



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

- 5 Annas per line for the first insertion
 - 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.
- Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Publisher 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..... Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England..... £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Large Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack.....	Rs. 2
Printing..... Ditto.....	Rs. 3
Gentlemen's..... Ditto.....	Rs. 4
Printing..... Ditto.....	Rs. 3

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Removal.....Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....Rs. 2

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.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

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.

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.
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 John Gore, Esq. James Bogle Smith, Esq.
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 Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Hailfax, Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.
 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. Launceston,
 Bathurst. and
 Hobart Town. 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.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

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

GENTLEMEN,
 I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the 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 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.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
 HONORARY PRESIDENTS.
 Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Norbury, Earl of Stair.
 LORDS VISITORS.
 Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Helhaven & Stanton.
 DIRECTORS.
 James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Averne Esq., Morton Balmain, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident.
 Charles Downes, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Retchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., F. Cline, 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 28s. 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 3,000 £, subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £ 2 11 2 cent.	
30 2 3 10 2 8 2 do.	
40 2 19 1 3 3 4 do.	
50 4 9 8 4 14 5 do.	
60 6 15 3 6 17 9 do.	

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. 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 Finaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.
 THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

- 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.
- Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
- 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.
- Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
- No additional expense but the stamp.
- Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
- Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
- No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
- Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
- Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
- Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
- Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.
- Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
- A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
- 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 15s. of which 5s. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing. The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

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

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October. Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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

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

Age 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
£10 8 14 7 11 19 9 2 4 3 2 10 11 2 19 9 3 11 9 14 8 0

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

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

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

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

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

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M.P.	Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N.
Edward Bannard, Esq.	Samuel E. Mugger, Esq.
John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M.P.	Charles Morris, Esq.
William Brown, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Sir George Carroil, Alderman.	William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.	

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

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq. The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

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

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

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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

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

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

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Ferozepore.

We have letters up to the 5th instant, from Ferozepore, from which we are glad to learn, that the leave of absence, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, for which Brigadier Paul sometime since applied had at length been granted, and he proposed quitting Ferozepore for Calcutta on the 1st proximo. It was, however understood, that a probability existed of his being recalled, or rather of his speedily receiving such instructions from Army Head Quarters, in regard to an intention on the part of our Government of at length summarily deciding the fate of the Punjab, as would alter his plans for the time being. We could readily believe without the "categorical assurances" of our correspondent that, the gallant Brigadier would in that event, either return or remain, nothing loath, to dare again the field; "and set a phalanx" against the obese and purry horses of the Sikh chivalry, ere he turn his back for good on India. And the rumour at least continues to gather strength, that our troops will have stirring work in the Punjab during the approaching cold weather. Report says that the Dragoon and the European Regiments at Meerut and Kurnaul are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on service in some direction; and Lord Rourum, probably according to his wont, "stuffing the ears of men with false reports," talks big of golden harvests (watered however as Paddy would say, with a decent sprinkling of blood) to be reaped at Lahore, Umritsar, and Gobind Gurh.—*Ibid.*

Agra.

Mr. Abbott, late Assistant Secretary of the Agra Bank, proceeded to Calcutta on the 12th. Mr. A. was, for several years, connected with the Bank, and by his intelligence, attention, and knowledge of business proved a most valuable and valued servant to the establishment, which he has left in consequence of a change of views, brought about by recent circumstances. The appointment has not been yet filled up.

The Invalids of Her Majesty's 31st and Artillery, for the season, left by water for the Presidency yesterday morning, under Brevet Major Spence, H. M.'s 31st Foot.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not, we learn, leave Mussoorie until the 18th or 20th, from whence he proceeds to Almorah.

An accident occurred a few days since at Allahabad, by which fifteen Natives were killed and several wounded. It appears that these people—Bidders—were smoking near an old Magazine, composed of the refuse powder of years, when a spark fell on some scattered grains, and the whole exploded.

The Commander-in-Chief was expected to reach Allahabad on the 20th, and Dost Mahommud about the 10th instant.

Mr. Tyler, we learn, succeeds Mr. Hamilton as Commissioner of the Agra Division.

A large quantity of Ordnance Stores was despatched from this for Ajmere on the 9th instant.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta.

Death of Captain Lamsden.

We are extremely sorry to have to announce the death, under very melancholy circumstances, of Captain J. R. Lamsden, of the 63d N. I. Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan. He was bathing, as usual, at Kyook-Phyoo, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, when a shark carried off his leg, and, very soon afterwards, the unfortunate officer was a corpse. We are, at present, without full particulars of this melancholy event; but we believe, that several officers were taking their morning bath, at the usual place, which has hitherto been considered perfectly secure, when this sad accident occurred. The deceased was an officer of great energy and activity, and his loss will be much felt in the province, where, for some years, he had been connected with the political department.—*Ibid.*

Narrow Escape.

Letters from Moorshedabad inform us that a tremendous gale of wind had been blowing over the northern part of the district, which lasted from the 29th September to the 1st October. Several boats had sunk during the storm, and amongst them the budgerow of our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. L. A. Richy. Mr. R. had a narrow escape of his life—and only saved it by sacrificing every thing he possessed. The loss sustained is not purely of a private character, for Mr. Richy had employed himself during his trip in taking many sketches of temples, &c. along the line between Benares and Berhampore in view to publication. Amongst others, Mr. Richy had taken a view of the country from the top of the West Rock of Col-gong, where Bishop Heber said there was some curious Sculpture. Mr. R. had ascended the rock by means of ropes and the assistance of 12 men supplied to him by Mr. James, the Magistrate at Bhaugulpore, and had ascertained there were no other carvings than a large figure of Boodh, much mutilated, sculptured out of a splended mass of granite—the face turned towards the South. To the west of the figure are four brick walls, without covering of any kind, but bearing vestige of some arched roof of a building resembling a mosque—evidently modern, and in the middle of the edifice is a Mussulman tomb recently white washed. We trust Mr. Richy will be enabled to recall the chief features of the scenes, antiquities, &c. he may have witnessed and examined, as they will doubtless possess interest for the scientific world.—*Ibid.*

Java Indigo.

As so much has lately been said about Java Indigo, the following extract from the journal of a gentleman in Calcutta who has lately visited the Island will be perused with much interest by many readers.—

INDIGO.—The cultivation of this valuable article; like that of Sugar, has been much increased within these ten years, i. e. from 42,000 lbs. to 2,133,000 lbs. or upwards of fifty fold. McCulloch says Bengal is however the great mart for Indigo, and the quantity produced in other places is comparatively inconsiderable. But when he is told that this little island produces half the quantity now, of our extensive possessions in India, and of an equal quality, he will see that we have a powerful rival coming into the market with this article, particularly as they can at all times depend on the crop with as much certainty as that of any other production on the island. They are also saved the expense of raising seed by using small cuttings. The specimen which I saw was equal to our best velvet, as they are improving every year in their system of manufacturing after the Bengal plan there is no doubt but they will in two or three years quite equal us.—*Ibid.*

Provisioning the Troops at China.

