WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Ber Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum ;-or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Ber Annum.

New Series No. 108

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS 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

Bombay, August, 1841.

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and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their at ears.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND

of sold and sold by DISPATCH.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelli-

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are Informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will die 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 Marseilfes Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices. Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, perpack Rs. 2
Printing Ditto Ditto , 3
Gentlemen's Ditto Ditto , 14
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most rea souable 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, cor. rected and enlarged with considerable altera-

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF,

16th Regt. N. 1... Rs. 2

Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company.

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and of their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the fers to the assured amongst others, the following ad-

1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for The first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing

2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given

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

4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons

residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.

5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Annuities.

All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with securi-

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO sail in a few days the fine fast sailing Ship "Forth" for passage only apply to Captain Heckford at the Office of Messrs.

AGANOOR, Sons & Co.—2d November, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

WILL SELL

By Public Auction, ON THE 22D INSTANT, THE ELEGANT

Household furniture, PLATE,

CHINA WARE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ., AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW

H(is Family proceeding to England,)

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late MR. FERRAR,) of Drawing. Dining, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, of rich Green Silk Damask Jackwood Couches, Otto man, Dier, Card, and Side Tables, with Marble SLABS CHANDELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GIRAN-DOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie. - Also a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by Messas, Rolfe and Sons, Cornhill, London, LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHO GANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c.

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

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY. All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prizeof50 W	hole Tickets.
1 Dittoof20 Di	tto. Ditto.
1 Ditto of10 Di	tto. Ditto.
1 Ditto 5 Di	tto. Ditto.
2 Ditto. 2 each of 4 Di	tto. Ditto.
5 Ditto. 1 each of 5 Di	tto. Ditto.
10 Ditto. 1 each of 5 Di	tto. Ditto.
20 Ditto. 1 each of 5 Di	tto. Ditto.
200 Ditto. 1 each of25 Di	tto. Ditto.
1408 Ditto. 1 each of	tto. Ditto.
management of the court of the	
1649 217	5 A 7 7 9
(金融) 100 (100) 100 (TO SHIP HE RE'S

CONDITIONS.

* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows:

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have

option of paying the full amount at once. Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

Projectors. NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in for . business. warding their Newspaper.

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 subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having 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 me health nor spirits will permit me. It is poinful to an element of the second of the se 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

I INITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, Lendon.

Earl of Errol

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 571. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l ., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age 25 Without Profits I 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ 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 7 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 ly assigned. that whenever a change of residence or Station o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY, 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane Cornbill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Mojesty THE QUEEN

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

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

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

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 175, Lincoln's lnn fields.

ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :-1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospect tus 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 princi-ples with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom

premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and

others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale

premiums.

14. A dividend of 41. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

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

WILLIAM DANIELLWATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42. Under the Government of the Council of the College. HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KRY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms-viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 151. of which 51. 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

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

devote his whole attention to the other branches of edu-

to his Parent or Guardian. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

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

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as fol-

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

Age 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50

The Eonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 164 per cent on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 311. per cent. on the Premiums paid during

the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term 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 legal Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and

instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta, remred adt ed aprutor

out of the manage for the bear Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this morning aunounced the ar-The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the Vulcan, Patrick, from the Mauritius 12th September; the Blorenge, Banks, from Liverpool 22d June, and the Benares, Gilkinson, fsom Port Adelaide 15th Aug.

The Semaphore of this-morning from Hooghly Point reports that "the Wm. Barras upset on Krookrehatty Lumps, crew saved, and boat gone to render assistance."—Hurkaru, Oct. 21.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Madagascar, Weller, from Portsmouth -- July .- En-

Fresh Movements to Burmah.

We understand the Larkins with a portion of the 14th M. N. I. (part of which regiment, by the bye marched into Calcutta vesterday morning from Mid-napore,) starts on Tuesday morning in tow of the Dwarkanath steamer for Maulmain and Tharawaddie (?)-Ibid.

The Great Survey.

We believe that as soon as the large Revenue Survey Establishments that have been for the last few years employed in the N. W. P. are at liberty, parties of the same will be sent into different Bengal districts to survey them-Midnapore and Orissa, and Chittagong have been surveyed. The Behar survey we observe, has commenced. May the whole operations in the Bengal and Behar prove as satisfactory and as well executed as have those in the N. W. P!—Ibid.

Mauritius News.

The following dated Mauritius, September 5, 1841, is from a passenger on board the *Crusader*, which left Calcutta bound to England:—

'I have only just time to write these few lines, which may perhaps prove acceptable on being put

We left the Pilot on 7th of July, as you know and were upwards of 30 days beating out of the bay. In lat 8. 41 north and 87 33 the ship caught fire. It was discovered at 3 p. m. in the forehold, where all the rum casks were stowed away, and is supposed to have originated in one of the Jacks having thought proper to go down and tap a cask for his own use. We got the fire under, as luck would have it, and therefore had no occasion to take to our boats which had all been got ready.-Tbid.

THE HOLIDAYS.—All Calcutta is out of town. The city is like the city of the silent. There is nothing moving-nois like the city of the silent. There is nothing moving—nothing stirring in the streets—the very crows seem dull, depressed spiritless, as though conscious that they ought to be somewhere else. "Man delights us not, nor woman either," with a sight of the human face divine, peeping out of a chariot, or palki carriage—office jauns and brown berries no longer rattle along the streets, bearing some busy agent to committee, or some industrious clerk to office. The white turbands and the flowing raiment of peripatetic sircars are absent from our high-ways, and the brass badess of bill-collecting means clister we more in the brass badgss of bill-collecting peons glisten no more in the sun light: "All the mighty heart" of the city, as Wordsworth has it, is "lying still"—there is no perceptible pul-sation. Nothing circulates—not even money, not even news. The universal stagnation affects the very press itself. Who can bring us on dits, rumours of appoint ments, petty exposures of petty jobberies, when all the world is out of town? Stay at home and we are solitary—go abroad, and we are solitary. Banks, offices, auction-rooms, the theatre—all, all closed. Judges, councillors, merchants, office-bearers, great and small, have sought the country—this man indulges in a sporting tour to Barasut, that in a trip to the "foreign parts" of Chandernagore, whilst a third, in his love for aquatic recreations, penetrates as far as Sook-saugor, and talks about the Mofussil. Only editors and doctors remain. We, poor things, have no such

Others we see, whom these surround, Smiling they live, and call life pleasure, Tous that cup has been dealt in another meaure.

only we don't know what. It is very pleasant to the holiday-makers, not to us—we don't like being sacrificed to Doorga. •—Hurkaru, Oct. 24th.

