

PUBLIC NOTICE.

From and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

TO ADVERTIZERS;

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

Gazette Office, Aug. 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 succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette included in the charge to Non-Subscribers 14 Rupees per Copy.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Engraved, per pack Rs. 2

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARSHALL'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.

NOTICE.

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

FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.—The Fine Ship "Republic" 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 & Army of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN, I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the 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, and therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS. George Fife Angus, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Halifax. Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester. T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. James Bogle Smith, Esq. James Ruddell Todd, Esq. TRUSTEES. G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gore, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Boddome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

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, and Melbourne Port Phillip. And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge. By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, 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 advantages:— 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans. 2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages. 3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them. 4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms. 5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Lord Somers, Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Elinston, Lord Hellingsham & Stanton, Earl of Stair. DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Charles Downes, Esq., Hamilton B. Avera Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, N. P. Lest, Esq., E. Louisa Boyd, Esq., Assistant, F. Chas. Maitland, Esq., Resident.

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 10s. 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 3000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent, who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. 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 Esq. 4, Scots yard, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY EAST INDIA AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo place, and 24, Finch Lane, Cornhill, London.

PATRONESS. Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street

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

SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

- 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits. 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives. 4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy. 5. No additional expense but the stamp. 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. 7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies. 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only. 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms. 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms. 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums. 14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

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 Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

Table with columns: ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT. Age 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Edward Bannard, Esq. Samuel E. Moggan, Esq. John S. Browning, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith 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 undenominated branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

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

Published Monthly. THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

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



INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West 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...

Calcutta.

Native demonstrations—Meeting of the Dashutashunee Shubah.

In pursuance of an advertisement in the Probhakar newspaper, a public meeting of native gentlemen was held on Sunday afternoon last, in Kubur Denga...

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 grievances.

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, twenty-four members were elected to compose the managing Committee for the present year...

THE ADDRESS READ TO THE DASHUTASHUNEE SHUBAH.

Friends and Countrymen.—You are assembled here for the purpose of considering the means of ameliorating the condition of your countrymen...

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.

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...

Secondly.—Love your country. We have been represented by foreigners as a people devoid of patriotism.

Our deprivation of the enjoyment of political liberty is the cause of our misery and degradation. The loss of happiness follows the loss of civil liberty, as shadow does substance.

There are so many historical instances which tend to demonstrate the soundness of the principle, that a bare recital of them will occupy a volume of no ordinary size.

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?

When did it fall down at once? At the time a chaotic confusion prevailed in the constitution of the nation, and the mass of the people lost their civil liberty.

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?

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...

"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!"

This picture of the character of our present rulers, however 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...

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?

First.—Have union among yourselves. Speaking of the benefit 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, enmity, 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.

"The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece! Where burning Sappho lov'd and sung, Where grew the art of war and peace, Where Delos rose, and Phebus 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...

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?

Thirdly.—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...

Fourthly.—Let those among you, who conduct the Native Press (which is the same thing), who edit the Bengalee newspapers, afford their aid in the glorious cause in which all of you are engaged.

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...

That no such union had prevailed among them? Yes must be the reply of every one here present. On the other hand, Hampden, the illustrious and ever memorable Hampden, who 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...

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"A Hampden, too, is this, illustrious land, Wise, strenuous 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 efulg'd, Of men on whom late time a blinding 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.

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.

Fourthly.—Let those among you, who conduct the Native Press (which is the same thing), who edit the Bengalee newspapers, afford their aid in the glorious cause in which all of you are engaged.

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large. Every matter, connected with our prosperity, is taken by them into serious consideration; and they adopt measures, which are calculated to promote our welfare. A few 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 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.

I have thus brought, though in a clumsy and an imperfect 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...

Reform the Post Office.

The complaints against the management of the Bombay 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 inconveniences mentioned, the complaints might be termed universal.

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.

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 communication, the efficiency of the post office arrangements across the 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 lakhs 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 present grievances rest, and to prolong the privilege which Bombay claims of being the Post Office of India.

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 is indeed required in that direction. The following is certainly not according to LINDLEY MURRAY.

Our Calcutta and Madras contemporaries seems horribly hard up for news, and eke out their budget of uninteresting matter with great gravity.

If they seem horribly hard up for news, in what predicament must our contemporary have been, when, in several successive 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 be obtained.

The above extract some kind friend, obligingly no doubt, put upon our table, fearing, perhaps that we may not have seen it at the time the hawk arrived here, or thinking we would smart under the lash. To undeceive our friend and to show what little importance we attach to the hilly remarks of the Athenian, we have inserted the above. The remarks of our contemporary attracted our attention some days since but we considered them to be so unfairly made that they were treated with the silent contempt they merited—and so our local contemporaries thought, or the extract would have found its way into one or more of them. Thus the Editor of the Athenian should gripe at an evident clerical error of the Printer in beneath contempt, or that he should quibble at Rat and Fat, which he has appropriated to himself. Ed. Bom. Gaz.



Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing names like Major Pottinger, Captain Kelly, and various military ranks and units.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of intelligence from various regions including Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, and Ceylon.



"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 European Regiment.

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.

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.

"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 capacity, and more competent intelligence on these subjects.

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 ability, to exercise that power for the promotion of the best interests of the country, and of the Sovereign whom I had the honour to serve.

Here are expressions honest, upright, and straightforward; expressions which insinuate themselves into our inmost hearts and call forth the wish—would to God there were but 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!

SOME of the Tory journals, received by the last mail assert that Her Majesty received 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 King of the French is determined that the "great nation" shall not be backward in acquiring a knowledge of the English language: accordingly an English professor has been added to the academical corps of the University of Paris, and His Majesty Louis Philippe has directed that the English language shall hereafter form a branch of the regular course of education in the colleges and public Schools in France.

dialects as unintelligible to the Parisians, the northern 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.

Contemporary Selections.

We understand 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 counterfeited the stamped papers, for want of more conclusive evidence.

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: consequent on a jury having found him guilty of the murder of Luximon Sing, a Private in the same regiment.

At a very early hour a large number of persons had assembled, amongst whom were a numerous 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 suspicions of an improper intimacy existing between his wife and Luximon Sing, but admitted that he had no positive evidence of their being really guilty.

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.

European Intelligence.

Earl Fitzhardinge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD. (Copy.) 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.

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 respectability would publish a communication in which he addressed to her Majesty, and making so heavy a personal charge—a charge of "crime," according to the words of the writer—without having prepared himself to adopt and justify

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., FITZHARDINGE.

Mr. Wood of Gloucester.

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 executors 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.

Table listing financial details including New Annuities, East India Stock, Three per Cent. Consols, and various bank and mortgage accounts.

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 starving 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 miser but with life, as experience almost uniformly proves.

If no more than the interest of the property in question be wasted in litigation, it will be fortunate 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 parties interested will know the destination of this ample fortune.—East Indian Telegraph.

General Steam Coach Company.

We copy the following from the Times of Friday last:—

"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 Coach 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 accommodates 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.

We have a report written on this interesting and all-engrossing 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 appeared in the Times of yesterday, stating that "his horse had been terrified, &c. by the hissing noise of the steam." We were ourselves in the Steam Coach—saw the whole of the no-accident—no sibilation of any sort attends the operation of steaming it on turnpike roads, so that hissing did not frighten Mr. Mann's horse. When his horse saw the coach he stopped, and