As this fresh despatch of troops, though on a comparatively small scale, necessarily involves the provision questions, and as some of our correspondents have already made anxious allusions to the subject, we may mention that the season of the year being totally adverse to Calcutta curing, and this being, at any rate, as yet, inferior to the home process, the salt provisions which are being laid in for H. M. 50th, &c. are from English supplies which are fortunately at present in sufficient abundance for the immediate demand, and Wilson and Co. are furnishing the biscuit, of the best material and prepared according to their long experience in the art. We have used the phrase, 'as yet' in a foregoing sentence, because we have considerable hope that, as far as

process is concerned, there will ere long be a method of curing in practice here which will render the heat of the climate a thing not to be regarded. We allude to a process which Mr. Payne, now in England, has discovered, and we are informed that he only waits for the protection of a local patent to return and commence his operations; and we further learn that the case having been (some time since) represented to the Government, they have referred it home, in order that they may be invested with the requisite power to legislate in such cases, or that, by some means, there may be a law of patents for India. Meanwhile arrangements have been made, we understand, at the suggestion of the Commissioner, for the future provisioning of the China expedition direct from England, so that after the present year there will be no necessity for meat, flour, or biscuit to be sent to them from this,—a circumstance which we think it as well to mention, that our Provisioners may not be speculating on a continuance of demand.—*Ibid.*

Political excitement at Padang.

The following communication from the West Coast of Sumatra (Padang) contains intelligence which will no doubt be read with interest by our mercantile readers:—

Padang is now in a state of great ferment: the Malays from the hills, as they are called *Orang dahrag* will not succumb to the Dutch and are making fresh incursions into the town. One night a large body of them came into *Campooag Cheena* and actually commenced plundering different shops. The inhabitants were so alarmed that they were obliged to take refuge in the houses eastward of the Custom House, used as a jail. The Resident was soon informed of the affair, when he lost no time in giving the necessary orders to quell the insurrection. Captain Noose, joined by his regiment forthwith proceeded to the place, and soon made the Malays shew their heels.

I do not think we are perfectly safe here, and the Colonel, our resident, has, as I understand, written to Batavia for a re-inforcement.

Lucksee Chaw, the Chinese Coffee Merchant of whom mention was made in my last, has retired with no less a sum of money than four lacs of guilders. The price of fees is now raised from six to seven dollars per picul consequent on the great demand made by the Yankees. There are no less than twelve American vessels in harbour, now; such a number at one time has never been known before. Captain Townsend, one of the oldest residents here, has regularly, I may say, monopolised the coffee trade; as old as he is still as active as ever, and is seen every day walking from his residence in the Gooroon, near the beach to *Campooag Cheena* with an umbrella, and transacting his business. He has purchased the greater part of the ground over the water at the foot of the hills, and has converted the place into a spice plantation, where cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper are growing very luxuriantly. He has likewise purchased a large house on the banks of the river, which is calculated greatly to accelerate the shipment of his coffee and spices.

We have an auction here now, and you can't conceive what a competition there was. Lucksee Cham had his last sale of Coffee, and Captain Davis of the *United States* who was determined to have the commodity, purchased the whole, although at about a guilder more than the market price.

It is gratifying that some of the opulent residents here have purchased grounds in the interior of the Gooroon, and are building *puckah* houses there.

I am glad to inform you that our old Collector Mr. Intval is still as hale and hearty as ever!—*Eng Ilishman*, Oct. 11.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

AT CANANORE. by the reverend Alfred Fennell, B. A., military chaplain, on the 26th September 1841, FIVE MEMBERS *Wick*, esq., resided in her majesty's 94th regiment of foot, to miss Johanna Elizabeth Thompson, only daughter of William Thompson, esq., M. D. surgeon of the same corps. On the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the Mess House of the 94th regt., where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided, and the whole entertainment invited to partake of the hospitality of doctor Thompson, the Father of the Bride. Upwards of 80 persons sat down to the *déjeuner à la fourchette*; and the Band of the 94th regt. contributed a little to the amusement of the hour, by performing several favourite airs, waltzes &c. In the evening the worthy doctor entertained his numerous guests to a Ball and Supper, when dancing was kept up until a late hour, and the party broke up highly delighted with the attention of their kind host.

BIRTHS.

At Mhow, on the 13th October, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant C. Manger, 17th regt. native infantry, of a son.

At Deesa, on the 7th October, Marian, the beloved daughter of brevet captain W. B. Salmon, of the commissariat department, aged 3 years and 4 months.

At Eyoola, on the 12th October, Lady Perry, wife of Sir T. Erskine Perry, pulsine judge of the supreme court of this presidency.

At Cananore, after 6 days illness of fever, on the 7th October 1841, captain Robert Morris Beebe, of her majesty's 94th regiment, and son-in-law of doctor Thompson, died of a sudden, universally regretted; leaving a young widow to lament his premature end.

BENGAL.

At Christ's church, Calcutta, on the 29th September, by the reverend C. Garbutt, captain Wilkie, 4th N. I., acting assistant to the resident of Lucknow, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bishop, esq., of Greya Wood, Harlemore Surry and North Bank Regent's Park, London.

At Hobart Town, by special license, on the 6th July, at Richmond, by the rev. W. Aialahie, R. J. Wallree, B. N., acting commander of H. M. S. *Favourite*, eldest son of captain R. J. W. Dunlop, B. N., to Eulalia Hayes, second daughter of the late James Hayes, esq., L. L. D.

At Cuttack, on Tuesday the 5th October, Frederick Harris, esq., 6th M. N. I., to Louisa Jane, second daughter of the late lieutenant colonel John Hunter, of the Bengal army.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th September, mrs. Henry Adams, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d October, the lady of R. Moseley Thomas, M. D., of a son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 3d October, the wife of Mr. W. T. Morgan, an assistant in the naval store-keeper's department, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 3d October, Mrs. M. Payne, of a son.

At Simla, on the 18th September, The Lady of captain J. T. Bollean, of the engineers, of a daughter.

At Sullimpoor, Benares, on the 29th September, the lady of James B. Clapperton, esq., surrison of 6th light cavalry, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 22d September, the lady of the reverend Arthur Brownespry, B. A., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th October, the lady of captain C. E. Smith, of a daughter.

At Ghazepore, on the 20th September, the lady of T. P. Martin, esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

On the 8th October, at Fort William, the wife of Key sergeant John Verden, of the town major's department, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 5th October, Mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a daughter.

At Nowgong, Assam, on the 24th September, the lady of captain J. T. Gordon, junior assistant commissioner, of a daughter.

At Malacca, on Monday the 30th August, the wife of Mr. Overseer Harton, of the Madras commissariat department, of a son.

At Hobart town, on Friday the 20th June, the lady of George Hull, esq., of Taloos, of a daughter.

