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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO 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.

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.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Station 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. Rupees per Copy.

Agents in England Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 9, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Engraved, per pack. Rs. 2 Printing. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 3 Men's. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 14 Printing. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 3

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

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

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at Sydney, Bathurst, and Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par. Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge. By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO. 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 Prize... of... 50 Whole Tickets. 1 Ditto... of... 20 Ditto. Ditto. 1 Ditto... of... 10 Ditto. Ditto. 1 Ditto... of... 5 Ditto. Ditto. 2 Ditto. 2 each of... 4 Ditto. Ditto. 5 Ditto. 1 each of... 5 Ditto. Ditto. 10 Ditto. 1/2 each of... 5 Ditto. Ditto. 20 Ditto. 1/4 each of... 5 Ditto. Ditto. 200 Ditto. 1/10 each of... 25 Ditto. Ditto. 1408 Ditto. 1/88 each of... 88 Ditto. Ditto. 1649 217

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 Drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the 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.

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

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.

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.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Cornwall, Earl of Devon and Melville, Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Sutherland.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plunket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton P. A. Vernon Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lehnax Boyd, Esq., Assistant 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 premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of no less than 10s. 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 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 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 Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

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

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College. HEAD MASTERS.

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

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

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

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education. There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

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

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. The Lecturers in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 16th 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 21 10 8 | 14 7 1 | 10 0 2 | 4 2 | 2 10 11 | 2 10 9 | 3 11 9 | 4 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, B. N. Edward Bernard, Esq. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. John S. Browning, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and 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.

The following items are from a Cabool letter dated September 24th, and are the latest we have: "The 13th Light Infantry march for Jallalabad on the 14th of October. General Elphinstone, who is still very unwell (having been sick ever since he arrived) leaves about the 1st of October; he drops down the Indus to Bombay, from whence he takes steam for England. A force of four Companies 44th, 5th Native Infantry 5th Light Cavalry, and two of the Shah's Infantry Regiments, march on the 26th of September, into the Zoolman valley, which is between Caudal and Ghuznee. One of the Forts in it refused to pay its arrears of taxes for the last year and a half, and fired at the Collectors. The whole force will be under the Command of Colonel Oliver, 5th Native Infantry."—Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 9.

The Sikhs.

We hear no more of the progress of the Sikhs in Thibet, but we understand that the visit of the Lieutenant Governor, (whom we absurdly enough sent in a breathless hurry to Loodiannah, trusting to a report which may have been got up by a wag to test the credulity of the public or perhaps our own in particular) to Almorah, has for its object—among others—an enquiry into the proximity of the Sikhs and Nepalesse to that province, and their hostile attitude. Mr. Clarke, we also hear, means His Honor at Mussoorie, to discourse of high affairs of state.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Seringapatam* Hopkins, from Portsmouth 27th June—*Englishman*, Oct. 7.

In addition to the immediate reinforcement which we mentioned yesterday as to proceed to Moulmein, we learn that the Madras Government have been ordered to send another native regiment thither, and the Rifle Company of the 24th Regiment which is now at Penang will also join the augmented force. This fulness of preparation is most commendable, and as, if there be actual hostilities, the Barrackpore troops can be soon sent down in steamers (or even in transports speedily at this season) there is not any fear of a mischance to us at the outset.—Ibid.

Military Movements.

Four companies of the 8th N. I. are under orders to proceed, on the 14th instant, to Midnapore to relieve a Madras Regiment there—and two companies of the 51st N. I. have been ordered to proceed immediately to Bancoorah to relieve the detachment of the 25th N. I., which latter corps is to proceed at once to Khyook Phyoo.—Ibid.

A Proposal.

We understand that Major Dennis, of the Artillery, has applied for the bonus from the Retiring Fund, purposing to retire from the service if he can get Co.'s Rs. 20,000.—Hurkaru, Oct. 7.

Ferozepore.

We have received a few lines from our Ferozepore correspondent, under date September 24. It appears, that nothing of any moment has transpired lately at the Lahore Darbar. Mr. Vansittart has arrived at Ferozepore and assumed charge of the treasury; Lieut. Cunningham being deputed, (at the requisition of the Lahore Government, it is supposed,) to arrange matters in the Hill states bordering on Thibet, where the presence of a European officer was likely to intimidate the belligerent parties. Our correspondent surmises, that Government must have jumped at this opportunity of being able, in all probability, to ascertain how far intrigues had been carried on by Sheer Sing with the Chinese and Nepalesse. At Lahore, affairs are stated to be almost settled. General Court had returned and resumed command of the troops, from which but a few months back he had fled in terror and trepidation. Sheer Sing had issued a proclamation to the effect, that any one refusing to obey the orders of his superiors, should be punished severely, according to his rank and the nature of his offence; those in the possession of Jagheers would be summarily deprived of them, and the inferior officers and citizens were to have their hands, noses and ears lopped off. Several attempts to cast brass guns had succeeded so well, that orders for the construction of others had been issued. Lieut. Harrington and his detachment met with the greatest civility on their journey, which was anything but an agreeable one. So much rain had fallen, that camels were useless. Dr. Steven lost two (and of course their loads) from the animals splitting up. The whole of the country is represented as most beautiful.—Ibid.

The Colonel Burney and the Ganges from Rangoon have brought intelligence to the middle of September. It appears that the news of the capture of Canton and of the extraction of six millions of dollars from the pockets of the Chinese (which news reached Rangoon by the *Jehanshire*, Handley) had astonished and alarmed Tharrawaddee a little, and preliminary steps were immediately taken by him for a retrograde movement. Nevertheless His Majesty had laid an embargo on the export of timber, upon the pretext of requiring it for the purpose of building a flotilla, and it was not without difficulty, and a remonstrance with the Governor of Rangoon, that three vessels then loading for Calcutta, were allowed to continue their shipments. We are pressed for room to-day, but to-morrow we will give copious extracts from the letters of our intelligent correspondent.—*Englishman*, October 6.

