir Robert Peel, Her Majesty neither smiled nor expressed that she felt any pleasure at the change of her advisers. Her Majesty could not refrain from being cour_ teous, and the Tories would fain construe mere courtes into an approval of conservative ministers, but in this they greatly mistake the character of our Beloved Queen, or the noble Prince who is the happy husband

THE King of the French is determined that the "great nation" shall not be backward in acquiring a knowaledge of the En. glish language : accordingly an English professor has been added to the academical corps of the University of Paris, and His Majesty Louis Phillippe has directed that the English language shall hereafter form a branch of the regular course of education in he colleges and public Schools in France. This will place the inhabitants of France in as advatageous a positon as their neighbours, Germans, Dutch and Prussians. The French

the northen and western dialects of England are to the Londoners. Of the remainder of the French population 1,143,000 speak German, 1,135,000 Celtic; 188,000 the Basque tongue, about the same number Italian, and 177,000 Flemish. The introducton of English Studies into public colleges and Royal Schools of France will greatly favor Commerce and the continuance of peace and good feeling.

Contemporary Belections.

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

No Clipping

We understand that Dadoba Pandorung, who was lately appointed, by the Committee of the Elphinstone Institution, to the Mastership of the English School at Surat, has rejected the appointment on account of the reduction of the salary originally proposed.—Ibid.

The notorious Vukeel of the Poonah Adawlut Rowjee Gudbolay, is undergoing his trial before the Poonah Session, for having passed forged stamped papers in the Court. It seems the Magistrate could 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 seems the Vukeel has been distributing bribes very freely among natives to power and influence—Ibid.

Execution of a Sepoy.

Nunda, a sepoy of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry was executed yesterday morning at the Jail in Mazagon, in accordance with the sentence awarded him by the Chief Justice of Bombay on Friday last the 15th instant : conse quent on a jury having found him guilty of the murder of 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 guilty of infi delity and that Luximon Sing was her paramour.

At a very early hour a large number of persons had as sembled, amongst whom were a numerorous body of sepoys several of these belonged to the same regiment as the unfortunate culprit. Nunda on 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 was brought to an untimely end.

When questioned previous to quitting his cell, he most rigidly adhered to his former assertion of being "Not guilty" and frequently repeated that he had not received justice. He stated that he had, for more than two months harboured suspicious of an improper intimacy existing between his wife and Luximon Sing, but admited that h had no positive evidence of their being really guilty. When on the scaffold he objected to having the rope put round his neck by the hangman, on account of the latter being a person of low cast, and wished to adjust it himself. When told that this could not be permitted, he offered 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.

In consequence of the sickness prevalent amongst the men of the wing of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment now quartered in Bombay. Government has resolved on sending them to sea for the benefit of their health. The Charles Forbes has been taken up for this purpose at the rate of eight thousand rupees per mensem, and will sail on the morning of Friday next. The unhealthy position of the barracks in Colaba is fully demonstrated by the disorganized state of the troops which have within the last few days been withdrawn to the Fort, and whose continued ill health has rendered it necessary for them to be sent to sea. It is evidient that the rooms allotted to the non-commissioned officers and privates, should be elevated at least one story above the ground. That the virulence of the fever is confined to those who dwell in low buildings on the west side of Colaba is evident, for the officers who reside in the bungalows near the opposite shore, and in a more elevated position, have not been at all affected by the disease .- Ibid.

European Intelligence.

Earl Fitzhardinge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HEBALD. Berkeley Castle, August 31, 1841. Sir-My attention has been drawn to an article in your paper of the 27th instant, in which some one of the peers whose titles or elevations in the peerage were announced in a late Gazette is charged with a crime of the greatest enormity. If you elieve that one of the noblemen referred to did commit the atrocity described, you must feel that he has no claim to your forbearance, and that the fullest exposure would be a due, though not an adequate punishment 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. You thus wrong unoffending, honourable men (for to subject honourable men even to a passing suspicion is a wrong), by the very same reserve by which you spare the real criminal. But you may plead the fear of the libel law, under which truth may be punishable. I, then, as one of the peers who fall within the scope of your charge, pledge myself for my own part, that I will not institute any legal proceedings, in answer to the call which I now make on you to name the person whom you mean to accuse, you should name me; provided you prove the truth of your accusation, which I denounce as a wicked calumny and unmixed lie, so far as regards myself. I have had no communication whatever with any of the

noblemen included in the charge, but I hesitate not to declare it on their part, as well as my own, a gross falsehood.