At Buzar, on the 4th October, the lady of captain Moyle Sherer, 1st assistant stud department, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st October, on board the *Northumberland*, of cholera, Mr. George Cook, third officer, aged 30 years; a very promising young man, lamented by his captain and officers.

At Calcutta, on the 3d October, William Butterworths, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vincent Bayley.

Downed, on Saturday night, the 2d October, Mr. George Skeer, of the ship *Orestes*, aged about 30 years.

At Dum-Dum, on Friday the 1st October, George William, the son of sergeant E. Fere, 3d battalion artillery, aged 7 years and 1 month.

At Chandernagore, on the 1st September, the wife of Mr. J. G. Vossema, aged 17 years, 2 months and 14 days.

At Calcutta, on the 6th October, Edward Kembley, esq., late of Whitehaven, aged 21 years.

At Rangoon, on the morning of the 26th August, Mr. Millius, Paul, aged 78 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th September, at St. George's cathedral, by the rev. F. Spring, M. A., by special license, lieutenant Henry Fombella Palmer Crisp, 2nd regt. of Major Crisp, of the Madras army, to Harriet French, youngest daughter of the rev. Dr. Harcourt, Wallingford, Berkshire.

At Tranquebar, on the 20th of September, Mr. W. E. Pascoe, 15th regt. B. I., to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of the late major Hallock, of the Danish service.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d October, the lady of the rev. James Moran, A. M., captain of Artillery, of a son.

At Masulipatan, on the 7th October, the lady of E. E. Ward esq., of a son.

At Triplically, on the 3d October, the lady of the rev. Henry Deane, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 2d October, ensign S. Waller, of the 1st Madras European regiment.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. John Petrie, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.
Dr. W. Davidson, do. do.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN.....	Oct. 7	CHINA.....	Aug. 24
AGRA.....	Oct. 14	DELHI.....	Oct. 13
ALEXANDRIA.....	Sept. 18	FRANCE.....	Sept. 8
AUSTRALIA.....	July 5	GERMANY.....	Sept. 15
Adelaide.....	July 5	LAHORE.....	Sept. 30
Sydney.....	Aug. 25	LONDON.....	Sept. 8
Port Phillip.....	Aug. 5	MADRAS.....	Oct. 13
BURMAH.....	Sept. 29	MAHARA.....	July 12
Moulmein.....	Sept. 29	MAURITIUS.....	Aug. 16
Rangoon.....	Aug. 27	NEPAUL.....	Oct. 1
CAROLINE.....	Oct. 4	PERANG.....	Aug. 21
CAIRO.....	Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH.....	Oct. 16
CALCUTTA.....	Oct. 16	QUETTA.....	Oct. 2
CANADIAN.....	Oct. 5	SCINDE.....	Sept. 9
CYLON.....	Oct. 5	SINGAPORE.....	Sept. 4



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 25, 1841.

The Shipping report of yesterday announces the arrival of the H. C. Steam Vessel *Indus* from Karrack 19th Inst. A. Newman Commanding—And the Ship *Strabane* from Greenock 27th June J. Pook Master.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 2th, and Madras to the 15th instant.

We hear that the Ship *Mary* has been taken up to convey 235 men of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons to England at the rate of £20 per man. The *Repulse* which was supposed to have been destined for China is engaged to take the remainder of the Regiment.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a private letter from Aden giving an account of the skirmish which took place upon the advance of our troops beyond their fortifications.

The monotony of this place has been slightly relieved by an expedition into the interior. We marched out on the night of the 5th about 600 strong with one Gun, and after a march of seven hours arrived at 5 the next morning before a large fortified house, which the Futtees had built for the purpose of collecting a tax on all supplies brought into Aden. We immediately took up a position around the place, but after a few minutes discovered that its inmates had been prudent enough to abscond, and consequently nothing remained but to blow up the place and burn the surrounding village. This being accomplished we set out on our return, but had not proceeded above a few miles when lots of Arabs were seen hovering about our flanks and near our camels. They opened a remarkably brisk fire, and skirmishers were sent out to oppose them. This work continued until we arrived at Shalkothman, which you know is about eight miles from Aden, when a few men were sent to ascertain what might be the intention of its inhabitants. They did not offer any resistance, and a polite message was forwarded to the Priest of the Musjeed requesting the pleasure of his company on our march back to Aden, and informing him that it had already been determined to blow up his house, but if he offered the slightest objection the Musjeed would share the same fate. The Gentleman thus circumstanced thought proper to comply, but before we quitted the place he was unutterably disgusted on looking up, when he heard the air explosion, to see that his house had vanished into the air. This man is famous for harbouring people who assemble at Shalkothman to make attacks on our wall and annoy our party. There were about five wounded, including Lieutenant Bailly of the Artillery who was struck by a ball on the head.

At the present time, when the Church of Scotland is rife for a separation, it must be regretted that little prophetic wisdom is necessary to foresee, that, in our own "United Church of England and Ireland" where the existing dissension is so great, that something must be done or there will be a separation in the Church of England, more serious than the one which took place from the determined declaration of the nonconformists to resist what appeared to them an invasion of the Holy rite of Baptism, &c. How the Tories will deal with the agitated question of the Church, we wait with great anxiety to see. Something we are certain must be done to repel the attempts of Pseudo-Romanism, or Pasyism, on the one hand, and on the other to effect such reform in the creeds, articles, and canons that faithful men need not be called upon to swear that they believe things opposed to each other, as light to darkness, and be constrained for conscience sake to preach doctrines in contradiction to either. However paradoxical or