Since writing the above, we have received by the *Ganges* a proof slip of the *Moulmein Chronicle* of a late date in September, containing the following items:—

(From the *Moulmein Chronicle*, Sept. 29.) The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* returned on Sunday last from Rangoon, and reports that great preparations were making for receiving the king, whose approach had been more rapid than had generally been expected. The *Ganges* left Rangoon on Saturday, when it was known that the king was at Sarawah some seventy or eighty miles above Rangoon, but it was uncertain how long His Majesty intended to remain at that place. Some said he would be there in ten days, whilst others looked for his being at Rangoon before the full of the moon, or about to-day. It was expected that on Sunday, the advanced guard, under the command of the prince of Promote, would arrive at Rangoon. The rear guard is said to be under the command of the Pakhan. The new landing place, erected at Rangoon expressly for the king, reported to be a very elegant structure, divided into three pavilions, the centre one red and the two others green. The whole length of the bridge has a richly carved balustrade, and the work altogether does great credit to the governor, by whom, and at whose expense it is said to have been erected in honor of His Majesty. The king's landing at Rangoon will doubtless prove a spectacle well worth witnessing. The whole pomp and circumstance of the kingdom will be concentrated in that one spot, and doubtless His Majesty will, on that day, feel proud of being at the same time the monarch of so great a host and the object of its admiration and homage. On Thursday last the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* was despatched up the Salween, having on board Capt. McLeod and Capt. Halstead of H. M. S. *Childers*. She also had in tow several gun-boats, manned with Indians and a detachment of the *Talking Corps*, who are to be stationed at several villages on this side of the river. The *Proserpine*, we learn, grounded on a sand-bank a few miles above the town of Mactaban. We believe she remained all night on it and floated off again the next morning without sustaining the slightest damage. Her presence up the river will have the effect, we trust, of repressing the petty depredations of our friends over the way, and giving confidence to our people on the bank of the river. The Burmese holidays have commenced, and last, we believe, for ten days. We hear that a good show of men and boats will be made this year, and we are glad of it, as it will convince our neighbours that we are little for all the rumours and threats of attack on this place which have now been current for some months. Our people are very happy and contented where they are, and have no desire to partake of the 'bhong' so much talked and boasted of by their late rulers. They have had no paucers or stockades to build here and are thankful for it.—Ibid.

Military Movements.

We mentioned yesterday, that H. M. 50th were to proceed forthwith to Moulmein. We have since understood that the 47th, the 18th, and 23rd at Carrackpore have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same destination—Star October 6.

Extraordinary Case of Resuscitation.

It has been justly remarked that "truth is much more strange than fiction." If this observation required authenticating, the following incident would sufficiently do it. A Hindoo of the "writer caste," as it is generally termed, residing at Simlah, had been labouring under severe indisposition for some time and on the Saturday before last, it appearing to his relatives that he was in the last stage of sickness, they took him, as is customary before a person dies, to the house located near the Neematollah Ghaut, appropriated to the reception of dying persons. Shortly after his arrival there, he became insensible, and to all appearance dead. Information of his supposed demise was conveyed to his wife immediately, then a resident in the interior of Sulkeah who directly repaired to Calcutta; her surprise may be more easily imagined than expressed, when upon reaching his temporary residence she found him alive and likely to recover. It appears that he was taken to the usual place of cremation when it was discovered that he was not dead, and had been labouring under the influence of a trance. He was immediately conveyed to his house, but consequent on religious prejudice, they have one and all forsaken him.—Ibid.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 4, Barque *Royal Saxon*, Captain Francis W. Lodge, from Port Phillip 11th August;—*Passengers*, Mrs. Graham and Child.

7, Barque *Clarissa*, Captain G. F. Andree, from Singapore 20th August, and Penang 6th September.

Passengers—Hon'ble Mr. Stracy, Lieut. Snow, 24th N. I. Mr. and Mrs. Reyling and family.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 4, Ship *Eucles*, Captain R. Paul, to Penang and Singapore.

Passengers—Rev. Messrs. Blauchin, Gurin, La Fontaine, Rozee, Chouquet and La Bruiniere.

5, Barque *Ambassador*, Captain J. S. Tate to London.

6, Ship *Samarang*, Captain Divie Robertson, to London.

Passengers—Major Jackson H. M. 57th Regiment, Lieut. Ahnuty W. Dent, Esq. J. Dent, Esq., Rev. Mr. Bannister, Ensign Morris T. M. 4th Foot, Ensign Southy and Tomes.

6, Ship *Hindustan*, Captain G. J. Redman, to London; *Passengers* from Madras, Lieut. Robertson, 21st N. I.

6, Ship *Essex*, Captain D. MacLeod, to Calcutta.

6, Barque *British Sovereign*, Captain John Cow, to Sidney.

Passengers—Mr. Rawson, Dr. and Mrs. Ford Dr. and Mrs. Chester, Master Wise 5 Boys from the Male Asylum.—*Spectator*, Oct. 9.

A Hint to the Ducks.

A concert of instrumental music was given at the College Hall on Wednesday evening, by Mr. H. M. ZSCHERPEL; the attendance was not numerous, but Sir ROBERT DICK and Suite, and several of the principal European residents at the Presidency were among the number.—Ibid.

The subscription list for the proposed Lying-in-Hospital, is still proceeding as will be seen in another place, and will we have little doubts, eventually justify the hopes of those friends of the Institution, who are desirous of making at least a commencement, even though on a limited scale.—Ibid.

The Atalanta with China Letters.

We briefly remarked in our last on the extraordinary conduct of the Commander of the *Atalanta*, in carrying on the China letters and papers for Madras to Bombay, instead of delivering them at the first port he touched at, which was his manifest duty to have done. A few words further on the subject may not however be misplaced, as if the present case be passed over too quietly we may on other occasions be served in the same manner. The *Atalanta* touched at Galle on the 17th ult. and the news reached Madras (after a very long passage by the way) on the 29th; on that day therefore, if not earlier the China letters should have been received, whereas it was not till the 5th instant, six days afterwards that they reached us. On what ground or pretext the Commander of the *Atalanta* detained Madras letters, from the 17th ultimo when she touched at Galle, till the 26th when she reached Bombay, we are quite at a loss to know, but we do know, that this is a question which should be asked officially, and that if that Officer be not better acquainted with his duties they should be taught by a lesson from superior authority.—Ibid.

Experimental Cotton Farm.