Native Ingenuity

A Native in this town, by hereditary profession a black-smith, who was employed for many years in cutting punches for this press, having now little occupation, has adopted the following ingenious mode of obtaining a livelihood. He has manufactured an Iron Press upon the model of one of those in use here, and set up a printing office, at which he has commenced printing for the country at large. Last year he printed a Native Almanack of a superior charanter, which had a remarkable run. . Soon after, he began to engrave on lead, pictures of the gods and goddesses of the Hindoo Pantheon, of which hundreds of thousands were struck off on inferior paper, and obtained a ready sale. Some of them were afterwards adorned by the art of the limner, and being set in frames, sold of course for a higher price. Hawkers were employed in traversing the country with packs of these mythological prints, both on account of our Serampore Printer, and others who soon found it advantageous to imitate his example in Calcutta. Hence there are few villages to be found in a circle of many miles round the country in which the cottages of perhaps the poorest individual is not supplied with the veritable effigy of some one of the popular Gods. The supply, he wever, soon became too great for the demand, and his competitors relinquished the trade, which has since languished, and is now confined to a very limited extent.

But his ingenuity was not exhausted. He determined to

print English books for the numerous youths of the poorer classes, who are now endeavouring to obtain a smattering of our tongue, and for whom, even the low priced elementary works of the Calcutta School Book Society are too high. Of these works, thousands of pirated copies have been printed in Calcutta, and disseminated through the country. But the individual we allude to, finding English type, at second hand, too dear for his purpose, has cut a set of punches for himself, and cast the types, which he employs for this work. They are entirely wanting in that beauty and exquisite accuracy which characterize our English types, but to an inexperienced eye, the difference between them and letters cast in Europe or America, would scarcely be apparent; and to a native, the inferiority would be altogether imperceptible. Thus furnished by his own ingenuity with the whole apparatus of a typographical establishment, he is enabled to produce works at so cheap a rate, as completely to undersell the presses in Calcutta. The Native booksellors in that city, a rising race, though at present of little note, are happy to avail themselves of his labours, and purchase edition after edition of his Cheap Books. As soon as Education in the vernacular language becomes the order of the day, it is by such men and such means that books will be multiplied. Can be a such means that books will be multiplied. So pital will be poured in upon the enterprize; the Natives who are acquainted both with English and Bengalee, will find it to their advantage to cater for the press. to their advantage to cater for the press, and the means of improvement will be placed within the reach of the middling and lower classes of society.—Friend of India Oct. 21.

Reform the Post Office.

THE CONDUCT OF THE MADRAS POST OFFICE .- About a twelve month ago, we received a letter from a native gentle-man at Madras, who had just then established a paper under

ED. B. G. * Nor we to Dussera er Dewallah.

the title of the Madras Native Interpreter, requesting that we would send him this journal in exchange for his own, and we readily agreed to his wish. Some month or two ago, the Editor, without our concurrence, or even any previous com-munication, appointed us his agents to receive subscriptions to his paper from those who had patronised it at this Presidency. To render him a service, we collected all we could obtain and remitted it to him. Within a week after we had made the remittance, we received back, bearing postage, all the copies of the Friend of India, which had been sent to his address for the last seven months, with the word 'refused,' evidently written on the covers at the Madras Post Office.

We pass over the discourtesy of such conduct on the part of the Editor, to note the irregularity with which the Post Office at that Presidency appears chargeable. All these papers were sent as usual, bearing postage. It is impossible that they could have been delivered to the Editor, unless he had paid the postage on each cover as it arrived, and the idea of his having returned them in a lump to the Post Office, is out of the question. He must have refused them in succession for seven months. Why then were they not returned to Serampore on the day, or in the week, or within the month, in which they had been rejected? We should in that case have been enabled to discontinue the dispatch of them at once. But the Madras Post Office appears to have allowed papers on which no postage had been paid, to accumulate for seven months to the number of more than thirty, and then to have returned them to this office at once, to our no small inconvenience. We think that such irregularity could not have oc-curred at this Presidency without bringing down on the functionary in whose department it had happened, a very severe reprimand from the public authorities; and we trust the office at Madras will be instructed to avoid all such irregularity in future.-Ibid.

We were served a similartrick with the East India advocate. When to our surprize we received two month's issues returned to our office and were salled upon to pay the postage of the same.

Ceplon.

Shipping Intelligence ARRIVALS.

OCTCBER 10., Schooner Mohedin Bux, Nicholus from Na-

gapatam 26th Sept. Cargo Rice.

11. Brig Mayamud Phauz, Sinny Tamby, Tindal, from Killecarre 1st Inst. Cargo Rice.

" 13. Brig Providence, Authony, Tindal, from Moo-toopettah 28th Sept. Cargo Rice.
" Boat Wolf, Savery Marican, Tindal from Jaffna

6th Inst. Cargo Sundries.

14. Ship Caroline, John Williams from Port Phillip
N. S. Wales 18th August Cargo Ballast. DEPARTURE.

Oct. 13.. Barque Wellington, J. Casimer Master for Mauritius. Cargo Sundries.

PASSENGER.
Per Brig Providence, H. O'Grady Esq-Colombo Observer

The New Charter.

We understand the gentlemen of the Colombo bar are about to present a Petition to the Governor in Council, praying that they may be allowed a perusal of the New Charter, -We really cannot conceive the motive of Government for keeping this document secret. If we mistake not the present Charter was published by authority for general information previously to its taking effect. Why should not the same easonable course be taken in this instance? Ibid.

Legislative, Council-A wonder-

With much gratification we learn that Mr. Philipsz the Singhalese unofficial member of the Legislative Council has at length been stimulated to a more independent line of con-duct than before distinguished him, and that on a division which took place on the 12th instant he actually voted against Government,—for the first time we believe. We have not heard the particulars, but understand that it was on a grant for a Military supply, and that the parties were equally balanced.--the Governor only deciding the matter by his casting vote. Had all the unofficial members been at their post, we are assured Government would have been defeated and about 2,000 per annum struck off the Military Estimates

weards no right to rent whated parenty -power Public Expenditure

With the fearful excess of Expenditure of 32000l, over the Income of the Colony, it becomes a matter of the most serious moment to ascertain in what manner retrenchment can be effected. Public improvements are not only stopt, but works upon which immense sums have been laid out argoing to decay for want of necessary repairs. Whoever therefore offers any suggestions as to the means of economize ing the colonial revenue, deserves well of the country; and believing as we do that the following letter contains information of this kind we feel compelled to give it insertioneven though it may be unpalatable to some.

It may well be asked whether now that there are only two European Regiments of six companies each (and the opinion gains ground that one would be sufficient) with the Malay Corps, the same Military Departments are necessary, as when the Island was strongly garrisoned. It is a fact-though not generally known—that this Colony bears the enormous burden of £ 95,000 per annum for troops, independent of the Queen's pay, which amounts to about £ 30,000 more in all about £ 125,000 a year military expenses. Many arrangements in the Civil services also that would formerly be winked at by the public, will now raise an outcry as be ing "johs" and will not be tolerated... Hoping therefore that our Correspondent vill fulfill his promise of discussing these maters -- a talk for which he seems eminently qualified -- in such language as ought not to give offence, we shall at all times be happy to hear from him. Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Medusa and the Ariadne, iron War Steamers, left Galle in prosecution of their voyage to China on the 7th instant.—Ceylon Herald

Appointment

LIEUTENANT Leopold Saxe-Coburg Fraser, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, lately arrived by the Achilles, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, until further orders, vice Captain Wilson .-- Ibid.