The charge you have made (however improbable) is that of consummate villany; and, let me observé, that next in wickedness to the commission of such guilt is the false accusation of it. You have now either to substantiate your charge, or to remain under the infamy 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 you can prove that there is any ground whatever for the stery, or that by any plausible construction so infamous an imputa-tion can be made out, I will patiently submit to the disgrace. But should you have preferred so heavy an accusation without any purpose but that of offering an insult to the Queen, and flinging a calumny on persons whose politics you dislike, the public will know what judgment to pass on such conduct 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 a correspondent. But surely no journalist pretending to resty, and more competent intelligence on these subjects.

All I venture to say is, that while placed in the situation which I had the honour to hold, no considerations in pudently admands as the whole of the notation of steaming it on turnpike dressed to her Majesty, and making so heavy a personal sort attends the operation of steaming it on turnpike charge—a charge of "crime," according to the words of the roads, so that hissing did not feighten Mr. Mann's writer—without having prepared himself to adopt and justify horse. When his horse saw the coach he stopped, and

dialects as unintelligible to the Parisians a it by evidence of facts. Accusation of so very grave a sort cannot be thrown out on the mere assertion of correspondents, except, indeed, in publications which, having no character for truth, can hurt no character by their falsehoods. I am, &c.,

Mr. Wood of Glocester.

The judges recently met to discuss some point relative to the will of this most singular character: the extent of whose wealth, and the contest for the possession of the same, have already created considerable interest in the public mind. The suit between the alleged execu-tors and the next of kin has now been carried on for more tors and the next of kin has now been carried on for more than five years; the possessor of this extensive property having died on the 28th of April, 1836, when nearly 80 years of age. It is calculated the same period of time may elapse before the English laws will allow the final decision to be pronounced. Here, then, must be fine pickings for the lawyers who doubtlessly will not be easily weaned from the benefits of so rich and abundant an harvest. As it may, however, afford some amusement to our readers, we give an authentic detail of the amount of the wealth which this eccentric and parsimonious old man died possessed of as follows: ous old man died possessed of, as follows :-

New Annuities..... 66 221 11 0

ł	Three per Cent. Consols 57,500 0 0
ŧ	New Three-and-a-Half per Cents
1	Bank Long Annuities 950
1	Three per Cents. Reduced
1	Reduced Three-and-a- Half per Cents 181,000 0 0
1	Bank Stock 52,000 0 0
1	Rents due from his freehold and copyhold property
3	at the time of his death 4,677 15 0
1	Rents of leaseholds due at the time of his
j	death 710 IO 9
	Mortgages 15,639 6 1
á	Interest on ditto due at his death I,391 129
i	Bonds, bills, and notes of hand, 5,408 5 10
2	Interest on ditto at his death
Ų	Banking accounts due to his estate at the
•	same time
d	Debts owing to him for shop goods 138 7 9
ă	Balance of cash in the hand of Sir John
ij	Lubbock and Co
	Cash found in his house 2,426 10 0
Ä	Silver 49 1 0
	Copper
1	Bank-notes 5,237 0 0
d	Check
	Old Gold—six five guinea pieces, five two
d	guinea ditto, wine one-guinea ditto, two
,	foreign pieces—all which were sold for 51 16 0
	Old silver—69 pieces produced
	One old gold piece 026
	Rents of his leaseholds 711 4 0
•	Wearing apparel
3	Household furniture
1	Plate
٠	

Added to this amount of personal, the freehold estates are valued at £200,000; so that with the five years interest now accumulated, we may reckon his property to amount to the immense sum of nearly £1,200,000.