We hear from Combarator, that so far as can be judged from the present appearance of the plant, the promise of the Experimental Cotton Farm is most encouraging, and if no adverse circumstance intervene, it must do well. We are assured notwithstanding, that the experiment has so far been a very up-hill business, nor can the difficulties yet be considered over. We trust however that the powerful and watchful aid of Government, and a reference to past experience will do much to smooth the way over whatever difficulties may yet be interposed, between the present infant state of the experiment and its successful termination.—Ibid.

The Monsoon of Madras.

The nearer approach of the Monsoon has for some days been unequivocally manifested by the clouded appearance of the sky, with thunder and occasional heavy falls of rain, while the surf has become more violent and irregular than usual, so indeed as to prevent some passengers by the *Samarang* making their way across it on Tuesday evening. At this period the open and exposed state of our Roadstead naturally attracts attention, and though its improvement is beset with many difficulties, (of which perhaps not the least is the want of funds,) it may not be amiss occasionally to say a few words on this point, for though improvement may be hopeless now, the subject should still be kept in mind and can lose nothing while it may gain much by occasional agitation.

Had we possessed the power of selection on our first settlement on the Coromandel coast, there can be little doubt that the present site of the capital of Southern India would never have been chosen, totally deficient as it is in the requisite accommodation for shipping and possessing not even the semblance of a harbour. Still having established ourselves here and held undisturbed possession for above two hundred years, it does seem rather singular that with the exception of our abortive "Breakwater" nothing should ever have been done for the improvement of the Port. When we consider the immense works of this kind which have been successfully carried out in Europe, and the difficulties that have been successfully grappled with, we may confidently assert that the difficulties here are by no means insuperable, were the inducement sufficient to justify a spirited outlay; but looking to the limited commerce of Madras on the one hand and the difficulties of the case on the other, we are well nigh brought to "a fix," as the Americans phrase it. To overcome great difficulties with moderate means, must therefore be our object, if ever anything be seriously contemplated for the improvement of the port of Madras.

The modes by which improvement might be effected, resolve themselves into two,—a Breakwater and a Pier, and of these there can be but little doubt that the former would be the most effectual and the best. But to construct a Pier which should really be effectual, would not be an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense.—It must not be like the one which Captain Corron commenced of small dimensions and weak section, but of such extent as to form an artificial har-

bour of itself, and of such strength and solidity as to resist the severest storm to which it may be exposed—in fact little less than a second Plymouth Breakwater would suffice. To construct a work of this kind with the disadvantage of bringing the materials from a considerable distance and having to send them across a troublesome surf, would be a work of such enormous expense as to forbid its being seriously contemplated, while the important question yet remains, whether the accumulation of sand banks caused by this great barrier to the surf, might not in time seriously impair its utility.

The construction of a Pier, though offering far less advantages than a Breakwater, would nevertheless be highly beneficial and from its more moderate expense, is well deserving of attention. The proper model would probably be the Chain Pier of Brighton, as combining great strength and flexibility,—presenting but a small surface to the action of the surf, and not opposing any extensive solid mass as a nucleus for the accumulation of sand. A Pier of this kind with lines of Railway laid upon it, properly constructed carriages and other judicious arrangements, would greatly facilitate the loading and discharging of cargoes, and probably do away with one half the present detention of vessels in our Roads. In fact, its advantages to the Port would be immense—the inconvenience of the surf would be no longer felt, and altho vessels would still be as much exposed as ever, it would be for a much shorter period. As affording a remedy for many of the inconveniences now complained of, and being far more within our reach than a costly Breakwater (and other than a very costly one, would we feel convinced prove inadequate) a suspension Pier or one judiciously constructed of timber, seems to offer advantages which render it well deserving of consideration.

It would be rash in this country, to put too much faith in Engineering experiments of improved efficacy, but there is a third plan which seems deserving of some notice with reference to our present subject,—we allude to the long agitated project of a floating Pier or Breakwater. We are not aware whether this plan has ever been successfully carried out or not, but in many respects it seems very applicable to ports situated like Madras, and in point of economy would be infinitely cheaper than a Breakwater constructed of Masonry. Being composed of parts or sections of moderate dimensions constructed of timber and bolted together with iron, its efficacy would admit of trial from partial experiments, without at once incurring the whole expense before the effect can be seen, as in the usual construction. An experiment of this kind is now being made at Brighton by Captain J. N. TAYLOR under the auspices of the Chain Pier Company. Some notice of this was given in a former issue, but we now annex the following from the *Times*, as conveying a clear explanation of a plan not undeserving of attention when considered in connection with the subject before us.

"Preparations are making, under the superintendence of Captain J. N. Taylor, for laying down a section of a floating breakwater off the Pier-head. The practicability and utility of the plan have been fully explained to the commissioners of the town and the directors of the Chain Pier Company, who have consented to a section being forthwith laid down. A model has been submitted to public inspection, and appears to be very ingeniously constructed, and the principle perfect for the object so desirable to be attained. The breakwater is to be formed in sections of 60 feet long, and about 10 feet above the water, and will be composed of massive beams and timbers, braced and bolted together, at bleaving sufficient spaces between for the water to pass through, above, and under. The piles of the chain pier prove the strong power of beams placed with interstices, as the waves dash against them and divide. By the sea breaking through, above, and under the breakwater, it is contended that the sea within will be perfectly smooth, however rough it might be outside. One of the great points in favour of the plan is the expense, which will not be of a twentieth part of one like that at Plymouth, and might be carried out to any extent by increasing the number of sections which will cost about 500l each. The inventor is sanguine of the success of his plan, which, if carried out will be of the highest importance to this town, and be very advantageous to vessels driven in by stress of weather, as they will be able to come in at all hours, and at any time of the tide, which they cannot do at Shoreham or Newhaven. It will also be a great advantage to those coming by the steamers from France, which have frequently to be lost about in the channel through not being able to get to the pier-head, which will be protected by the breakwater. The bulk will be kept fixed by a chain, if it may be so called, of logs of timber joined with iron links, which at the same time be strong and buoyant, and although it will never sink to the bottom will break the current below, and the whole will be fixed at the extremities with chains and anchors. It is said that the whole of the work will be completed during the Summer."