How did they know it-

On the afternoon of Saturday last a youth of about 11 years of age was found hanged at Mattakolly. A coroner's inquest was held before W. H. Whiting Esq. and the jury returned a verdict of "self murder." -- Ibid.

Chalking the Records-

We understand that the Chief Justice in deciding an ap-peal case, found out a few days ago, that some items of a bond, which was appended to the Court records, had been previously chalked over. His lordship in his anxiety to do all in his power to detect fraud and to punish the offender, observed that at the next sitting of his lordship, he will be happy to hear all the evidence that may in any way throw light on the subject. The court officers will we believe, be among those that will be summoned.

The practice of filing in courts, documents as written evi-The practice of filing in courts, documents as written evidence is bad—and is fraught with a great many evils. It is owing to this practice that the Chief Justice is in It is stance obliged to go into evidence. The Chief Justice observed that 'ere six months another code of laws will be out, and that, very probably, the present practice as regards this particular will also be altered. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Perhaps the new Charter will beg in to act at the same time....Ibid.

The Investigator.

We have perused the sixth number of the Investigator and are prticularly glad to perceive the geat improvement which the work manifests. We have reasons both to admire and condemn the several articles, coptained in the number now under consideration, and as public Journalists it become our duty to express oursentiments on the ments and demerits of the periodicals which emanate from the Ceylon Press, we trust our opinion of the Investigator will not be considered uncalled for. To render praise where praise is due, and to appreciate the beauties of such works none

will be more ready and delighted than we are.

The first article that falls under our notice is that in which the "State and prospects of Ceylon" are discussed. It is evidently the production of a master hand, and in point of style and argumentation is far above mediocrity. We must however remark that the author in many respects digresses from the immediate subject of his investigation, and in his auxiety to give expression to all his rich thoughts he seems to be apparently led to topics which have no immediate connection which the main question. The Editor mediate connection which the main question. The Editor of the Investigator is we presume not fully aware of the capacities of the generality of his readers, or he could have hardly believed that his style was adapted to the comprehension of the majority of them. We shall however, watch with great concern, the continuation of this subject.

The next article on "Musquitoes, &c." is highly intersting when taken in connection with the subjoined extract -Illustration of scriptures, is decidedly the composition of a different hand to that of the preceding articles, and the quotations therein made to elucidate the various portions of scripture are very amusing. The poetry headed the "Bechuana boy" has peculiar merits, and is a well selected piece for the periodical. We pass over the rest of the articles without remarks, and come to that which treats of Judicial Oaths. We must confess that not having read the Friend, we labour under some difficulty in passing a decided opinion upon the subject, but we are inclined to think that the Legislature of Ceylon could not have adopted a better mode in lieu of the oaths administered to sons not Christians, than the ordinance they have just passed. We are, however, left in ignorance as to whether Jurers and Assessors (not Christians,) will also have to make a solemn declaration as the witnesses. Or be called upon to swear upon the Banabook.

The Ordinance does not say a word about it, nor does it appear to us why the Government should make a difference in the case of Jurors. They are, or the greater part of the Kandians are not Christians, and would they be required to swear upon that which it is considered inexpedient and injudicious that the witnesses should? We pause for a reply. -- Ibid. a is award hear

Discussion of the Estimates.

In our columns of this day will be found an abstract of the debates of the Legislative Council on the subject of the Estimates for 1842. The discussions were more interesting than usual and only concluded at the late hour of

six in the evening.

We cannot but assume it as a matter of regret, that while the whole of the official members were present no fewer than three of the un-official members were absent, and amongst these, we regret to say, was one who receives his salary for his services—At any other time his absence would have been of comparatively little importance, but at the present time when it is contemplated to increase the taxation of the country and it has become a matter of strict necessity that the deplorable state of the finances of the Colony should be looked into, and some measure devised for either retrenchment or some taxation, we cannot but assume it a matter of deep regret that circumstances should have compelled the absence of this gentleman—We doubt not he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the matter, for with his known patriotism we are sure he would not be away from his post, and therefore we shall say no more on the subject. One of the members we regret to say was also absent from sickness, and the Burgher member for reasons best known to himself. What these reasons were we do not know, but we trust the Burgher community will let their representative feel that they do not altogether approve of this apathy as regards their

We have several times attended the Council room ourelves, but we are sorry to say that during the late Sessions e did not hear the voice of the late Puisne Judge, or of the hon'ble the Singhalese member. To what cause to attribute their silence we do not now, but we hope it is not indifference to the public welfare. On the part of the ex-Judge it certainly cannot be want of ability, for we know his talents are of a high order when he chooses to exert them. Would we could say as much for the Singhalese nember who, we are given to understand, has never opened his mouth since he entered the Council, except at tiffin time, and who has never gives a single vote except with government. We should be happy indeed to think that our remarks may possibly have some effect in awakening him out of his lethargy and inducing him to take the welfare of his fellow countrymen a little more to heart .-- Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVALS.

8 .- Barque Wellington, J. Casimier master from Bombay 22nd September, Cargo sundries. Passenger Mr. G. Marcus.

10.—Schooner Moheden Bux, Nicolum, tindal, from Adrampatam 28th September. Cargo

事情的知道

do.-Barque Arab, J. Dalgarno master from Liverpool 16th June. July 8... Spoke the Bequion, Budd, master, Lat, 20° 11 Long. 23° 8 W. bound to China. do. 9. do. the Ship Oriental Lat, 17° 44 N.

Long. 79° 46. E. bound to London.

OCTOBER 10. Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham master for Tutucoreen. Passenger Mr. Wise .-- Observer Oct. Ilyana dalita

Death of the Ceylon Twins. This wonderful freak of nature ceased to exist on Wed-

nesday last --- one living for six hours after the death of the other. The body was disemboweled, and put in a tin case of arrack, in order to be taken to Galle, where it is said to have been engaged by a medical gentleman for 15t.—Ibid.

The Legislative Council.

Understanding that the Supply of Ordinance for 1842 was to come before the Legislative Council on Friday, and that the Petition which we were instrumental in being adopted was to be presented by Mr. Armitage, we attended in person, but had the mortification to discover that we could not hear the proceedings, so that after waiting for about an hour, we left the chamber as wise as we entered. Nor---we can assure our readers---were we singular in this respect, for neither of two friends who were beside us were more fortunate than ourselves. We were glad to see that our Contemporary's Reporter as well as himself was present, and as the former was as favourably situated in one of the side arches near the, table we hope for a good account of what took place. To the auditors generally, however, the members were quite inaudible, as no one could catch more than the subject on which they were speaking. The fact is that what was formerly a pretty good room for hearing, has been completely spoiled by the alterations lately made. There are vacant arches at both sides, and a large one at the end. immediately behind the President's chair; and as the members mediately behind the President's chair; and as the members when speaking all look in that direction they are inaudible to those upon the seats in the lower half of the room. So destructive of sound is the plan of the chamber that some of the members to whom his back is turned have assured us frequently do not hear the Clerk of the council when reading over the ordinances. The appearance is certainly

very good, but the construction does not yield much credi to the acostic knowledge of the architect, for though he has built what would be a very good ball room, he has given the Colony a very bad Council chamber. We would therefor suggest that the arches have doors placed in them, and the the one behind the President's chair be in some way permy nently filled.