anomalous this may appear, it is the fact; and to throw a veil over such inconsistencies the venerable archdeacon Paley goes so far as to assert that, although the articles be attested by the subscriber *ex animo*, it is not for a moment to be supposed that he believes them! Here indeed is a sad proof of obstinate adherence to a certain code of faith drawn up for the Church, when no thoughtful serious and honest man who believes the Bible to be true, and will examine the articles of faith, can lay his hand upon his heart and declare his solemn conviction that every article in the code is according to God's word, or even that the articles agree or are consistent with each other. For a minister faithfully to preach according to the articles and services of the Church of England and Ireland he ought unreservedly, truly, and zealously to believe that which he preaches, and should not be called upon to swear with the reservation of Galileo, who took the mass book, and as the condition of his release from prison after fourteen years confinement, kissed the mass book, and the same time swearing that he was wrong in asserting that the earth did revolve, but persisted in declaring the belief that he was right! This is precisely the position now held persons with regard to the articles and the service of our Church, and is even tacitly admitted by Paley and other candid and unprejudiced examiners. But let us look at the facts as they present themselves to our view and lay claim to our belief. The Eighth article expressly declares that "the three creeds, Nicene creed, Athanasius' creed, and that which is commonly called the Apostle's creed, ought thoroughly to be received and believed;" it may therefore be supposed that perfect agreement subsists between them, and that all declare statements as correct as God's word is true. So far from this being the case they are directly opposed to and contradict each other, in the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, viz. The deity of Christ. The Athanasian creed declares the division of the substance of the Godhead to be a damnable heresy—"nor dividing the substance." To the same purport is the Nicene creed which sets forth that Christ was "of one substance with the Father." But the Athanasian creed also asserts that Christ was "God, of the substance of the Father," which goes plainly to assert that, "if of the substance of the Father," there must have been a division of the substance, unless we admit such a thing as being and not being at the same time. Again the Eighteenth article declares that no man can be saved but through the name of Jesus Christ, and therefore no man can pardon and absolve but the Saviour himself. In the Service for the visitation of the sick the minister plainly takes upon himself to declare the sick person absolved—"and by his [Christ's] authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins." In what is called the Absolution or Remission read morning and evening, the Priest indiscriminately pronounces a simple fact that, "they are pardoned who truly repent," whilst in the service of the visitation of the sick the absolution is actually given by the Priest in the same way that the name is given in the baptism of a child, and may erroneously be supposed to be of the same definite value. Now when we consider what is set forth in the preface to the articles by Royal command, that, these articles of the United Church of England and Ireland are "to be taken in their plain, true, and literal meaning" can any one, we ask, read mark and inwardly digest the articles and the creeds, and taking them in their plain and literal, we will not say true meaning, come to any other conclusion than we have, that the creeds and the articles, and the some parts of the service are inconsistent and even irrational, and yet every one who subscribes to them does so *ex animo*, with all his heart; and, should he put any other construction upon them than according to their

plain and literal meaning, the canon law declares let him be excommunicated ipso facto. We cannot in the instances cited but put another and opposite construction to their plain and literal meaning, and are therefore excommunicated ipso facto; but believing the extent of the authority of the church according to the 20th article, and rejecting the Pusey notion of the authority of the church, we have on this score no fearful forebodings and content ourselves with being delivered over by the canon law, for this our offence, to "the tender mercies of God."

We are not advocates for mutilating the articles and book of common Prayer to suit the fancies of men, but consistency and clearness of expression should characterize our creeds and religious services, and men ought not to be called gratuitously to swear they believe in the plain and literal meaning of what is set forth by act of Parliament when in doing so they must belie their convictions, and act contrary to the light of reason with which God has endowed them. There are many persons who would enter the Establishment, but their tenderness of conscience will not permit them to embrace the holy office. Believing the plain and literal meaning of some of the articles and parts of the creeds and service to be incompatible with the meaning of revelation, generally received by divines, they dare not rush into the sin of denying their Lord, or of acting contrary to their convictions, feeling as they must do, the force of St. Paul's remark "if any man think it is sin, to him it is sin." We make these remarks not as enemies to the establishment but as staunch friends, who desire her prosperity, and who wish peace within her walls. Reform is necessary in the pecuniary offices of the church, and an alteration of the articles and service is at least desirable. While persons can disclaim against any attempt at reforming the church let them duly reflect that every man who enters and repeats the service of the church, of England is supplicating its reform and acknowledging its defects; how that minister and people "have left undone the things that ought to have been done, and have done those things which ought not to have been done." If reform is not made, or if Puseyism increases in the Establishment, we look forward to a painful prospect, and pray Heaven to ward off the dangerous schism and declension which must disturb the peace and disunite the hearts of the members of the united church of England and Ireland.

We learn from private advices that prices of last years Cotton in the Berar districts range from 26 to 27 Hyderabad Rupees, the bullock load of 120 pukka Seers. As a criterion we may add that the experience of our correspondents leads them to estimate 3 Bullock loads, as equal upon a general average to one Surat Candy of 784 lbs. avoirdupois gross weight.

For the approaching Bunny crop the Native Merchants are readily forming engagements at 22 to 23 Hyderabad Rupees, the load; and Bullocks being easily procured at 4 Rupees each the Cotton may be laid down in the Bombay Market at a rate below 100 Rupees per Surat Candy, including duties, Commission and all contingent charges.—The variation of prices in the respective districts is so inconsiderable, as to form, even when increased by the transit duties levied in the Mozambique, a very slight addition to the general prices above quoted. The staple is produced all over Berar and in some parts of the Ballaghat Country.—That grown in the middle of the province is called the *Bunny*, while the produce of the districts along the northern or right bank of the Poorna to the westward, and both banks of the Wurdha to the Eastward, is distinguished as the *Juy* and bears the highest value as the quality most suitable for British consumption.—The *Bunny* which begins

to be gathered in November appears in the Market in January, when the crops of the two latter sorts commence.—The *Juy* is principally grown in the district of Akote, and the northern bank of the Poornah river as low down as Julgain. This description of the staple is deemed the best; but the native dealers from Bombay make no distinction in their purchases, offering the same prices for both.—From this it may be concluded that that they realize an equally remunerating return in Bombay.—This as our correspondents inform us does not appear to be the only peculiarity in the Berar Cotton Trade.

In August and September the Ryots are called upon to pay a certain portion of their *Kists* which generally amounts to 5 or 8 Annas in the Rapee.—As the cultivators are, with very few exceptions, poor their necessities compel them to have recourse to the *Mahajuns*, or Middlemen for loans repayable in kind, the price at which it is to be delivered, being fixed at the time of making the agreement.—The middlemen in their turn transfer the bond by which the cultivators agree to supply a certain quantity of Cotton, to the Bombay dealers, after receiving a sufficient guarantee for payment. This is usually done before the crop is gathered, and the value received in advance by the middlemen.—The latter are thus enabled to secure a portion of their investments at reduced rates, and afterwards make ready money purchases at a lower average than those who depend solely upon the fluctuations of the Market.—Some of the Bombay dealers adopt the practice of making over their purchases to others on the spot who, when they have a command of money accumulate a large consignment. Sometimes more than 10,000 loads are dispatched to Bombay, and no less than 20,000 were sent last season to one individual.—The capital employed in these speculations is drawn from Bombay and deposited with Shroffs at favorable rates of exchange.—They are thus rendered independent of fluctuations, and have it in their power to negotiate transactions amongst themselves by approved Bills.

On one occasion in the course of last year, when intelligence was received from China of the opening of the Trade prices rose from 23-24 to 29-30 Rupees the load, within a few hours.—The money market was of course materially affected, and the exchange in a few days rose to 16 per Cent. During, the last season, 62,000 loads of Cotton passed through *Khamgaum* alone for Bombay; above 30,000 via Hainsa and Ahmednuggur, with 10,000 from above the Ghauts.—The supply from *Khandeish* may have amounted to thirty or forty thousand loads.

With regard to *Safflower* although the most strenuous efforts are used to encourage the cultivation, it is apprehended that the Ryots will not for a great length of time be induced to gather the flower in a careful manner.—Bills are negotiable by parties engaged in these speculations at Aurungabad and *Jaulnah*—*Jeypoor* Hoondies frequently yield a profit of 2 and 2½ per Cent but are not at present much in demand.