Before quitting the subject, we may observe that many causes render it not impossible that a few years may greatly extend the commerce of Madras and render the improvement of the port a work of more pressing necessity than at present. We may reasonably look forward to a greatly increased Export of Cotton and a few years also to a large Export of Sugar and Coffee, in the cultivation of both of which many individuals are now engaged. The completion of the Great Western Road to Bangalore and across the Peninsula, and of the projected road through Cuddapah to the Bombay frontier, (works by the way for which we are indebted to Lord Elphinstone's Government) will also do much to bring the produce of the interior to the coast; and last not least, the abolition of the Transit—that horrible incubus under which Madras is still doomed to labour, while her more fortunate sisters have thrown it off, must at no very distant period give new life and stimulus to the commerce of this Presidency. Although unreasonably depressed, we have still the elements of prosperity within us, and however incommensurate the means for their development, we are by no means stationary.—Ibid.

Major Clarke of the 37th M. N. I

The rumour that a high Military functionary in China has expressed himself in very unequivocal terms relative to an officer of the 37th Regiment, who should, according to the rules of the service, have embarked with his corps, but who still retains his appointment in the *Mysore Commission*, is a highly probable circumstance. There can be but one opinion throughout the army on the subject; and that opinion most unfavourable to the gentleman alluded to. A Regiment going on foreign service should not be deprived of its efficiency by any such subterfuge as that which has been resorted to, to detain Major CLARKE at the desk when he ought to have been wielding his sword. Let it be allowed that he is the right arm of the Commissioner; that in point of business and talent the board would be weak without him; still, when all is said that can be advanced in favour of his remaining where he is, the argument is far from conclusive as to the propriety of neglecting to share with his brother officers the perils of the expedition of which they form a part. We cannot however admit that Major CLARKE's services are of the kind attributed to them. Any sensible man soon becomes familiar with the routine of office duties, just as a mechanic or soldier would become *au fait* in his, by continual practice. An original thinker is not required for such an office; it is more a matter of resource than any thing else, and the correspondence connected therewith must be based on facts supplied, which demand nothing more than the capacity to throw them into an intelligible form. Will it be said, that among all the other members of the Commission, seventeen in number, no such persons could be found? If so, it is a reflection upon the whole body, and the sooner it is dissolved and re-composed the better. But to us, this inference is totally inadmissible. There are, we are positively certain, gentlemen in that Commission who possess every requisite to supply the place of Major CLARKE, and the Head of the Commission would soon have discovered that such was the fact, had the Major accompanied his regiment to China.

Most military men on this establishment will recollect a case somewhat analogous, which occurred in Bengal in 1838. At the time of the *Candahar Expedition*, a Lieutenant Colonel belonging to one of the Regiments ordered to hold himself in readiness for Field Service, sent in his papers to resign. The Commander in Chief, Sir H. FANE, commented on this

transaction most strongly in a G. O. The officer's plea was length of service, and that he was not able to undergo such a campaign. Though we quote from memory, we believe this statement to be, if not literally, yet substantially correct. If so, it shews the views which the Commander in Chief entertained of the conduct of an officer resigning, when his Regiment was ordered for Field Service. The plea of the Colonel ought however to be regarded as a valid one, age and incapacity, besides which, in resigning the service, efficient officers were benefited thereby. Major CLARKE is not in the same condition, and therefore has not the same apology to offer. Though of twenty-four years standing in the Service, he is still an able-bodied man, and could not state as a reason for not joining his Regiment, that he was incapable to undergo the toils and hardships of a campaign. But it is asserted that the Commissioner could not dispense with his services. Be it so, and though it is an apparent justification of the Major in not going with the Regiment, it is but apparent, He owed a duty to himself as a soldier which no other consideration should have prevented him from discharging; and consequently, should have relinquished office and emolument, to have shared with his brother officers and the Regiment to which he belonged all the hazards of the war in China. The only alternative was, for Major CLARKE to be invalid; for to all intents and purposes, as a military man, he is dead to the service. By taking the latter step, he might have retained his present appointment, unenvied, and without suffering the taunts and reproaches of the body to which he belongs.—Athenaeum, Oct. 9.

We beg to Differ.

The *Times* for the 29th ultimo, in reviewing the intelligence per *Atalanta*, very judiciously draws a contrast between the proceedings of Captain ELLIOT and Sir HENRY POTTER. There is no abatement in his dislike to those adopted by the former, and he is equally honest in his declaration of a preference for those of the latter. From the independent character of our contemporary's writings, we felt satisfied, that he would not hesitate to call the same acts by the same names which he had before applied to them, and the unpleasant it might be either to himself or to the party was the subject of them.—Ibid.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Lieut. C. R. Whitesh—11th Regt. N. I. from Poona. Captain Brown.....16th Do.....from Do. R. W. J. H. Waller.....3d Lt. Cavy.....from Rajcote. DEPARTURES. Asst. Surgeon Impey.....I. N. to Ahmednugur. Ensign Ducat.....13th Regt. N. I. to Surat.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Ship Forth N. Heckford, Master from Calcutta 5th Sept. Passengers: Shaik Tareham Ally, Mr. Chamberlain, 1 Armenian, 2 Servants, 1 Lascar. Spoke the Barque Europe on the East Side of Ceylon on the 26th Sept. next day experienced a heavy gale at W. S. W. which lasted 3 days. DEPARTURES. None.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Aden, Alexandria, Australia, Bombay, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, Madras, Penang, Persia, Singapore, and others. Dates range from Oct 2 to Oct 19.

To Correspondents.

The writer of the article who subscribes himself "A CORRESPONDENT" must give his name, A HINDOO,—no formality is required; the sooner "face to face" the better.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 19, 1841.

The Shipping report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Ship Forth, A. Heckford, Master from Calcutta: Passengers Shaik Tareham Ally Mr. Chamberlain, 1 Armenian, 2 Servants, 1 Lascar.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 7th instant, Madras to the 9th, and Agra to the 9th instant.

DURING the last two days the Presidency has been visited with some torrents of rain and thunder—this denotes the close of the Monsoon.

From the Agra Ukhbar we learn that General Elphinstone will proceed down the Indus and make the best of his way to England.