But though we could not hear, we could see and were v sorry to observe what must appear until satisfactorily plained, a very great dereliction of duty on the part of some of the unofficial members. Here was the most important ordinance---as regards the great mass of the community. --that had to be brought before this session, namely that voting the Estimates, and not only so but even new taxation spoken of, and yet there were only three present out of the six unofficial members of the Council, and of the two that are paid, only one. The three present (it is but justice to name them) were Mr. Armitage Mr. Crabb and Mr. Philipsz. Modliar.—Mr. Wilson is said to be slightly indisposed at Kandy; but we hope imperative bu-siness called him away at such a time. But where was Mr. Hillegrand? Mr. Casie Chitty has gone to Chilaw, but it would have been much more to the good of the Island if he had remained at home during all the former part of the session, and been only present now at its close, when the public purse strings are being untied by those who will have the spending of the money. We the more regret Mr. Casie Chitty's absence, as we believe he is the only native member who has voted against Government during the late or present administration. This suggests a rather delicate subject, which it would, however, be a dereliction of duty in us to shrink from when the public good demands the expression of our opinion. In what way then, we would enquire, do the unofficial members of the Legislative Council perform their duties? To begin with Mr. Armitage, it may be said that he is always on his legs, and never silent when ever an opportunity offers of advocating the interests of the community. He heads the tle opposition that exists, but his is no factious opsition, and he is accordingly listened to with much attention The rules of the Council restrict debate considerably, but Mr. Armitage has the tact to make an opportunity when he wants to remark on any subject under consideration. His knowledge of business and of the world generally, is extensive, so that he is never at a loss on any subject under debate, which he occasionally enlivens, by humourous observations, and though not very fluent in address, he couches his ideas briefly, in clear and intelligible language. All together we consider Mr. Armitage a most valuable mem-

Mr. Crabb is rather young and therefore diffident, but is assiduous in his attendance, acts very independently, and generally takes the liberal or popular sides of the question. Mr. Willson is also young---we mean of course for a public assembly, but whether for or against Government, he appears to sembly, but whether for or against Government, he appears to vote upon his own opinion. When long accustomed to the wide field of operation as a legislator, where the general welfare must be paramount to all private interests, we doubt not he also will be a useful member.

Would that we had only to regret Mr. Hillebrand's ab-

sence on the Estimate debate; but we have also to com-plain of the manner in which he seems to perform his duty. We should not be inclined to find fault with him for the mere circumstance that during the entire session he has not voted once against Government, if he had only given his reasons for so doing; but he takes no part in debate; no body knows what his opinions are on any subject untill a division takes place, when his vote is in support of Government. We are at a loss to account for this, because Mr. Hillebrand is an old and eminent legal practioner, accustomed to public speaking, and having sat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, he needs not to be informed by us what his duty is as a Legislative Councillor. He may however, believe us that his countrymen view his conduct with much anxiety, and expect that on all questions in which the public interest are at stake he should at least let them know his opinions (as he did some years ago on the Small Pox compulsory ordinance) especially when on debated topics he sides with the Executive.

Mr. Philiz the Singhalese Member, is quite superannuated, and whatever intelligence he might have possessed in his younger days, is now incapable of taking part in the proceedings. He never expressed himself once, we believe, during the six years he has had a seat in the Council, and we are assured he does not even now compenhend what is taking place, if a question becomes at all intricate, be it debate or amendment. Another evil is that when a vote is taken he is always set down as an aye, because he does not say no-but the fact is he never says either. He is doubtless a very respectable old gentleman, and ought to be allowed to member of this community selected in his place.

The Tamil Member-Casin Chitty-we have already said, speaks and votes which the independence that might be expected from a person of suith a cultivated mind : but -as before stated -- we regret his absence at this juncture.

Amongst the official Members there is more independence than might be expected --- we mean, those who are not in the Executive, those who are, of course, come down ready primed and loaded from Queen's House.

In conclusion we have one observation to make upon His Excellency the President of the Legislative Council. It is contrary to the distinct rules of the Council to address any member by name, and yet he generally does do. This o course is mere thoughtlessness, but as the President is the person to call the other members to order in case it should be necessary, he ought to be most particular that he does not himself infringe.--Ibid.

The Post-Office again.

The following correspondence is published for generals information. It is astonishing after the recent lesson, that illegal demands of this nature should be made. Some, we Long, 24 48 W. bound to New Zealand with Passengers, all well.

September 27...-Barque Bluch, Lat, 12 30 S.

Post Master General.

Colombo, 8th Oct. 1841. SIR .-- A Post Office peon who has delivered several English newspapers to my address, brought by the Overland Mail demands four pence halfpenny for each.—If this be done with your sanction, I beg to be informed by what authority the demand is made.

I have the honor, &c. C. ELLIOT

C. Elliot, Esq. General Post Office,

SIR, ... In reply to your Letter of yesterday, I have to inform you that newspapers coming by the Overland Mail have 41d levied on them as Indian postage, and that I am authorized by Government to make that charge. You are, without doubt, as well aware of this as I am myself, as you have been in the habit of paying the same postage on your Overland papers monthly for some years past. I have the honor to be,

Your most obdt. Servant, G. LEE. P. M. G.

G. LEE, Esq.

Colombo, 9th Oct. 1841.

Str, ... I most frankly admit that I always understood the 41d levied on Newspapers was "India postage," and that I have long paid it, under the supposition that an illegal impost would not be levied by the Ceylon Post Office, just in the same way as I would have paid 4s. 6d. upon every letter if I had not discovered that it could not be exacted, in

time to prevent the demand being made.

As I do not recognise the " authority of Government," by

Government of Maharashtra

Military Arribals and Departures

Lt. Rauclaud 16th Regt. N. I. from Sinde. Captain Watkin 15th do from Deesa. Waiden Artillery fron Belgaum. Cornet C. A. Hardy 1st Cavalry from Poona. Major H. Corselles 18th N. I. fro n Poona. Lieut. Hibbert Engineers from Dharwar. Lieut. W. E. Evans 1st B. E. Regt. from Deesa. DEPARTURES.

Lt. A. Rait 16th Regt: to England. Assist Surgeon A. Durham 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. to Eng-

Captain C. Johnson 3rd Regt. N. 1. do. Major H. Corselles 18th do. to Baroda. Captain Curtis 1st Lansars Lt. H. B. Pullen Artillery to Ahmedabad. Assist Surgeon G. Allender 2nd Queens Royal to Deesa. Captain A. H. Mathews 15th Regt. N. I. to Tannah. Ensign Kaue, do. R. Laurie do.