Contemporary Selections.

The Nizam's Frontiers.

Letters from this quarter inform us that all the troops sent from Belgaum in the direction of Sholapore had returned to quarters except Captain Gordon's detachment. General Fraser is said greatly to have disapproved of Colonel Blair's convention with the insurgent Arabs, and to have ordered them all to be disarmed. Colonel Blair himself nearly lost his life on this occasion. He had ordered the Arab Jemedar to wait upon him, and the Jemedar accordingly appeared attended by two of his men; when just as the interview with Colonel Blair was about to conclude, the two ruffians alluded to rushed at him with their poniards, and would have speedily despatched their intended victim but that the soldiers in attendance felled them to the earth. The Jemedar made no effort in any way, but stood stock still while these things were in progress. The Arabs have since all been disarmed, and now are prisoners waiting the pleasure of the Nizam, by whom they will probably be more summarily dealt with than by "the Feringshee."—*Times*, October 28.

Sukkur.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Sukkur, October 8:—
"The news arriving here at present, but authentic information of a most atrocious murder by the predatory tribe of Brahoes which infest the Bolan, came in from Da-

dur this morning. The wife of Conductor Smith of the Commissariat at Quetta, had proceeded up from hence to join her husband. As far as comfort and protection went, every arrangement had been made possible by her anxious husband. She had reached Dadur, through it was considered by all there as most providential, considering the infested state of that road, and was naturally anxious to continue her journey through the pass; but unfortunately, anxiety overcome persuasion to the contrary it is said and feeling perhaps in safety under the Escort she had (about 30 Horsemen,) proceeded on the evening of the 30th ultimo. Alas! short-lived were the hopes she was suffered to breathe for the long looked for meeting with him who had been her partner for many years. At Seirab the party were met by a body of 200 Brahoes and more, who commenced their attack: the Bearers of the Palankeen set it down and fled: its temporary inmate got out to discover the cause of disturbance, but had scarce time to stand erect, ere a ball from one of the miscreants penetrated her heart, and she dropped dead.—The body was we here taken into Quetta by a party which were on their return from Quetta to Dadur. Further particulars have not yet transpired, but in all probability this fatal occurrence will reach you as early as my account does, which I do not give in a shape for publication, but as intelligence:—sad indeed it is.

The left Wing 1st Cavalry, and 2nd Regiment Grs. are here awaiting; the former at the recommendation of the Medical Authorities to remain at Sukkur to recruit their health, and until a portion of their route has been surveyed; and the latter until Boats are ready for them. Rumour is very strong, and I think will prove eventually to be correct, that the 40th and a Native Infantry Regiment go to Caudahar. A few days more patience will no doubt set the whole of the rumours at rest. The post has now reached its regularity—all letter &c. arriving in 1 day.—*Ibid*.

European Intelligence.

Historical Sketch of the Case of the Raja of Sattara.

The treaty which placed the Raja on the throne, secured to him the absolute sovereignty over certain estates, or jagheers, as they are in India called, which, on the death of their then occupants, were to lapse to the Raja of Sattara. It may be proper to observe, that it is the practice in India to reward services rendered to the State, by the bestowment of jagheers, or certain portions of territory, over which the parties to be rewarded are empowered during their lives, to collect the revenue. These jagheers, stand in the place of pensions. The sovereignty over several such jagheers, was secured to the Raja of Sattara, by the same treaty which placed him on the throne. If any power was competent to deprive him of these jagheers, the same power was competent to take from him his entire dominion. It became a matter of the utmost importance, therefore, that the Raja should assert his right in this matter, and claim the fulfilment of the treaty. He did so, and was evaded. He offered to submit the point in dispute to Mr. Elphinstone, the framer of the treaty, then in England, and give his word that he would abide by Mr. Elphinstone's decision, whatever it might be. This was never done. He prayed that the matter might be referred home, for the opinion of the Court of Directors. This was promised, but never performed. The disagreement about the jagheers took place in 1832. After the promise of the Bombay Government that the subject should be submitted to the Court of Directors, the Raja rested for some time contented; but, at the end of three years, he discovered that he had been deceived—that no reference of his case had been made to the home authorities. He was displeased—he lost his confidence in the Bombay Government—he became disquieted in his mind, and declared he could not take his food, so deeply had the conduct of the local authorities affected him. He announced his intention of sending agents to this country to represent his case, and to claim the fulfilment of the treaty. This openly avowed intention of appeal, the Bombay Government construed into an infraction of the treaty, and still more into an insult to themselves; and they retaliated, by rejecting the Raja's customary annual present and letter, thus breaking off all amicable relations with him. They also withheld the sword and the Directors' letter. Let me here observe, that these alleged infractions of the treaty on the part of the Company, in the matter of the jagheers, are now admitted. Mr. Elphinstone, who was always at hand to be appealed to, and whose word would have settled the point at once, has never been appealed to. Lord Clare, the Governor of Bombay at the time of the dispute, and who was at first inclined to sanction the resumption of the jagheers, has since confessed that he was wrong, and the Raja right. The treaty has been again and again produced in the presence of the Directors; and the three successive Residents at the Raja's Court. Generals Robertson, Briggs, and Lodwick, have all declared their unqualified opinion in favour of the entire justice of the Raja's claims. His right to appeal to the home authorities, by means of Vakeels of native agents, has never been disputed in open Court. The right is undoubted; but it suited the purpose of the wholesale violators of treaties in India, to pervert a respectful application to the superior authorities in England, into a breach of treaty. The loss of the favour and good opinion of the Bombay Government was the signal for the rising of a host of enemies of the Raja, who found the local authorities too willing to listen to every accusation they could invent. The first charge, gravely preferred against him, was that of seeking to corrupt two native officers in the service of the British Government. But before I proceed, I must remind you of what I have already informed you. The throne of the Raja, who is a *Mahratta*, had been raised upon the ruin of the *Peshwa*, who was a *Brahmin*. The Raja had been guided for years by a policy, which led him to adopt every legitimate means of destroying the influence of the Brahmins, and of raising the intellectual standard and political importance of the *Mahrattas*. He had, despite of all opposition and all denunciation, prosecuted the work of educating the mass of the people; and he had filled up the measure of his offenses, in the eyes of the Hindoo priests, by refusing to appoint to the office of prime minister a talented Brahmin, who from the commencement of his reign, and before, had aspired to that high situation. He had, therefore, many powerful, malignant, and unscrupulous foes, who, though awed and held fear during the reign that the Raja was the favoured child of the Bombay Government, took immediate advantage of his quarrel with the British authorities, and determined to make it subservient to their baffled ambition, their deep hatred, and their inextinguishable revenge. Accordingly, Untagee (one of the most profligate of Brahmins) accused the Raja of tampering with the allegiance of two of the native officers, or *sobadars*. This charge was first gone into before a Commission sent up to Sattara, to try the Raja at his own capital, but behind his back.—The Commission consisted of one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Government, a Colonel in the British army, and the Resident at the Raja's Court, General Lodwick. The last-named gentleman was appointed the president of the Commission, and I heard him the other day declare in open Court, that the originator of the plot avowed himself actuated by revenge, and to be unworthy of belief; that while looking about for the means of revenging himself upon the Raja, heaven threw these *sobadars* in his way. He said, too, that one of these *sobadars* declared, that, to promote the plot, he took an oath which he had no intention to keep; and General Lodwick also openly stated that the Commission, with whom he was associated, would not allow these crimiators of the Raja to be cross-examined; although their oral testimony was in many important particulars irreconcilable with their previous depositions.