We are happy to learn from our contemporary the *Benjal Hurkaru* that a political movement has been made by the natives at Calcutta, and that a society had been established to maintain the rights of the Native community. The objects of the society propounded to the meeting were:—1st. That the Society unite and co-operate with the British India Society for the attainment of its

objects. 2nd. That an English journal be established to advocate the rights of the Natives. 3rd. That a Petition be sent to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain for the redress of their grievances. 4th. That all men without distinction of color, caste, creed, or sect, be admitted into the Society. 5th. That twenty-four gentlemen be annually chosen to constitute the managing Committee. The name of this Society is "Dahutishanee Shubah" which signifies the Society for the amelioration of India. At the close of the Meeting a Bengallee translator of an address, written in English by Baboo Sarada Crossand Ghose, was read to the Meeting. We regret the great length of this interesting and capital address prevents our inserting it in to-day's issue—we will give it to-morrow.

We hope that the intelligent natives of Bombay will not be behind their Calcutta brethren in coming forward to assert the justness of their claims, and in aiding and co-operating with the British India Society, or any Society whose object is the amelioration of the Political state of India. We hail this effort of the native inhabitants of Calcutta as an harbinger of some great and unanimous struggle of the Hindoos to participate in the political privileges of other colonies belonging to Great Britain. If the natives wish to obtain any thing from the Imperial Government they must themselves make the effort; and, to adopt, with a slight alteration, the language of Lord Brougham, we pray heaven that blessings may descend upon the people of India far greater than their rulers have deserved.

From the *Maulmain Chronicle* we learn that His Majesty the King of Burmah has at last set out on his intended tour, and that the English are not inactive but intend to give King Tharavaddie a warm reception, should His Majesty's mien betoken anything hostile. Captain Harris of H. M. Ship *Childers*, in command of the station, is with much anxiety waiting His Majesty's arrival at Rangoon. In the present state of political excitement and the unsettled condition of our relations with China, any outbreak with Burmah, would involve us in considerable pecuniary and political difficulties, and augur ill for the general prosperity of the British Empire. We have already had a tug with Burmah the result of which added but little to our credit, and certainly lowered our national vanity; and now that our Military and Naval forces are engaged in the China, Mediterranean and American Seas, any division of these forces would entail considerable difficulty and might issue in disadvantageous results. Something however must be done, or King Tharavaddie, who is somewhat acquainted with our difficulties, will endeavour to take advantage of our apparent insecurity and endeavour to drive us from the place we hold, and expel us his dominions. Already His Majesty has interdicted our obtaining timber from his country, and if the appearance of a few ships of war will produce alarm in His Majesty's breast, or induce him to manifest more pacific intentions and secure our present advantages, then by all means let the British Government put a good front upon the affair and teach his Rurmese Majesty to respect and even do homage to "the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

It would seem as though the voluntary system was making no small progress in England, if we may credit the project of Lord F. Egerton. His Lordship proposes to raise and discipline several corps of cavalry volunteers. If the project of the noble Lord is carried we will not be surprised to see the liberal sentiment carrying its glorious influence over a more extensive field of public utility, and enter into every department of the State, the Church, the Law. At the pre-

sent time, when the people of England are groaning beneath the heavy taxes imposed upon them for the support of the Army and Navy, it would be no un-courteous or un-praise-worthy duty for some other noble Lord to propose to abolish the standing army, and in its place to raise and discipline voluntary troops—this would at least meet the views and call forth the approbation of Joseph Hume, when the Budget was introduced to the House, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would no longer have to endure Mr. Hume's censure when mooting the Army Estimates! Cavalry Volunteers! Ay! ay! Lord Egerton 'twill not go down with a Tory ministry at all events, for Volunteers would not take part against the people: volunteers would not be tools to be handled by the enemies of the people to suppress truth and to uphold tyranny and injustice. We like the voluntary principle, but do not see in this instance how it can be carried out with advantage to the Government.

European Intelligence.

The Rajah of Sattara.

The Rajah of Sattara is directly descended from the heroic Sevajee, founder of the Maharatta empire. During the minority of the Rajah, his minister, the Peishwa Bajee Row, who should have acted the part of a faithful friend as well as Regent, if he had possessed even a common allotment of gratitude, proved himself a very Gloucester in enjoyment, and, allowing his royal ward the empty title, employed all the power and patronage himself. Untrue to his domestic trust, foreign powers neither expected nor found in him sincerity of character, and in our zeal to punish the treacherous minister we called on all the loyal subjects of the injured Rajah to rally round the righteous standard of England, and co-operate in restoring the rightful sovereign his throne. In 1817 we captured the fortified city of Sattara, where the Rajah dwelt as a sort of state prisoner, and having hoisted the British flag upon the ramparts for awhile, voluntarily towered it, and, acknowledging the Rajah's rights, allowed him to be forthwith substituted. When the firmness and policy of the late Marquis of Hastings had succeeded in humbling the Peishwa, we portioned out an area from his usurped dominions, equal in extent to the Rajah's original territory, and placed the liberated prince upon the throne of his ancestors. The proprietors of several adjacent Jaghires having united with the British for the reduction of the Peishwa, they were permitted to retain their estates, under the Rajah's rule, with a proviso that, in default of heirs they should lapse to him. The Rajah was now laid under the usual condition imposed on our allies in Anglo-India, and, to his inexperience, an imperfection chargeable upon the cruelty and injustice of the Peishwa, who had carefully excluded him from the acquisition of any species of useful knowledge, we appointed a resident at his court, of whose advice he was at liberty to avail himself under every difficulty. The villainous Peishwa had even prohibited his royal ward from learning to read or write; but the noble victim of ambition had still the blessing of a mother's watchful care, and, while the Peishwa's myrmidons slept, the fond mother was engaged in imparting to her child the rudiments of the education she had herself received.

Within her breast, though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly care and fears got head, and raised a throe,
Some troubled thoughts.