That men who amass such immense wealth, by starv ing themselves and all around them, should not take pains to prevent it being wasted in litigation after exit, appears mysterious, as those avaricious propensities which enable a man to scrape together such immense sums, are strong even in death, never forsaking the misums, are strong even in death, never forsaking the miser but with life, as experience almost uniformly proves. Instead, however, of envying the miser who suffers and inflicts all sorts of miseries in the pursuit in his darling object, the individual, who, with prudence and propriety, enjoys and distributes the funds which Providence places at his sommand whilst living, is much more an object of envy to the liberal and feeling mind, and is one who enjoys pleasures which the miser never appreciated

If no more than the interest of the property in question be wasted in litigation, it will be forucate for the person into whose hand this wealth is eventually destined

to fall, such interest being of no amount.

The Judges of the Privy Council intend to give their decision on this most important and extensive property on the 16th inst, when Sir Matthew Wood and other par-

General Steam Coach Company.

We copy the following from the Times of Friday

" New Steam-Coach, -A steam-coach, or, more properly speaking, a steam carriage on an improved principle, and carrying 16 persons, belonging to the General Steam Company, was on Saturday last tried on the road between the north-eastern point of the Regent's park and the Manorhouse at Tottenham. The carriage which is an experimental one, had four transverse seats, each of which accomodates four persons; the boiler and apparatus is behind the seats; the conductor, or he who has 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 tavern a little after 4 o'clock, and proceeded with a full load of scientific gentlement to the Manor-house, Tottenham; here it was turned round with perfect facility by the conductor, and it returned to the York and Albany tavern. The distance traversed is between civit and nine miles; it was traversed traversed is between eight and nine miles; it was travers ed in rather less than half an hour. The road undulates considerably, and there are some steep ascents; nevertheless the speed up hill was good, certainly 12 miles an hour; on level ground it was 14; and on the descents 16 or 18 miles. The carriage was turned round when going at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The conductor had a perfect command of the carriage, and caused it to pass between carriages drawn by horses, carts, &c., with which some portions of the road were crowded, without coming in contact with any of them, and with a facility of management that was surprising. The appearance of the carriage, and the rapidity of of its motion, caused several horses to shy, but no accident ensued. There is no visible escape of steam, nor is there any annoyance from smoke. The trip was very satisfactory, and it appears certain that a carriage of this sort can be used on any roads. An extract from a printed description published by the company will further explain its advantages:—"The steam-coach is capable of ascending the steepest hills, or descending into the deepest glens with case and safe-ty, it is indifferent to the inequality of surface, passes through the most crowded and public streets with as much facility as a stage coach; stopping more promptly, setting down passengers at their own houses or hotels, delivering parcels to their respective consignees, ac-knowledging a responsibility (the best guarantee for propriety of management.) and consulting in the most entire manner the accommodation and safety of pas-

We have a report written on this interesting and allengrossing topic, which press of domestic matter obliges us to postpone: we shall not, however, let even
this opportunity pass without contributing our support
to the Steam Coach Company by the most unqualified
contradiction of a letter, signed "W. H. Mann," which It is possible that you may say the tale is not your tale, appeared in the Times of yesterday, stating that "his and that you have given place to the representation of a borse had been terrified, &c. by the hissing noise of the steam." We were ourselves in the Steam Coach—pectability would publish a communication impudently addressed to her Maistry and making so have a standard the steam. The steam of the HUG.

the driver, without attempting to pass, allowed the anir had been coldly worded, and " that there was neither mal to turn round, gallop up the hill, and turn down a by road, where he stopped quietly until we passed. On the same day we passed a hundred equipages just as gorgeous as Mr. Manns's, and as well-horsed, to the manifest delight of the owners.

The Queen and the new Premier-

It is whispered abroad, and by the Tories themselves, that the Queen received Sir Robert Peel with an hauteur bordering on rudeness. There is not a word of truth in it; that her Majesty has a personal dislike to Sir Robert there cannot be a doubt, and, indeed, we should think no lady of high breeding could be found to acknowledge a partiality for the Right Honourable Baronet, on the score of gentle manners or aristocratic bearing. The Queen is too well studied in the courtesies as well as the proprieties of life, to forget what is due to a person in Sir Robert's present position or to her-self as the first lady in the land. It were vain to deny that Sir Robert was a welcome visitor; he was simply one of necessity, and we all know that a parrenu is often led to confound a complimentary asking with an invitation of friends ly co.dial ty. - Sat rist.