A second charge was brought forward—that of conspiring with Don Manoel de Portugal, the Viceroy of a petty, poverty-stricken, power-less Portuguese settlement, on the southern confines of the Sattara territory, some 200 miles below Bombay; a conspiracy to raise 30,000 troops in Europe, bring them to India, and with this splendid army, to drive the English for ever out of Hindostan! The witnesses brought forward to support this monstrous, wicked, and contempti-

bly ridiculous charge were almost to a man Brahmins. Several among them were gajn robbers, whom the Bombay Government pardoned. The precious evidence of a written character, consisted of a bundle of *Mahratta* and Portuguese letters, found in pawn with an obscure inhabitant of an obscure village in the Goa territory, and purporting to have belonged to two Brahmins, who had died ten months before, and are declared to have been the agents of the Raja of Sattara; while it is admitted that these same persons had for years been in the service of a man who is regarded as the Pope of the Brahmins, known by the name of the Swames of Sunkeshwar, and a known enemy of the Raja.—These documents, which have been pronounced satisfactory evidence of the Raja's guilty intentions, and which, if genuine, might have made their possessors rich for ever, were purchased by the British Government for the astounding sum of £40 sterling. The Portuguese papers thus found, and affirmed to be signed by Don Manoel, have been declared by that nobleman to be utter forgeries, and his alleged correspondence with the Raja a gross fabrication and falsehood. But you will naturally suppose that the British authorities, both in India and at home, took the earliest opportunity of calling upon our ancient ally, the Portuguese Government, to explain the conduct of the high functionary thus directly implicated in a charge of cherishing, through twelve years, the design of subverting the British power in India. How great will be your surprise when I tell you that, while pretending to hold the proof of the Viceroy's guilt under his own hand and seal, there has not been, that I am aware, down to this hour, the slightest reference made to the subject in any correspondence between the British Government and the Government of Portugal. I am equally ignorant if there has ever been any correspondence on the subject between any person connected with the executive of the East India Company, and the Viceroy himself. But there has been between that ex-Viceroy and other parties. A friend of the Raja proceeded, in April last, to Lisbon, where Don Manoel now resides, and fills a high situation in the household of the reigning Queen. He took with him a letter from Mr. Hume, who had expressed his determination to bring the matter before Parliament. Mr. Hume called upon the ex-Viceroy to give full and explicit answers to the questions which he put, relative to the crime said to have been by him committed. The high-minded nobleman went before the British Consul in Lisbon, and made the following voluntary and solemn declaration:—"Having received a communication, dated on the 8th instant, from the most illustrious Senhor Joseph Hume, member of the British Parliament relating to the conspiracy that the Raja of Sattara, at present de throne, is said to have contrived against the British power in India; and affirming that I was aware of the said conspiracy;—I feel it necessary, for the sake of justice and my honour, to declare that during the whole of the time I governed Portuguese Asia, I never had any correspondence whatsoever, upon political subjects, with the said Raja of Sattara; and that whatever documents may appear, relating to it, must be considered entirely false."

To be Continued.

South Australia.

By the *Charles* from South Australia, we have received large files of Adelaide and Perth journals, the former to the 9th instant, inclusive. We perceive in the *Southern Australian* of that date, the report of Mr. Eyre's expedition to King George's Sound. All his exertions to penetrate to a great extent to the northward have proved unsuccessful. We are glad, however, to hear of Mr. Eyre succeeding in opening the communication between Adelaide and the Sound. It is impossible for us to give any thing even like an outline of all the hardships and difficulties encountered and nobly overcome by the indefatigable explorer and his adventurous party. Mr. Eyre left Fowler's Bay on the 25th February—his party consisted of an overseer and three native boys; they were provided with ten horses and provisions for ten weeks. On the 2nd June they met with a French whaler, the *Mississippi*, of Havre, Captain Rossiter; to this gentleman they were very much indebted for supplies to enable them to reach King George's Sound, which they accomplished on the 6th July, after having travelled over an extent of country, which from sinuities and other obstructions, has exceeded upwards of 1840 miles in distance from Fowler's Bay, and the last 690 miles unaccompanied by any person save a native of King George's Sound. In our next publication we shall endeavour to lay before our readers a detailed account of the expedition from Mr. Eyre's dispatches. In speaking of the expedition, the *South Australian Register* says—

After an absence of nearly fourteen months, Mr. Eyre has returned to Adelaide, having successfully accomplished the overland journey to Western Australia. His reports of the expedition which will be found in another page, are full of interest, and, in a geographical point of view, exceedingly valuable.

It may now be held as determined that on the shores of New Holland westward of Port Lincoln in Spencer's Gulf to King George's Sound, there is little or no available land. To what distance towards the interior these barren tracts extend—to what region the immense drainage of that interior flows—are still problems to be solved.

We may be sufficiently grateful for the splendid country to the south, east, and northward of Adelaide; and when the millions which it can support exist, that there is yet within the natural limits of South Australia, on the Glenelg and its tributaries, sufficient elbow room for millions more. Our readers will be glad to learn that a proposition recently made to Her Majesty's Government to extend considerably received, and has probably by this time been carried into execution.

The Estimates for 1842.—In our last, we published the estimates for 1842 with the Minute read by His Excellency on their introduction to the Legislative Council. Of course, the public works having now ceased, the estimates for the forth-coming year embrace little more than the salaries of the public officers, and the various items of expenditure in the subordinate departments of the Government. In fixing the salaries of the public officers, we are happy to see an affirmation of Colonel Gawler's views upon this subject, the salaries of such officers as were above the authorized amount at the time of Governor Grey's arrival in the province, having been continued, and the salaries of others which were considered insufficient having been raised. The whole estimated expenditure for 1842 is £34,288 15s. 4d., and the whole estimated revenue £42,000, leaving an excess of revenue to the amount of £7 411 15s. 4d. over and above the estimated expenditure. It is right to observe, however, that, in the estimated revenue, the usual annual transfer of £12,000 from the land fund is calculated upon, as a sum altogether contingent upon the further Reports of the Committee of Enquiry, and the decision of Parliament with respect to the South Australian Acts.