This maternal solicitude, to which the greatest characters that have ever appeared in arts, war, and literature, owe no minor measure of their greatness, succeeded in this instance also, and the Rajah's territory soon became "a model for those of other Indian princes." Influenced by the high reputation of their ally, the Court of Directors, in 1835, desired that he might be presented with a splendid sword, as a token of their admiration; but, the Bombay government, exercising what they considered a wholesome, but we call only a wholesale, interference, withheld these tokens of respect and approbation from the Rajah, who seems to have been marked out from infancy, as a victim of treachery, fraud, and unremitted persecution. The Jagheers, who had aided in the restoration of the Rajah, dropping gradually into the tomb, the Bombay government, instead of permitting the Jaghires to merge in the Sattara state, attached them deliberately to the Presidency: notwithstanding the long and loud protests of our own residents at Sattara. Irritated by this unjust conduct, and by the protracted inquiry into the adjustment of his claims, he pressed the residents for an explanation; the residents impudently the government of Bombay, and the disinclination, on our part to disgorge our ill-gotten gains, becoming obvious to the party of the Peishwa, in which the proud, immitigable Brahmins were included, a conspiracy was immediately concocted to work the Rajah's ruin. The obduracy, bigotry, pride, and cruelty of the Brahmins are well known to those acquainted personally with India, and we here promise, that at an early period we shall submit such a sketch of the birth of Brahminism as will prove incontrovertibly the monstrous nature of its mature age. The means now adopted by these religious jugglers to slander the Rajah have already been detailed in these columns, but the extravagant folly of the charges trumped up in consequence cannot be repeated too often: of these, the most infamous, because the most heinously contemptible, are his highnesses attempt to seduce two native officers out of our army of 30,000 men,—his having sent a sword and pair of shoes to the wandering Rajah of Nagpoor,—and his being party to a treaty with the Queen of Portugal for the introduction of 30,000 men into British India!!!

Such is a brief outline of the Rajah's case, and such the disgraceful charges brought against a man whose character has previously occupied a conspicuous place amongst the princes of Asia. We have already stated our deliberate belief that the accusations, one and all, are groundless; that they have been invented by Brahmin priests for the worst motives, and are sustained by subordination alone; and we shall conclude our present remarks by quoting, in support of them, the following passage from an article in the last number of the "Colonial Magazine."

"The Bombay government have been accused openly (and which was fully substantiated by evidence), in the course of the recent debate at the East India House, by Directors of the East India Company and members of that court, with criminality, (by Major General Robertson) with rewarding perjury—suborning witnesses—forgiving robbers and plunderers, who had subsequently conspired and come forward to invest charges against the Rajah—with falsehood (by Major General Lodwick)—with robbery of the Rajah's private property (by Mr. Shepherd, one of the directors)—and with a series of cruelties, injustices, oppression, culpable neglect, and credulity, and with a petty and contemptible malignity, such as we have never before heard of, against a constituted British authority, and such as demands the most ample inquiry."—*London East India Telegraph.*

It is difficult to have any right to complain, though certainly the chief chairman, (who is too courteous and too unwell to excite or foment controversy,) that my healing amendment was not suffered to be put on the 20th inst. The question which has agitated so many Indian Courts is

simply this—The Bombay Government has obviously lent itself to the support of the basest and lowest profligate who ever intruded for or assumed a throne; and has, in order to it, violently deposed the rightful occupant of that throne, a high-minded individual, abhorred by the Brahmins, as much in advance of his time, under charges supported only by paid and perjured evidence, which he was never permitted to answer. The Directors—I have here with no improper motives, but only disliking to give themselves any trouble, and determined to support, at all events, the foreign authorities—resolved (after the omnibus fashion) that "all was right," and that every thing, as in former times, ought to be left to what they called the "responsible executive"; namely, their noble selves. Against this dictum of dictatorship, every Resident in India, who knew anything of what had passed there, (I allude particularly to such men as Generals Lodwick and Robertson,) protested in open Court as one and the same printed evidence which followed their oral testimony convinced every one, who was not in the habit of "going the whole hog" with the Directors, (like those hon. members of the committee of by-laws, Messrs. Fielder, Weeding, and Twining,) that a more gross and outrageous defiance of every principle of justice and equity was never attempted to be supported than by the Bombay Government. The object, therefore, of all right-minded men was very naturally to open this question, by calling for a fresh trial, or rather for a new one, for the Raja had assumed a throne before, and so for his restoration (on an acquittal) to the throne of his ancestors. The original motion of Mr. Lewis, and of the two well-meant amendments of Mr. Salomons and Mr. Thompson, equally contemplated this result, and nothing short of it; and it is too much for me to assert that they were not manifestly intended to demand it as an abstract measure of justice; still I could not conceal from myself the peculiar peril of agitating this *de novo* in such an empire as India, and of adjudicating afresh upon claims which the Company at both had done so earnestly, decided in favour of the present usurper, for no man in his senses could suppose him entitled to his ill-gotten seat, either from any shadow of right or from any pretence of fitness. My anxious desire, therefore, by my amendment, was to save the credit both of the home and foreign authorities; viz. the said Directors, as believing in charity that they had only desired to save their foreign agents from irretrievable disgrace, and equally to save the Bombay Government, as honestly hoping that they might not have known, that it was only upon the real and personal evidence which followed their oral testimony, that they had overthrown an honest man, and enthroned a scoundrel. Not being thus able to concur in such a motion, or in such amendments, as I thought would only effect irreparable mischief, and could now produce no good, I had stated respectfully, from the opening of the present inquiry, that I had an amendment to propose, satisfactory to both authorities, and yet compensatory to the injured Raja; and I had as repeatedly inquired openly whether the time for presenting it had arrived. The Directors, having unfortunately, in the first instance, refused to consider such a proposition, I did not possibly intend them any good, and perhaps suspecting me of being too suspicious a character either to benefit them or their foreign authorities, resolved not to admit any amendment of mine, till they had still permitted a full discussion of any division upon, every proposition which arrived from any other quarter. My amendment is already before the public, and I deeply regret, for the sake of the Directors themselves, that they refused to submit it to the judgment of the General Court. It is true that the ostensible reason of their refusal was, that after waiting six hours, I did not offer my amendment at the precise moment when the chairman put the original question; but, happening to be at that instant, engaged in conversing with a friend, there is no shadow of justice in this excuse, for I had so repeatedly claimed to be heard, and when it was known to every one present that I had so frequently offered myself ineffectually to the chair. The simple truth is, that the chairman and deputy, as usual, permitted themselves to be guided to the conclusion that I was under the advice of one of their colleagues, long known as a self-constituted interpreter of all the forms and technicalities of debate, and who is quite as wise to close his eyes to all those rules of discussion which happen to oppose his own views, as he is to open them to the forms, however arbitrary or absurd, which may enable him to put down truth and its advocates. As I do not designate this gentleman, he will doubtless remember the caution of LaBruyere, "*Maisheur à ceux qui se font connaître mal à propos.*" He may also recollect the adage of "*Qui se veut être vu, se voit.*" I continue to think that the hon. Directors have no honourable way out of this dilemma, than by submitting my amendment, or one of similar import, to the body of Proprietors; and it is my intention to take such steps for insuring such a decision as the constitution of the Company will authorize. I make, indeed, no personal complaints of this or of any other treatment to which I have now patiently submitted for a long series of years, because it is obvious that the Directors can intend nothing personal by me; their quarrel is not with any individual, but with the cause I advocate. That cause, however, like the truth with which it is connected, has, in spite of them, and without any thanks to them, prevailed, is prevailing, and will prevail. Had my advice been followed many years back, the Directors would have been spared much of the unpopularity and odium they have experienced, and been saved both from public opprobrium and Parliamentary interference, while India would have been much earlier in the hands of a government, than she has ever been. I have ever been the true friend of the Directors, whether they will believe it or not. My late amendment must be admitted, even by themselves, even in their cooler hours, to be far less hostile, and far more friendly to them and the liberal government, than any thing else which came before them on that day, or than any absurdity which at this period of the world's age they can hope will benefit them by such a resolution as was proposed by Sir James Lushington touching "the responsible executive." It is true that a small majority has just been obtained (I shall not say how) for leaving the Raja of Sattara to the tender mercies of "the responsible executive" who will do him no more for his Highness than for me; but my point is, not that the Directors may not always command such slender majorities, mainly composed of themselves, indecently voting for their own acquittal; but that such majorities will do them no good when they have got them. What good did they get, I ask, by ruling in both Courts on the same day, that no discussion should ever again take place on the rights of the natives of India, but be always left henceforth to "the responsible executive," who, like amiable and Christian men as they were, had suffered 700 widows should be burnt no longer? The Court of Proprietors, with that honourable and excellent man, Sir G. Forbes, at its head, protested at once against this practice of non-interference, as opposed to the charter, posterior in its terms, and impracticable in its execution; and we have, in point of fact, discussed religious questions ever since, quite as often as political ones, and with much more advantage. So much for "the responsible executive" of Sir James R. Carnie and Sir James Lushington. I do not wish by any means to revive extinct animosities, but would rather say, with Mrs. Malaprop, "let all our retrospections be to the future; but it will rest with the Directors to say whether they will or will not administer justice, without which they must expect to hear from me again. The whole case of the Raja of Sattara reminds me of that immaculate patriot, John Wilks, of Whiggish memory, who, being required as Chairman to have a *deodand* put in the stocks, as inscribed in his civic coat, engaged for its being done, and then placed that inscription behind his chair, declaring, at the same time, that he did so "in order that he might never see it."