Hours in Hindostan, (Continued.)

EXPECTATIONS.

I was sent out to India in order to check my extravagant habits, and for the sake of restoring me to the good graces of an old great uncle, whom I had effended 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 uncle's maxim had ever been, "Do whatever you will but always show courage." Now it so happened that 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 lodgings, I had been taken up, lodged in a watchhouse, and (during my insensibility and forced detention) had been posted as a coward. This statement had been repeated to my peppery old uncle in false ~ eolours; he erased my name from his will, and I was sent out to regain his favour by a proper and manly appeal, carrying with me the subsequent apology made to me by my adversary after exchanging three shots.

My next best expectations were from my grand-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 made me promise to write to her by every ship.

My father's first cousin, a widowed dame, was extremely pompous, and fancied she conferred an honour on every one she noticed. She possessed thirty thousand pounds, which, when I left England, she had willed unconditionally to me.

And lastly, my poor father, a good, worthy old soul, who had been at the period I refer to a widower thirtyeight years. He was staid, starch, and unbending to all save me. He hated the very name of marriage, loved his club, and played a good rubber of whist. He had often offered to settle everything he had (an estate of two thousand pounds a year) on me, which I had as constantly refused, notwithstanding his reiterated wishes to this effect.

Now let us see the result of expectations amounting to one hundred and ninety thousand pounds, and an estate of the foregoing amount.

On my arrival in Calcutta I found a letter from my uncle, who was in a dying state at Moorshedabad. 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 of the case, and was sorry for having disinherited me but thanked Heaven it was not yet too late. His lawyer had been waiting my arrival to alter his will "So now my dear George," cried he, "call him in, and let me repair this injustice."

The physician on the other side of the bed beekones me aside. We retired to a far con doctor spoke : " You love your uncle ?"

" Sincerely." "Would you cause his instant death, or allow him

to live, which he may yet do several days?"

I was surprised, indignant at the question.

"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 recovered forces he will be able to go through the task I so anxiously desire to see him perform."

I assented, though my uncle rather opposed my wish, and gave him the opiate. We then retired from the room, leaving the good physician to watch by him. We sat in anxious vigil in the ante-chamber. The lawyer mended and remended his pens. I confess I fidgetted. The distant relations, and those who ex-

pected small legacies, offered me every attention. At last a footstep approached; our voices were instantly hushed. The attorney gathered up his writing materials. I rose as the doctor entered

" Alas !" said the medical practitioner, " our friend has breathed his last."

My first breath after this announcement was a curse on my own folly. The doctor proved to be my uncle's

" I am a soldier of fortune now," cried I; so I immediately joined my regiment up the country, and regularly wrote to my good matter-of-fact grandmamma. Desirous of amusing her, I sent her an account of our military movements; and, amongst other facts, mentioned 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 such accident, had carried away the letter e; so, to my no small horror, by return of post I received a severe lecture from my grandmamma on the superiority of truth, 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 romancing; that I evidently tried (living in a foreign country,) to deceive those I ought to love and cherish.

—In fact, she said in conclusion, "though I believe that a poor deserted traveller might by accident seek shelter from the wild beasts you describe by climbing up one of those trees, and even pass a night in so dan-gerous an elevation; yet that a whole regiment should perch themselves in such a situation as the tops of mango trees. I never, I never will believe. Fie! fie! thus to attempt to play on the credulity of one who has loved you as I have done."

By the same packet I received the account of the old lady's death, and the foundation of a Methodist chapel,

endowed with all she had possessed.