Wheat, per bushel, 10s. to 16s.; flour, fine per ton £28 to 30; ditto, seconds, ditto, £23; barley, per bushel, 5s. to 8s.; oats, per ditto, 5s. to 6s.; maize, ditto 5s. to 9s.; potatoes, colonial per ton, £30; Ditto, V. D. L. £3 to £35; beef, per lb. 7d. to 8d.; mutton, per ditto 9d. to 7d.; fresh and pork 1d. to 4s.; bread, per 5 lbs, 4s. 2d.; butter, real, per lb., 2s.; eggs, per dozen, 3s.; cheese, col. per lb., 1s. 4d.; cabbages, 3d. each; carrots, 6d. per bunch; turnips, 6d. per dozen.

Expedition to the Murray.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Sub-Inspector Shaw, a part of the police, and about twelve other persons sworn in as constables for the occasion, left Adelaide for the Murray with the view of affording protection to Mr. Robinson and others, now on their route overland from Sydney with stock. Mr. Moorhouse, accompanied by Taralaya, the native boy, who was with the former expedition on the Rufus, leaves town this morning, and joins the rest of the party at the Pound on the Murray. Captain Ellis, of the Por, Gawler estates, has most liberally supplied nine weeks rations for the constables, as also one half the rations of the police for the same length of time. Major O'Halloran's services being required at home, Mr. Moorhouse, in his capacity of magistrate, has the party under his exclusive charge.—*Ibid*.

Regeneration of Turkey

The dogmas of the Koran incompatible with modern civilization.

Those who represent the folly and absurdity of regenerating the Turks are usually termed the enemies of Turkey. In one sense they may be the enemies of the Turks, but whether enemies, or not, it will not alter the fact, that the principles of Islamism are incompatible with modern civilization.

Europe is indebted to the Saracens for some aid in the revival of letters; but the debt would have been infinitely greater had the principles of Mohammedanism allowed the Arab mind fully to develop itself, and aspire to the attainment of those liberal and free maxims of government, and those vast and varied fields of intellectual advancement, which were then within its reach. But it became a common principle amongst the doctors of the Koran "THAT UPBELLER PROCEEDED FROM LIES AND LOGIC," and this finally shut the door against all intellectual progress, and the Saracens and the Turks gradually sunk back again into a degraded and vitiated state of mind, until now they are incapable of studying and comprehending those learned treasures bequeathed to them by their comparatively enlightened forefathers.

There are, however, two grand doctrines, of maxims of policy, taught in the Koran, which whilst the Turks shall continue to hold this book to be the inspired will of the Deity, no solid political progress can be made amongst these people, whatever may be the pretences set up by the pseudo-friends of Turkey, and the flattering and plausible principles of the Hattî Scheriff. The first refers, to war—the second, to peace.

In order that there shall be no mistake we shall give the chapter and verse of the Koran, and that we may see the estimation in which this depository of faith is held, we shall first of all transcribe the opinion of Mussulmans upon this sacred book.

"The Mohammedans absolutely deny that the Koran was composed by their prophet himself, or any other for him; it being their general and orthodox belief that it is of divine origin; nay, that it is ETERNAL and uncreated, (and consequently inimitable by any human pen,) and remaining, as some express it, IN THE VERY ESSENCE OF GOD; that the first transcript has been from everlasting by God's throne, written on a table of vast bigness, called 'the preserved table,' in which are also recorded the divine decrees, past and future, &c. &c.

If such then are the opinions of Mussulmans of the Koran, what must be the feeling of awe and reverence engendered in their minds, even for the most obnoxious doctrine in this book?—and who shall dare to distinguish its doctrines, who soften or explain away the harshness of its difficulties! And now let us see how far some of the doctrines or principles contained in this book are compatible with the virtuous and political amelioration of the human species.

1st WAR:—"O prophet! stir up the faithful to war: if twenty of you persevere with constancy, they shall overcome two hundred; and if there be one hundred of you, they shall overcome a thousand of those who believe not; because they are a people which do not understand. Now hath God eased you, for he knew that ye were weak. If there be an hundred of you who persevere with constancy, they shall overcome two hundred; and if there be a thousand of you, they shall overcome two thousand, by the permission of God; for God is with those who persevere. It hath not been granted unto any prophet, that he should possess captives, until he had made a great slaughter of the infidels in the earth."

(Sale's Koran, Chap. VIII.) "When you encounter the infidels (a) (or unbelievers) strike off their heads until ye have made a great slaughter among them: and bind them in bonds; and either give them a free dismissal afterwards, or exact a ransom; until the war shall have laid down, its arms. This ye do. Verily if God pleased, he could take vengeance on them without assistance; but he commandeth you to fight his battles, that he may prove the one of you by the other. And as to those who fight in defence of God's true religion, God will not suffer their works to perish: he will guide them and dispose their hearts aright; and he will lead them into paradise, of which he hath told them. O true believers, if ye assist God, by fighting for his religion, he will assist you against your enemies; and will set your feet fast; but as for the infidels let them perish; and their works shall God render vain."

(Idem, Chap. XLVII.) In the above cited passages we have against infidels enjoined as a sacred duty. But the commands to this effect are exceedingly numerous in the Koran. Every person is acquainted with the following passage:

"The sword," says Mahomet, "is the key of heaven and of hell, a drop of blood shed in the cause of God, a night spent in arms, is of more avail than two months of fasting or prayer: whosoever falls in battle his sins are forgiven: at the day of judgment his wounds shall be resplendent as vermilion, and odorous as musk; and the loss of his limbs shall be supplied by the wings of angels and cherubim."

Now if it is said that such doctrines are not now inculcated, we reply, that the Mohammedans not having the power does not prevent them from having the will to carry out this terrible precept, which, if acted upon, would desolate the earth!

But the more pernicious, the more dreadful precept is to come, viz.

2nd. TO KEEP NO FAITH OR HOLD NO FRIENDSHIP WITH INFIDELS, (applying equally to peace and war.)

"O true believers, contract not an intimate friendship with any besides yourselves: they will not fail to corrupt you. They wish for that which may cause you to perish: their hatred hath already appeared from out of their mouths; but what their breath conceal is yet more inveterate. We have already shown you signs of their ill will towards you, if ye understand. Behold ye love them, and they do not love you; they say, we believe but when they assemble privately together, they bite their fingers' ends out of wrath against you. Say unto them, Die in your wrath: verily God knoweth the innermost part of your breasts!"

(Idem, Chap. III) "O true believers! take not the Jews, or Christians, for your friends: they are the friends the one to the other; but who among you taketh them for his friends, he is surely one of them: verily, God directeth not unjust people."

O true believers! take not such of those to whom the Scriptures were delivered before you, or of the infidels, for your friends, who make a laughing stock and a jest of your religion; but fear God if ye be true believers."

(Idem, Chap. V) Such then are the pernicious sentiments inculcated towards all, who happen not to wear the turban, or who refuse to give credence to the imposture of Mahomet! The language speaks for itself, and needs not our comment.