DATES OF THE LAT	EST INTELLIGENCE.
	CHINA Aug. 24
AGRA Oct. 20	DELHI Oct. 20
	FRANCE Sept. 8
AUSTRALIA.	HERAT Oct. 3
Adelaide July 5	LAHORE Sept. 30
Sydney Aug. 25	LONDON Sept. 9
Port Phillip Augt. 5	MADRAS Oct. 23
BURMAH.	MANILLA July 16
Moulmein, Sept. 29	MAURITIUS Sept. 27
Rangoon 27	NEPAUL Oct. 22
GABOOL Oct. 4	PENANG Aug. 16
CAIRO Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH Sept. 29
CALCUTTA Oct. 21	QUETTA Oct. 12
CANDAHAB Oct. 5	SCINDE ,, 20
CRYLON Oct. 20	SINGAPORE Sept. 23

To Correspondents.

THE Communication of Void must stand over for a few s: the same must be said of other favors received.



" Measures, not Men."

GAZBTTB

Wednesday, November 3, 1841.

We have to announce the following Shipping arrivals yesterday .- Schooner Wild Irish Girl from China 24th August, touched at Anjer; Barque Chusan from Calcutta 24th Sept. Ship Shaw in Shaw from Calcutta 1st August, Barque Ceylon from Newcastle 19 June, French Barque George Cuvier from Bordeaux, 30th May, Ship Faize Reany from Calcutta 2nd October, Ship Helen Stewart from Liverpool 13th July.

WE beg to inform our readers that the term commences this day in the Supreme Court of Bombay.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 22nd. The overland mail arrived there on the afternoon of the 21st, shortly after the despatch of the express. This circumstance must be deeply regretted, can't help it. as our Calcutta friends had not an opportunity even of acknowledging the receipt of their Europe

THE French press has not forgotten past conflicts and old animosity, and now and then the Paris journals give vent to their disrelish to England and the English. The fishing trade has long been a source of ill feeling, and many broils have in consequence ensued, this however is trifling, compared with the envy of the French, whose success in the smuggling trade falls far short of the English adventures, and therefore the French papers declare the object of our cruizers near the coast of France is to support the illegal traffic under protection of the British Flag ! Our Paris contemporary of the National declares as a fact that British smuggling was the scourge of the Peninsula ; the National then alludes to some occurrences which took place in the bay of Algeirs, and revels in the poast that the firm Spanish Carabineers after much bloodshed worsted the British seamen and made them "knuckle under as Jonathan has it: "Why should we be astonished, exclaims the National, when did Great Britain in Britain. Such an occasion of thankfulness to the pooract otherwise? She said at a former period and repeats it every day, "Perish the universe sooner than a British cargo." Her conduct, whether as an enemy or a friend, is ever in conformity with that savage cry. The right of nations exists only for her advantage; she forms the catechism and a code of it for her own profit. The laws which bind other nations in relations with her do not bind her in respect of other nations. Progress, civilization, justice, and fraternity are hollow and sonorous phrases, which are used by her to captivate other nations, as a fowler makes use of bait to attract birds to his net. bood of his lordship's demesne for forty-eight years. No owe assistance and protection to each other; but a lord or his predecessor; nor was there the slightest proof. he had persecuted with a recklessness which has stamped The world, for her, is not a family of brothers, which rent had ever been paid to, or demanded by, the noble

mere outlet for her manufactures. It must be con-No consideration can induce her to deviate from the legislator of the right of universal war, was by right a native of Great Britain. He has only reduced to a system the theory which she practised before his time. and she practises it still with a tenacity without ex-

This is a pretty impudent and undeserving it may appear in the eyes of our Paris contemporaries. The flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze has through bad advisers of the crown occasionally stained its honour, but, has never persevered in such an injurious course either habitually or for any length of time, to bring down the censure or deserve the reflections cast upon it by the National, whilst on the contrary it would neither be difficult nor unjust to set forth in how many instances, and for whole reigns the flag of " a great nation" self styled " Young France has protected smug. gling and worse adventures by lending the protection of its flag to such as embarked in the speculation. How common is it even now for smuggling to be carried on to a great extent by officials of the French government, and to send a large case of gloves which they know will be, seized, but having previously instructed the'r agent, he repairs to the place for the sale of contraband goods, and when the case is opened, the gloves turn out to be right hand gloves, and are in consequence knocked down at a low figure; whilst at another and distant Port a case of left hand gloves is disposed of in a similar way, and purchased by an agent of the same party, who, with all neatness and promptitude, takes each glove to his fellow" and "mate to mate."

LOCAL.

During the night of Monday and Tuesday morning the rain fell in torrents accompanied by thunder and lightning. This unusual visitation was any thing but pleasant to the occupiers of the tents and thatched Bungalows upon the Esplanade, the water in some of the tents ancle deep, was more cool than agreeable. The remainder of the paddy crop in the neighbourhood of the presidency has been destroyed by the violence of the rain.

THE Hamauls at this Presidency are too much given to freaks, and prove too clearly the inefficiency of local regulations, and the magistrates, who,

Clothed in a little brief authority, cannot descend to such trifling matters as public con-

The authorities have determined that Hamauls shall wear plates or Badges having numbers marked on them, but the Hamauls and "Hackery bobs" as much dislike having badges of office as their brethren the London Jarvies grumbled at the plate of " wittals" Mr. D. W. Harvey set before them. -They will quarrel with their curry and rice, and we

'Tis a pity some casualty does not happen to one of their worships, such as their buggies breaking down, or some other such public blessing, and their bruised corporations constrained them to cry lustily but in vain, for Palankeens to convey their sacred bodies home. Their sympathies no doubt would prompt them to use "that terror to evil doers"-The law-and after confining the malcontents upon short allowances for a fortnight, we might have the pleasure of using Hamauls heels to enable us to pay our respects, and congratulate their tender worships. on narrow escapes.

European Intelligence.

British Law.-Lord Grantley. There are moments in the existence of the poorest subject of this land of freedom, when, rising above the ordinary evils of his lot, he forgets his toils and his privations. Instead of regarding himself as delivered over by Providence to the proud man's contumely and to the rich man's caprice or cruelty, without the power of resistance or the right of redress, gives his discontent to the winds, and, standing erect in the dignity of humanity, he returns hearty thanks to the great and good Being who fixes the bounds of our habitation, and assigns us our place and lot below, that he was born and dwells er classes of society in this country, and of proud and hallowed triumph to all who deserve to possess the privilege, has been afforded by the result of a trial which has within the present week been decided at the Surrey Assizes, held at Croydon. (See Messenger of August 21.) The facts were these : At the summer assizes of last year, for the county of Surrey, an action was brought by a very poor cottager, named Punter, for a trespass committed by Lord Grantley, under circumstances of singular oppression and cruelty. Punter, and his father before him, had been in uninterrupted and unquestioned possession of a cottage in the immediate neighbour-