It was while I was yet in mourning for this mistaken relative that I received a note from my lady cousin, requesting to know whether, in an invitation she had sent to a half-sister of mine some years before, she had invited her to a party by requesting the "honour of her company," or whether she had desired her "to oblige" her by her presence? I was busy when the communication arrived, and hastily sat down, and replied, that to the best of my recollection the invitation | . Have sailed by the latest accounts.

honour nor obligation in it." By this answer I intended to please my relative. In her will a few months afterwards, she stated "that as it appeared there was neither honour nor obligation in her invitations, she conceived I might think the same of her legacies :" so she left all her property, without reservation, to Miss Smirke, her dear companion and toady.

These disappointments made me determine to re-turn and live on our family 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 my 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 creature—a perfect angel who adores me; and I intend to devote the remainder of my life to her happiness. I have sent your brother John to sea, and your sister Fancy (who has turned out very ungrateful and disobedient to my dearest wife,) to live with a family as a nursery governess; so now I am quite happy—I may say blessed. Times are extremely hard and rents badly paid, but I send you five pounds, and your mother's blessings. After you have completed your twenty years' service, to entitle you to receive full pay for life, we shall be delighted to see you. "Your affectionate father,

JAMES SMITH.

"P.S. Charlotte (my angel wife) has just blessed me with a beauteous babe.

This was a closer. 1 rejoined my regiment, and never heard from my worthy parent again, who soon afterwards died, leaving all to his dearest Charlotte, the present wife of a handsome pseudo German

As for me, I have lived to outlive all expectations, and consequently feel for the first time in my life happy and free.

(To be Continued.)

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARBIVALS.

Oct. 18th—Barque Tanjore, J. MeLeod, master, from the Downs 5th June, and Mauritius 17th September. Pas-

sengers 2 Natives.

Do. 12th—H. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, W. Lowe, commander, from Aden. Passengers Major Pottinger; to Malta in Nine days; to Alexandria in Fourteen Captains Kelly, Miller and Lucas; Lieutenants Mansergh, days. Staunton and Jones; Ensigns Finlay, Croker and Crowder; Assistant Surgeon Mertagh, 215 rank and file, 126 Public and Private followers, I Child, and I Asst. Apothecary H. M. 6th Regiment; Lieutenants Rose, Cameron and Scriven-

er; 120 rank and file, 34 public and private followers, 57
Women and Children B. E. Regt.

Do. Do.—Brig Tres Irmaos, P. Francisco, Master, from
Mosambique 9th September. Passengers 10 Portuguese.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17th.—Ship Calcutta, George Lugard, Master to Liverpool. Passengers H. Moses, Chas D. Moore. Do. Do.—Ship Duchess of Argyle, D. Livingstone, Mas-ter, to Liverpool. Passengers Doctor Allman, H. M. 4th

Regt. and 2 Children. Do. Do. Barque Sterling, G. Forster, Master, to Cal-utta. Passengers Mr. A. Nicoll, H. C. Taylor, John Flancutta. nagan, Mr. C. Duée.

Shipping in the Barbour.

Names.	Agents.	For	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1 1st Nov.
Repulse	Forbes & Co	London.	Despatch.
Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London .	Despatch.
Dorothy	Davtd Sasson	London	. Despatch.
Samuel	Dirom.carter & co	London	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormusjee	London.	Ist Nov.
Reliance	Remington & Co	London.	. 1st Dec.
Athol	. Skinner & Co	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liverpool	20th inst.
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg	Liverpool	Desnatch.
Majestie	. G. S. King	Livermool	20th inst
Anners des	Foster & Co	Liverpool	Despatch
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	Desnatch
	Ritchie, Steuart & Co		
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	Clade	Sort inst.
Canalia	Forbes & Co	France	Dognateh
Hannan Korn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Chine	Despatch.
Sir U Compton	- Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
	Frith & co		
Charles Fronts	Hermusjee Biccajee	Calcula	Despaten.
Cartle Huntle	Fromusjee Biceajee	********	经 科斯克 (1) 图
Augusta	C. Cowasjee & co	SERVICE TO SE	
Disting	C. Cowasjee & co Dirom, Carter & co	ACCURAGE.	See Allender
TOTAL MEAN	Diroin, Carter & Co	Colomoo :	. 20m inst.
Diversione	B. & A. Hormusjee		· An House the
Pantine Cartle	Dirom, Carter & co		•
Bonnoay Castle	J.Jecjeebhoy, sons & co.,	100000000	THE LAND OF
rotth			1 2 2 2 7 1 1 1
monat			
Tanjore	Foster & Co		

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Victoria, Enterprize, Auckland and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

diva.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord
Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley,
Dowlat Parsaud, Ruby, Cadena.