The Ministers of the Porte some time ago made the usual Sultan to say—"that he could admit all reforms, all wise or just principles, which were not contrary to the spirit of the Koran." But we have seen what the spirit of the Koran is; and we have seen that to breathe, it maintains the most hostile feeling towards all who do not acknowledge Mahomet as a delegated agent of heaven to teach the way of righteousness. It is therefore, our opinion that all the efforts made by Christian princes, and people, to regenerate the Turkish empire are futile, that the object itself, is a grand chimera—and that, whatever may be the ultimate fate of this empire, into whatever hands it may fall, the millions of British money spent to bolster up the Ottoman Porte, is an unjust waste of treasure, and an oppression which the English people ought not to submit to.

Since writing the above we have cast our eyes upon the leader and programme of the new journal of Smyrna, the Impartial. A priori we might have expected any thing from the usual journalists of Smyrna, writing under the nose of

the Porte, yet we were not prepared for the following bit of jesuitical absurdity. What! the moral and political precepts of the Koran should be the maxims for the regeneration of Turkey? those precepts which make war upon Christians a sacred duty! those precepts which teach the Turks to have no friendship with any man who does not believe in the imposture of Mahomet!

But we give the passage:—"Selon nous, le Coran est le seul livre on la societe musulmane doit chercher a se retenir, et interpretant sage-ment et avec intelligence les preceptes de morale et de politique dont il est plein."

Il ne s'agit pas aujourd'hui de ramener pour l'Orient les mobiles d'excitation dont on a fait un usage si abuse, mais de donner simplement le secret d'un progres durable et pacifique pour lequel seul il est fait. Cette question doit nous occuper serieusement par la suite, mais des le premier coup d'oeil jete sur les caracteres genaux et les effets sociaux de l'Islamisme, nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de faire remarquer combien au moyen de plusieurs passages du Coran ou Mahomet reconnait l'utilite de la science et la recommande, on pourrait obtenir de progres, tout en laissant de cote celles des voies ouvertes a l'esprit humain, dont la pratique exigerait une plus longue patience.—Malta Times, Sept. 5

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23rd 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—One or two large purchases have been made for China and Europe and the holders are firm in consequence. The prices may be quoted as follows.

Branch Jumbooseer and Surat.....Rs. 107 to 109 & Candy. Dholeira and Gogo..... do. 109 to 105 do. Gomarrwy..... do. 105 to 108 do. Kompally..... do. 100 to 102 do.

OPIMUM.—A public sale of 575 chests of Opium, belonging to Government, took place on the 21st Inst. and although the greater part was of inferior quality ranged 618 Rupees per chest; a number of native speculators having bought and held the drug previous to the sale, as has become usual in the public sales of Government Bills.

Opium of the last years growth and of first quality is not procurable under Rs. 718 to 725 Rupees per chest. On the departure of the Hannah Kerr and Sir H. Compton, prices may be expected to subside, but not to any extent, the Stock in first hands being only about 3000 chests, and one or two large purchases in the Market.

CHESTS 6,697 imported from the 22nd May 1840, to the 15th Instant..... 19,659

Exported from the 22nd May 1840, to the 12th Instant..... 26,220

Remainng..... 22,832

Exports from the 22nd May 1840, to the 12th Instant..... 19,659

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Peninsular 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.

DIRECTORS.

- Arthur Anderson, Esq. John Parle, Esq., Alderman. Richard Bourne, Esq. Capt. Samuel Thornton, R. N. Francis Carlzon, Esq. Robert Thurlorn, Esq. Joseph C. Ewart, Esq. Brodie M'Ghie Wilcox, Esq. James Hartley, Esq. Charles Wye Williams, Esq. Capt. Alexander, Naime. Peter John De Zulueta, Esq.

The Managing Directors.

Auditors—The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville; James Hunter, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon Labouchere, Thornton, & Co. Standing Counsel—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq. Solicitors—J. B. De Mole, Esq., merchant Tailors' Hall; J. A. McLeod, Esq., Billster-Street. Secretary—Mr. James Allan.

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

From Southampton (Oriental, Capt. J. Soy) Tons. H.Pwr. 450 1st of every month (Great Liverpool, Capt. J. H.) 404

Building at Liverpool (Hindustan, Capt. A. McLeod) 1000 520 for the Indian Seas. (Benitic, Capt. A. McLeod) 1000 520

FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR. From Southampton (Zephus, Capt. A. McLeod) 600 306 every Saturday at Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis. 700 290

4 P.M. (Royal Tar, Capt. G. Brooks) 700 290 (Montrose, Capt. G. Wilson) 650 240 Building at Liverpool, Lady Mary Wood. 650 240

BETWEEN MALTA, CEFALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND CORFU. From Malta twice a Month—Thoria, Capt. W. D. Evans 600 180

ON THE RIVER NILE: Between Atch and Cairo. Lotus—Iron Steamer.

For Passengers and Cargo to India (via Egypt), Malta, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Mail 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 power, 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; to Malta in Nine days; to Alexandria in Fourteen 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 Fourteen days.

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

Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.—From Alexandria to Atch, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the Mahmoudeh Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Atch 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 Pacha.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

Table with columns for destination (Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar) and fare types (1st Cabin, 2d Cabin). Rates range from £46 10 to £20 15.

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c.

Children under Ten years of Age half 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 medical 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 recommended not to take out more than 2 cwt. of baggage, 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 baggage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever.

Passengers can proceed from London to Southampton (from whence the vessels start) by Railway in three hours.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, AND IONIAN ISLANDS. Measurement goods, 1s. 10 1/2 d. per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18s. 18s.; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Shipper's risk, 15s. 15s. (fodder not included).

SPECIAL.—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 4s.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Vigo: Menendez & Barcea.—Oporto: A. Miller.—Lisbon: J. Vanzeller & Sons.—Cádiz: P. de Zulueta & Co.—GIBRALTAR: W. J. Smith.—MALTA: Hunter & Ross.—ALEXANDRIA: Briggs & 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 Southampton 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 at the

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's 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 Equitably decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASSURUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

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

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

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

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

J. Clarment Whiteman Esq. C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmund Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fern, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res Dircoc

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON. PHYSICIAN—R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair. VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street.

SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

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 INSURANCES.

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

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with columns for age (30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80) and rates. Values range from 1.64 to 1.11.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with columns for age (30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80) and rates. Values range from 1.11 to 1.80.

ALTERNATIVE.

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

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

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

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered 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, throughout England & Wales, established 1772

President—The Earl of ROMNEY. VICE PRESIDENTS. Lord Kenyon Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Rt.Hon.Sir R. Peel, B.L.M.P.

Treasurer—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F. R. S. AUDITOR—John Pepsy, Esq.

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

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 223 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report. B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0 E. L. P. " " " 2 0 0 W. L. " " " 2 0 0 G. L.