that his lordship had a better claim to interfere with Pan. his disposition and character with enduring infamy... they fessed, that this rule of conduct once admitted, Great | ter in his cottage than he had with any neighbour, his found a second verdiet for the plaintiff, but with increased Britain is logically consistent in her execution of it. | equal in rank, in the quiet possession of his mansion, damages, £273. One of the jurymen, explaining the reason The cottage, with its plot of garden ground, was origing that their verdict was for a higher sum than that given line she has marked out. One feels that Hobbes, the | nally, in all probability, one of those fragile structures by the former jury, said ... " the poor man had been kept which the superior humanity of the landlords of a former out of the meney for twelve months -- four per cent. was age frequently allowed the poor to erect upon the waste. little enough in the way of interest." The counsel for The original owner, and subsequently his heir to the frail the noble defendant were Messrs. Thesiger and Platt. inheritance, gradually improved its external appearance. It is only necessary to name them, in order to show and internal arrangements. In these laudable exertions that name there, in order to show that whatever the most the family were aided by the late Lord Grantley who persuasive eloquence; combined with the most profound appears to have been a kindhearted man, and in the habit knowledge of the law applicable to the case to be deconsure we think, however mild and unassuming of looking in on this family in his perambulations about cided, could be of service to his cause, were enlisted in the neighbourhood; and on more than one occasion his it. The matchless generosity of the client was lordship kindly paid for certain of the improvements __ apparent the suns with which their briefs were endersed-not as landlord, to the character of which he asserted no a rather curious appendage to the pompons array of titles title, but as an expression of kindly feeling toward his by which be was designated on the record. Five Gnineas, humble neighbour. The cottage of the peasant, Punter, we are assured, was the fee given to these eminent counwas an eye sore to the present lord. Whether the build sel with their heavy briefs in this cause, which occupied ing was regarded as not sufficiently ornamental, or the the court nearly two days. To compliment a member of family to which it furnished a shelter and a home were the bar on his integrity and seal in advocating the cause deemed unfit " to come between the wind and his nobility," we have no means of determining. In the former case, the remedy was easy to a person of his lordship's wealth-the cottage might have been rendered whatever his lordship's taste desired; and the owner would, doubt proof that the zeal of our bar is kindled at a higher and deless, have been grateful for the interference which improv- purer source than sorded love of lucre. (GLOBE.) ed the value of the cottage, while it rendered it more picturesque in the eye of the titled possessor of Wornersh Hall. Lord Grantley took, as he thought, a more effec. tual mode of getting rid of the obnoxious cottage and its tenants. Founding his right to remove the tenement on the generous assistance rendered by his predecessor to the peasant in paying for a few alterations and repairs, and assuming that these repairs and improvements by his order were presumptive proofs of ownership, and would be sufficient to establish a title to the property, Lord Grantley proceeded first to justruct his agent to cut down a tree in the poor man's garden, in order to raise the question of title, should the cottager be courageous enough to contest his lordship's right to commit such an act, before a bench of magistrates, or in a superior court. Punter submitted to this impudent outrage. He neither resented it by any retaliatory act upon any of the numerous trees upon his lordship's property around him. nor did he evince any everweening love of litigation by seeking out an attorney willing to vindicate a peasant's right against a peer's oppression. Had the case been reversed, and had the peasant cut down a shrub in the garden of the Peer, there is no reason to suppose that any feeling of commiseration would have induced the Peer to have forborne to prosecute the peasent, as the notice-board placed around the grounds of his lordship's estate express it, "with the utmost rigour of the law." Lord Grantley preceded next to make a formal demand of rent-a demand which was met by Punter with a direct refusal, accompanied by a declaration that " he was not a tenant of Lord Grantley _that his father had never been a tenanr-and that no such demand had ever been made before and that no rent, in any form, had ever been paid.' It is probable that this poor man would have complied with the demand for rent, rather than have braved the consequences of an encounter with so powerful an antagonist. With the almost instinctive dread of legal proceedings which characterizes the poor when oppressed by the ricb, Punter having asserted that Lord Grantley had no right to rent, nex, pleaded poverty-poverty so pinching, that he had not the means of payment, even if his lordship possessed the right to enforce his demand. Lord Grantley proceeded in the work of persecution, with an evi dent design to hunt down his prey. One of Lord Grant lay's tenants, named Sparkes, employed Punter as a day labourer, and had done so for ten years. The term of the service may be taken as proof of his honesty and industry in it. Yet the noble lord stooped to interfere between this poor man and his master. Punter was turned adrift by his obsequeous master, the servile instrument of his landlord's will. Considering the statute for facilitating he recovery of the possession of small tenements, after the termination of the tenancy, would promote his views Lord Grantley applied to a bench of magistrates in his own immediate neighbourhood, and associated with him in the commission of the pcace, who evidently were by no means indisposed to stretch the law in favour of their lordly associate. Upon a verd special view of the question, whether thorough ignorance of the law or a too facile courtesy to their suitor, they complied with the application, and a warrant empowering Lord Grantley to eject a this poor family forthwith from their humble dwelling, which had been in their possession for nearly half a century. The authority once obtained, the fiat was pronounced. At a late hour of the night, the entire house hold---hushand, wife, and children, were thrust forth house less, upon the wild waste. Their humble furniture was scattered abroad; their garden was dug up; and their " sacred home"---for such we have been accustomed to regard in this country alike the palace and the cottage---was unroofed. dismantled, and finally destroyed. And all this by authority of a bench of justices --- in a case of disputed title --- without any inquiry as to the validity of the claimant's demand, or into the grounds of the holder's possession! The poor heart-broken man became the object of commisseration from ersons who knew his rights, and ventured to assert them. The cause was brought in formed pauperis before a court of no looking-glass." justice, and was amply supported by evidence. Notwithstanding an evident attempt on the part of the judge (Lord Abinger) to induce the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, owing to some teenical informality, the jury obeyed on em even in them are things. As for reading, it is well enough for them the dictates of their hearts, guided by the sound principles that has nothing to do, and writing is plaguy apt bring a man to states mages. A new trial was granted by the Court, on the it mistaken for his n. Cyphering is the thing-if a man knows how to of justice, and found a verdict for the plaintiff with £250 daground of the informality, and on the plea that the damages were excessive. The cause came on for trial during the present week. The facts were proved. The jury (a special The American negroes are remarkable for the pertinacity inth which one, on the application of the noble defendant) showed their sense of the cruelty and oppression exercised by a ultimate funeral courtesies, the spirit of imitation is preserved. An apita

of his client, is not merely superfluous---it is impertinent and invidious. Mr. Sergeant Shea's brief was endorsed, " In forma pauperia;" and his exertions, at once meet energetic, impressive, and effective furnished another

The Announcement. " Positively the last appearance on any stage."

Little Lord John came shivering in, For the House look'd cold and squally, And the muster of Whigs was most Whiggishly For each thought of the loss of his place, and the tin. And was studying at home a new part to begin, So none came to his aid but Macaulay.

Macaulay look'd sprightly, he'd taken a glass Ere he came to the field of disaster-And he chatted and smil'd till Cam Hobhouse, poor as With hat slouch'd and arms folded came sighing Every hope of a Whig is more brittle than glass, And so "Johnny must get a new master."

The big drops roll'd down the pale cheeks of John Cam. As he thought of his salary wasted---Mac sooth'd his distress, while he thought it was sha But he grew so hysteric; suspicion of flat Was out of the question-and, so with a d.n., Gave him up to be roasted and basted!