American- Schooner Rowens. French-Man of War Favourite. Portuguese--Brig Quatro de Abril

Dessels Erperted.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June,
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	lst Aug.
Childe Harold	. Foster & Co	do.	23d July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	26th Aug.
Tasso	Foster & Co	do.	18th June
Reaper		do.	
Anonyma	Remington & co	do.	12th Aug.
Token		do.	3d Sept.
	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		120th Sept.
Edinburgh	Egimon, Macient & Co.	do.	
Francis Spaight	Forster & co	do.	8th Sept.
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Co		In Sept.
Ceylon	-42,440-94-44-5-40 0400	Shields	16th June
Devopport	. Frith & co	Liverpool	14th Aug
Higginson	. Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	28th June
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & Co	do.	19th June.
William Pirrie	a service de construcción de la	do.	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart	. Maevicar, Burn & co	do.	15th July
Caledonia	Dirom, Carter & co	do.	25th Aug.
Princess Charlotte		do.	4th Aug.
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co	bo.	loth Aug.
	Skinner & co	do.	15th July.
Montagne	W. & T. Edmond & co	do.	
lansman	w. & I. Eumona & co	do.	23d July.
Christiana	A		19th Aug.
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	19th Aug.
Woodman	. Salahan dan dan terapa	do.	7th Aug.
Abeona	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	4th July.
Corea	. Gillanders, Ewart & co		5th Sept.
Lancaster	. Higginson and Cardwell.	, do.	27th Sept.
Shakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & co	do.	all of the same
Lady Clifford	Foster & co	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee	do.	15th Sept.
Hindoost in	W. Nicol & co	ado.	In Sept.
Agnes Gilmore	Star Ball against the	Clyde	10th Feb.
Brilliant	Maevicar, Burn & Co	do.	26th June.
	W. Nicol & co	do.	6th July.
Strabane	Frith & co	do.	20th July.
Thistle		todo.	
Aqueda			19th Jaiy.
St. Vincent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	do.	17th Aug.
Wave	- deporter setamonalisativi sing-	do.	24th Aug.
Blasgow	Maevicar. Burn & co	do.	15th Sept.
Margaret Pollock .	. Eglington, Maclean & co.	i do.	10th Supt:
anarkshize	Charles and a contract come	-do.	In Sept.
Mavis	decorrections and	China	300 1000
Lydia	Grey & Co	Aden	Property of the same
or John Harvey .		Aden	1919 No. 1919
Cilblains	Eglington, Maclean & co.	Calcutta	division in the second
Maria	Maevicar, Burn & co	do.	137 CT014
W. Nicol	W. Nicol & co	Australia	AUG TO STREET
Monarch		Madras	Market College

Feninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840. Capital ONE. MILLION, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase it to £1,500,000.

Sir G. G. De H. Larpent Bart., M. P. Chairman. Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., Deputy Chairman.

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Richard Bourne, Esq. *
Francis Carleton, Esq.*
Joseph C. Ewart, Esq.
James Hartley, Esq.
Capt. Alexander, Nairne.

* The Managing Directors. DIRECTORS. John Pirie, Esq., Alderman, Capt. Samuel Thornton, R. N. Robert Thurburn, Esq. Brodie M'Ghie Willeux, Esq.* --Charles Wye Williams, Esq. Peter John De Zulueta, Esq.

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Standing Counsel—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.
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Secretary—Mr. James Allan.

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA. From Southampton (Oriental, Capt. J. Soy. 1673 456 1st of every month (Great) Liverpool, Capt. J. R. 1640 464 ENGLEDUE.