"You may ride us with one soft kiss a thousand
Furlongs, ere with the spur we heat an acre."
And though Shakspere did not know one word of Hindostanee, and the Raja of Sattara cannot speak a word of English, yet
"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN POYNDER.

New Bridge-street, July 22.
British Indian Advocate August 16.

Hours in Hindostan.

A FAC SIMILE.

I had landed at Agra, and seen the wonderful Targe, (I always spell Hindostanee as it is pronounced,) with its splendid pillars inlaid with precious stones; though some persons profess to be sceptical on this subject, and boldly assert that the original rubies and emeralds have long since made place for coloured glass. I had visited the old man who has for twenty years lived (according to his son's account) inside the great gun which lies upon the beach. I had seen some of the wonderful tricks of a famous juggler who was exhibiting in this far-famed city. At length tired of lionising, I walked out to pay my respects to Mr. L. the government resident, one of the mildest and most gentlemanly men in British India.

What then must have been my surprise, as I walked up the principal staircase of his house, to hear a sudden scream of terror, and in the next moment to find a wretch fly past me with a fleetness which a ship's rind alone could have imparted to his motions; for the fugitive was evidently a Chinese, (or, as we call them in Bengal, a Chinaman—one of a race who never hurry their movements save by compulsion,) and, on looking up, to perceive L. rush out after him, uttering a volley of the most violent execrations!

On seeing me, my usually quiet friend suddenly stopped, ashamed at being thus caught in this most undignified situation. I confess I could not help smiling.

"Hollo! Charley, what puts you in such a rage!—and whence comes the Chinaman? I did not know you had any of their race in these parts."

"Confound them all!" replied the irritated civilian, trying to check his passion. "He comes from Calcutta, and is banded to him!"

"Who is he? What is he?"

"A painter—the rascal paints miniatures. I really have to apologise for this fit of passion; but—" And he paused for a moment.

"I suppose you had some just cause for it?" said I. He hesitated. "Come, tell me what it is all about." L. reddened up as if ashamed. "Upon my life, I

believe I was wrong; but at the moment I could not help it. But, after all, it was a very foolish affair."

"Come, then, let me have it." So, while we were eating our *tiffin*, and smoking a *chillum*, he related to me the following facts.

It appeared that the unhappy Chinese had travelled up from Calcutta, on speculation as a miniature-painter, and, when unsuccessful in this profession, had occasionally resorted to the never-failing resource of a Chinaman, the noble trades of shoemaking and tailoring; for by these two arts, sewing and painting, every son of China in Bengal manages to live.

Tempted by his assurances of skill, L. had desired him to take his portrait, well knowing that at least he might count on his candour and accuracy; since he had often heard the story of the Englishman, who sending his coat as a model to a Chinese tailor in Calcutta, omitted to mention that the old habit had a patch in it. The consequence was obvious; the new coat came home so thoroughly made in imitation of the pattern, that not only was it exactly the same size and form, but the same patch appeared upon it,—the new vestment having had the piece carefully cut out, and sewed in precisely similar to the old one. But to return.

The artist went to work, and traced the lineaments of my friend (who, by the by, was as yellow as the effigy of our gracious sovereign on a guinea, and was awfully pitted with the small-pox). He first drew the pencil-sketch, and showed it to L. who was greatly pleased with it, since he considered it a flattering likeness; and that was what he particularly wanted, as he intended to send it down to Calcutta to a young lady, on whom he had matrimonial designs. The painter, proud of his approbation, now began the colouring, and for some time went on well, both parties highly pleased.