Lord John, who has recently done a rash thing, And taken a wife --- to provide for, Was thoughtful and pale, for the innermost sprin Of Whig feeling was touched---self interest's the thing And the only thing Whigs, can decide for.

The little Lord rose ... on his lordship's last legs, And said he'd resign'd " loaves and fishes" For his friends, one by one, had all dropp'd from their pegs Since Whiggism produc'd nothing more than mare's eggs, Amongst which he had led them - though somehow, I lega They had manag'd to fill all their dishes.

The little Lord thank'd, with ineffable gra The House for past aid to " the shabbies; And declar'd as he'd struggl d in vain to keep place For office, in future, he'd give up the chace, Let politics drop, and to keep up his race---He'd stick now to his wife and the babbies.

Freedom. BY SIMON DACH.

Love, thou didst possess me once. And didst steal my trusting heart, Prudence, caution, all gave way, Lulled by thy too cunning art, Good night, Cupid, and good b'ye, Free and full of joy am I.

Rescued from thy heavy yoke, How my present lot I bless Love, I have at length escaped From thy luscious bitterness.

Cast thy longing eyes around If thou canst new victims sea, Fools, who, when thy bow is bent, Blindly trust their hearts to thee. Good night, &co

Fairest, whom my fond heart chose How I worshiped thee, till Time Did thy perfidy disclose ! Good night, &c

Never more shall thy earess, Falsely tempting, fetter me, Far from Pleasure's luring net, Wiser than I was, I flee. Good night, &cc.

And ye eyes, ye dazzling suns, Ye that once enchained my soul, 1, a novice in deceit, I have 'seaped your bright

Where my fancy leads, I rove : Virtue's soothing balm will heal Ev'ry wound ofinjured love. Good night, &c.

YANKEE GALLANTRY

A" notion seller "was offering Yankee clocks, finely varnished and oured, and with a looking-glass in front, to a certain lady not remarks ble for personal beauty. " Why, it's beautiful," said the vender. "Beautiful, indeed! a look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady. " Then marm," replied Jonathan, " I guess you'd better buy one that ban't go

ARITHMETICAL MANYA

As for Latin and Greek, we don't valy it a cent ; we teach it and so we do painting and music, because the English de, and we like to go a head prison, particularly if he writes his name so like another man as to have

they mimic the dress, actions, and manners of the whites. Even in their peer of the realm against the peasant, whom en a negro baby at Savannah, commences "sweet blighted lily !"

* Born 1605, at Memel. Died 1859;

Tody- Votato THE WEIGHT OF LIGHT has continue An old lady remarkable for her confused ideas of the meaning of words, thus described a clear summer evening:—"It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made everything as light as a conk!"

int their vertical was t. SEUSE MACHE their that given

A gentleman finding his servant intoxicated, said, "What, drunk, again Sam? I scolded you for being drunk last night, and here you are drunk again." "No massa; same drunk, massa; same drunk," replied Sambo. of beauton ad T " HIC JACET. and all and

One day, when Dr. Channing was paying the foll on a tumpike road in America, he perceived a notice of "whiskey, rum, toboace, &c.," on a board which bore a strong resemblance to a grave stone. "I am glad to see," said the Doctor to the girl who received the toll, "that you have been burying those things." "And if we had," said the girl, "I done doubt but that you would have gone shief mourner!

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Pau treifs od 1. Register.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30TH 1841.

I ... I D. WEST & SPOURSON? COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Since our last issue there have been some large purchases of Gotton for the China Market, and prices are a shade higher, but we do not think it necessary to alter our quota-

716 to 716 Rs. per chest, has been steady during the month at 725, and the Stock being now under 3000 chests and purchases in progress, the price is not likely to recede till the arrival of the now crop, for which contracts have been made at Rs. 740, deliverable in February.

Exported from the 22nd May 1840, to the 26 Instant. 23,232

We noticed in our issue of the 23rd Instant, the Sale of 578 Chests of inferior Opium by Govt. at the speculative price of Rupees 618. The Sir H. Compton, sailed yesterday with 1270 Chests. On the 16th lustant Patna had risen to 790 and Benares to 770 in Calcutta.

INDIGO.—As yet this Article is not of much importance in our Market, but as it is on the increase, and some purchases have been made during the mouth, we think it may be useful to call attention to the fact that the present crop in the Bengal provinces is expected to be the largest ever known, say 150,000 Maunds, and if this turns out to be the case prices will fall perhaps one third or one fourth as in 1839.

PEPPER MALABAR. -was dull of sale in England by the last accounts, which will keep the price down here when it arrives in quantity.-Buttacolla, or heavy pepper, was in demand and

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE. No news have been received from China since our number of the 1st Instant, to which we beg to refer.—Shipments com-

time to be made to Macao of Cotton &c.

Silk.—Was in demand in the early part of the month at fair rates, but is now dull of sale in consequence of expected imports and contracts having been made at low rates for arrival. Some Bengal has been sold at rather low prices, but the recent rise of 10 per Cent in the value of this article in Calcutta will have a beneficial effect on the market here.

MACE AND NUTMEGS .- Have fallen in price in consequence of several fresh importations from the Straits. EUROPE GOODS.

Corron Piece Goods,-Extensive sales have been made dur ing the month, but generally at low prices. The demand has been principally for bleached Long Cloths & Shirtings of middling qualities, Jacconets and Madapollams, and some improvement has taken place in the price of Muslins. The Stock of Turkey red Goodsis large and prices are one or two Rupees lower than last year at this season. Few dealers from the countries on the Iudus have yet arrived, which has had an unfavourable effect on the Market for these Goods. Zebras and Woollens. We select a few examples of sales furnished to

Bandannas...... 2400 Dozen.....per dozen 1 3 0 Fancy Red and Yellow)

	THE RESIDENCE OF MANY AND SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	-0.8		۰
	Plain Turkey Red Cloths 350 Piecesper piece	10	12	
		8	8	2
	Turkey Red Cloty 4. 759 , ,	12	12	1
	Zebras	2	I	-
	Striped Chintz 100 ,, 28 yds. by 23 Inch.,	5	6	1
	Grey Madapollams 2000 24 vds	2	14	١
		2	1	1
COM	White. Ditto 400 , 24 yds, by 30 Inch ,	2	14	3
	" 400 " 24 yds. by 32 Inch "	3	8	1
	Grey Longcloths 600 ,, 40 yds.by 40 Inch ,,	5	19	1
	Bleached 309 , 40 vds	9	0	1
	, 900°, durate rate, and	7	14	3
	" Shirtings 200 " 25 yds "	6	8	ä
	Grey Domestics 900 "	5	12	j
	Dhoties 800 ,	2	13	j
	Bleached Jacconets 1000	4	1	į
	Bleached Jacconets 1000 ,	3	10	Ì
	(Common)1000	2	11	g
	". (Common)1000 "". Mulls3000 ", 10 yds. by 36 Inch. "	1	11	3
	"····	3	11	j
ı	COTTON YARN Mule Twist No. 20 61 Annas per pour	nd.	-	
- 8			12/2	

WATER Twist.—20 Bales No. 20. 7. Annas per pound. 50 ,, 29 22 74 ,, ,, ,,

50 ,, 24 @ 7½ ,, ,, ,, Woollens .- Continue dull. Canvas.—The market is overstocked. Sales have been made at Rs. 16. @ 17, 8, to some extent.