Building at Liverpool, Hindoostan 1600 520 for the Ludian Seas. Bentinck 1800 520 FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR. From Southampton (Toyus, Capt. A. M. Leob. 900 . 306 every saturday at braganza, Capt. S. Lewis. 700 260 4 P. M. Royal Tar, Capt. G. Drooks. 700 200 (Montrose, Capt. G. Wilson. 650 240 Building at Liverpool, Lady Mary Wood. 650 250 BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND From Malta (wice a Month—Iberia, Capt. W. D. Evans 560 186 ON THE RIVER NILE:
Between Atteh and Cairo.....Lotus

For Passengers and Cargo to India (via Egypt), Malts, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Maila under contract with her Majesty's Government, viz.-the Oriental, 1673 tons and 450 horses' power, and the (Great) Liverpool, 1540 tons and 464 horses' pewer, start alternately from Southampton 1st of every month, and from Falmouth the 2d, with her Majesty's Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and India, touching at Gibraltar, and making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary circumstances, as follows:—to Gibraltar in Five days;

The Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Four:een days.

The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gib-raltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.

Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.—From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the Mahmoudeik Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Atfeh to Cairo, a distance of about 120 miles, the communication is kept up by the Company's Iron Steamer Lotus, running on the Nile by special Firman of H. H.

The British Government having sanctioned the deten tion of the Bombay Steamer at Suez for 24 hours after the Mails are on board, passengers may thus, without extraordinary exertians, reach Suez in time to embark in

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING

H	STEWARDS FEES.
	1st Cabin. 2d Cabin.
	Alexandria £46 10 £30 15
9	England and
4	Gibraltar and Alexandria
ij	Malta and Alexandria ·
- Advis	* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Ge- noa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c.
ń	Children under Ten years of Age dalf price. Under

Three Years free. A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare.

Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for the 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines. Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required. Each vessel carries a midical officer approved of by Government.

Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

Baggage.--Passengers for India are strongly recom-mended not to take out more than 2 cwt. 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 Bombay steamer. It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly marked 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 be had daily; drawers in cash cabin.

The Company do not hold themselves Table for any damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind what-

Passengers can proceed from London to Southamp ton (from whence the vessels stert) by Railway in three

RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

Measurement goods, 1s. 101d. per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18l. 18s.; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Snipper's risk, 15l. 15s. (fodder not included).

Specie.—To Malta, 10s, per cent.; to Alexandria. 12s. 6d. per cent.; to Ionian Islands, 15s. per cent, Parcels, according to size, 10s., 12s. 6s., and 45.

Foreign Agents.-Vigo: Menendez & Barcea.-Oporto: A. Miller.-Lisson: J. Vanzeller & Sons.-CVDIZ: P. de Zulueta & Co.-GIBRALTAR: W. J. Smith.-Malta: Humler & Ross.-Alexandria: Brigs & Co.-CALCUTTA: Cockerell & Co.

To secure Passages, ship Cargo, and obtain information of every kind, apply to the above Agents; to W. & F. C. Carne, Falmouth; at Southamption to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Office, No. 51, St, Mary Axe, London.

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 property to avail the future the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed seales 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 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 plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other plans. Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur dur-ing the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no were 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 Corn-

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

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

DIRECTORS

The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman.

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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

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age. | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr | 5th yr | 6th yr | 7th y 30 | 164 | 171 | 1711 | 189 | 197 | 1105 | 111 Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives. Age. | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 Prem. |1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 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

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL NSUR-Distinct classifications of places, according to salu-

per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

ecific price for any particular place. or a voyage or voyages.

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

GEO: FARREN, Resident Director.

Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, through out Gugland & Wales, established 1772 President-The Earl of ROMNEY.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt. Mp | Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. VICE PRESIDENTS.

TREASURER- Benjamin Bond Cabbel, 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 HUN-DRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England aud 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.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0 G. L. P....... 1 0 0 The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry 25 0 0

(per Treasurer).....

Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer).....

Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford 125 10 10 100 0 0 (per Treasurer)..... Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell,

Esq. (per Treasurer)...... Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, 264 18 11 Esq. (per Treasurer) Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half...

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JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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