BEER.-Scarce in first hands. Spirits.—Brandy Rs. 1. 8. to 1. 10. per old gallon duty

paid.
Bottles.—Liverpool Bottles, quarts 12 Annas, pints 1 Rupee

SAEFBON __ 200 fbs. have been sold at Rs. 18. 19 fb METALS.—As noticed in our last the tendency of English Bar

Iron is downwards, a considerable sale has been made during the week at. 26½ Rs. and another still larger is said to have taken place at Rs. 26 per Candy.

We beg to correct an error of the press which occurred in our last, in which Rs. 45½ was stated as the price of Swedish Iron, per Surat Candy instead of 54½, the then Market rate.

Sales at somewhat lower rates, say 53 to 531 have since been NAIL ROD IRON .- 50 Tons have been sold this week at Rs.

STEEL.-Rs. 12. 15 per cwt. for Faggots.

COPPER. -- Is on the advance.
SHEATHING. -- Has been sold @ 62 Rs. per cwt.

LEAD .-- At 114 per ewt. SPELTER .-- Rs. 164 @ 17 per cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The principal feature is a rise in the rate of Bills on England from 1s. | 11\frac{3}{4}d. (a) 2s. and 2s. | 0\frac{1}{4}d. since last mail; and the receipt of intelligence by the Steamer that the Company had raised their rates one penny. The same having been received to some extent by this Government from the other Presidencies, no sales have taken place by them of Bills on Bengal, but they of the Court of Directors are plentiful in the marbut those of the Court of Directors are plentiful in the mar-

On Calcutta at 30 days 981. ;, Madras ,, 100½ FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT To LONDON .- The " Reliance" of 1500 Tons Burthen being taken off the berth, freights are from £ 3 5 @ £ 3. 10 10

To CHINA.—Rs. 16 & Candy for Cotton to Macao. OPIUM .-- Per Clippers, Dllrs. 6 & Chest.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the in-Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.

Secy. to Govt

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Dessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maelean & C		. 23d June.
*Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	1st Aug
*Childe Harold	Foster & Co		23d July
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	Dirom Carter & Co		26th Aug.
*Bombay	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		18th June.
		do.	della mine.
Reaper	Remington & co	do.	112th Aug.
*Anonyma	been been seen	do.	3d Sept.
*Token.,	Eglinton, Maclean &	Co. do.	20th Sept.
Edinburgh	Eorster & co		8th Sept.
Francis Spaight.	Dirom Carter & Co	20 March 1 & 2000 Notice (1573.)	In Sept.
Lord Eldon	Throm Carter & Con-	and the second	loth June
*Ceylon		Liverpool	
Devonport	Frith & co		14th Aug
Mertoun	COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	do.	19th June.
William Pirrie	THE SECOND STATE OF THE SE	265 C 48 1 C 5 N 1255 125 1	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart	Macvicai, Burn & co.		15th July
Caledonia	Dirom, Carter & co		25th Aug.
Princess Charlott	e W. Nicol & Co		4th Aug.
Queen Victoria .	Pollexfen, Milne & co.		10th Aug.
Montague	Skinner & co	do.	15th July.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & c		23d July.
Christiana	vision removes removed to	do.	19th Aug
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee		19th Aug.
Woodman			7th Aug.
Corea	Gillanders, Ewart & c		5th Sept.
Lancaster	Higginson and Cardy	vell. do.	27th Sept
Shakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & c	co do.	and the state of
Lady Clifford	Foster & co	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge		do.	lath Sept
Hindoostan	W. Nicol & co	do.	In Sept.
Agnes Gilmore.		Clvde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Committee of the commit		26th June
Thistle.		do.	20th July
	THE PART OF THE PROPERTY OF PARTY OF THE PARTY.	E CASE STREET	19th July
*Aqueda *St. Vincent		do.	17th Aug
		The second second	24th Aug
*Wave			15th Sep
Glasgow	1.1. A.L. 1. 2. 2020 No. 1. 11 P. C. 1. 2. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	CONTROL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	
Margaret Polloc		The second secon	110th Sept
Lanarkshize		China	In Sept.
Mavis	and printing the second	13 Table 20	INTERNATION
Lydia.	Grey & Co	Aden	
Sir John Harve			
Kilblams			**************************************
Maria			or and the order of the
W.Nicol	W. Nicol & co	Australia.	
Mnarch		Madras	44 FE 201
	and the same of the same of	**** ******	40.5
			A Comment of the

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

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By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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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 release and the client danks and all third by an te

> Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE

BRITISHEMPIRE EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C.

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

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FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.
Tons. H.Pwr

| Tons. H.Pwr. | From Southampton | Oriental, Capt. J. Soy. | 1673 | 450 | 1540 | 464 | ENGLEDUE. | 1540 | 464 | ENGLEDUE. | 1540 | 520 | for the ladian Seas. | Bentinek. | 1600 | 520 | FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR. | From Southampton | Tagus, Capt. A. M'LEOD. | 900 | 306 | every saturday at | Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis. | 700 | 260 | 4 P. M. | 200 | 240 | Royal Tar. Capt. G. Brooks. | 700 | 250 | Montrose, Capt. G. Wilson | 650 | 240 | Building at Liverpool, Lady Mary Wood. | 650 | 250 | BETWEEN MALTA CEPHALONIA ZANTE | PATRAS AND BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND

From Malta twice a Month--Iberia, Capt. W. D. Evans 560 180 ON THE RIVER NILE:
Between Atteh and Cairo......Lotus—Iron Steamer.

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

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in Four een days.

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

a public co		XIII	18	8			90.5		Late	Cabi	100	9,	l Cab	in	20.00
nia minad w	Alexandria	10	MA	-	1	-In	I.Y		£46				£30		
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	Gibraltar					-			20	10			14	5	Ė
Gibraltar and	(Alexandria								. 26	0			16	10	Ę
	Malta .			315				1	13	10			8	15	d
Malta and Alexa	andria .	1713		off	200	6.70		34	4 13	2.10			8		
w G.									3.0			100			d

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c. Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under

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

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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.

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

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

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

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives. Age. | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr 4 3th yr 1 6th yr 1 7th y 30 (164 | 171 | 1711 | 189 | 197 | 110 5 | 11 Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age: | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 00 | 70 | 80 Prem. | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 0 10 9 | 10 8 6 | 19 1

ALTERNATIVE, Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign classes, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4

per cent. deducted from the sum assured FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSUR ANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according

brity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages. Officers whose destinations are not known, covered

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TREASURER-Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. F. R S. Auditor-John Pepys, Esq. At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street,

on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUN-

DRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England 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 G. L. P......A.
The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry

(per Treasurer)..... 25 000

Esq. (per Treasurer)..... Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, 264 18 11 50 0 0

Year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)..... 15 0 0 Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Tem, ple; also by the following Bankers;—Messrs. Cocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7. Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society ateet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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