On the second day, however, he produced a pair of compasses, which he almost every instant applied to the face of Charley, and as often to the portrait before him, which L. had agreed not to look at again till it was finished. The artist seemed well pleased with the work, and more careful and minute than ever. At length the touches of the compass became so frequent, that the civilian could not help asking the painter to what use he applied them. After reiterating the question once or twice, the Chinaman turned round, and with a look of triumphant knowledge replied,

"I tell you, massa, I tell you; we measure little holes in massa's face, to put 'em in picture, massa."

"Great heaven!" exclaimed the enraged European, as he started up, and proceeded forthwith to expel the Chinese, appearing almost to consider him as a football. The Chinaman was never again seen in Agra, and for a very excellent reason, I believe. My friend sent him money to be off as quickly as he could, and never to publish the story. He forgot, however, to include me in the promise.

RUNNING A MUCK.

ONE of the greatest objections to India is the almost certainty of every young man forming those *liaisons* which are not only dangerous in a moral point of view, but often destructive in our worldly career. Encouraged by example, shut out from the more refined society of European ladies, without a hope of marrying, and unchecked by the laws of society, the young soldier or civilian in India, stationed in some dreary spot, removed from the awe which the presence of virtuous females inspires, is apt to form a connexion as revolting to European taste as opposed to every moral precept.

Mr. A—was unmarried, young, and handsome. He had won and carried off a lovely girl of sixteen (that is to say, if loveliness can be imagined with a dark skin). He had lived with her about three years, and had by her two children, whom he in after-life acknowledged and cherished. In him the act was wrong; in her it was excusable, since the form of marriage, the mere thought of such a thing, had never entered her head; her very parents were proud of the honour done her; her rude ignorance blotted out the blame that would otherwise have attached to her: while the only excuse he could offer for the seduction of a mere child was the force of example—the custom of the country.

Ayah (so will I call her) was in the bath with her two little babes, amused with their infantine screams, as they nestled closer to her bosom, and shunned the water she occasionally immersed them in; her brother held a post in the house; her sister was her companion; her father filled the situation of porter at the outer lodge-gate.

The first of these was a religious enthusiast; he had been wrought on by certain Brahmins; he had committed many faults; he determined at once to expiate them. One way only is thought by the pious Malay to lead straight to Heaven, and on this he resolved; he offered up his prayers, performed his ablutions, and prepared to run a muck.

The fanatic who thus determines, first vows to his God to destroy every living thing he may meet on his path; to spare neither sex nor relationship, to turn neither to the right nor the left, but to sacrifice all indiscriminately, till he himself in turn be sacrificed. He first proceeds to oil his body all over to elude capture as long as possible; (for the more victims he makes, the more certain is his road to Heaven;) he casts off everything that may be caught at; shaves his head, lest he should be seized by the hair; takes a large potion of opium, or some other maddening poison; then arming himself with a knife or crook in either hand, he rushes forth to immolate all he may encounter.

Ayah was leaving the bathing-room, with her children in her arms, her sister and her attendants were following her, laughing and playing with her little babes; a more innocent, a more happy group could not have been found. They were already in the passage, when a sudden noise made the young mother turn round; in another instant she fell a corpse, struck down by her own brother—that brother she had loved so tenderly. A single blow had nearly severed her head from her body, and as she fell the blood gushed over the unconscious little ones that fondled in her bleeding breast; a scream burst from all, as the madman bounded away, triumphant in the act. He fled along the passage; an old bearer met him,—in less than time for thought his head was nearly split in two, and his grey beard deluged in blood. The surviving sister rushed after him to stay him in his wild career; he repulsed her, turned to look at her for an instant; he hesitated—he doubted whether to let her pass; but to strike his own mother, the crescent he carried in his left hand was buried in her breast; he smiled as an evil-looking demon, and rushed on; the alarm was given; a general pursuit took place, but without effect; the porter was called to close the gates; he came out, and saw his infuriated son; he read his purpose; he hesitated for a moment, and as the parricide sprang towards him, the father stepped back, and discharged the contents of his musket into the heart of his child, who, quivering fell still grinning in diabolical agony; he died at the foot of him who gave him birth, impotently attempting still to strike those who dared not approach to succour him.

One of the two bereaved children, fostered by the generous woman who afterwards married their father,

died in action, a major in the British army; the other was for a short period the beauty of Dublin; but, unfortunately, after a masquerade at Lady B's, where she had gone, dressed as a Sultana, she imprudently washed her face with cold water, and a few hours afterwards was a corpse.

"Immortal A***, at whose great name The fippant Deist feels the blush of shame! Could not the worth of that illustrious line, Which from his pen, bore evidence divine— Could not each virtue, mingled with each grace, Which from thy heavenly soul illumined thy face Could not thy budding goodness save The lovely victim from an early grave?"

God saw the blossom of celestial root, And to its native Heaven consigned the fruit! Bentley's Miscellany. [To be Continued.]

Whig Protest against being turned Out!

1.—Because we protest, with all our might, against the principle of placemen being compelled to vacate office on account of a mere majority against their measures, as involving a large amount of practical discomfort and injustice. 2.—Because our ten years' occupancy of office gave us a vested interest in the same, of which we could not in justice be deprived, without compensation being provided at the expense of the nation, whose affairs we have had so long in our keeping, and administered so much to its—that is, to our—advantage.

The Farewell Scene.

The Queen, on taking leave of the ladies of her household, on the evening previous to her departure for Claremont, was deeply affected, and shed abundance of tears, as did the ladies themselves—the best proof that has yet been afforded of the Queen's better feelings and attachment to those whom she had been taught to consider in the light, not merely of attendants, but of friends and companions. It is said that women have tears always at command; not so the Queen, there is a coldness, yet decision of character about her, that stems the torrent of the eye, and keeps its waters within the confines of its native springs.

Peel's Reception at Windsor.

THE QUEEN "most graciously" received. The scion of the cotton-spinner. (If Tory scribes may be believed)— Yet ask'd him not to stay to dinner! With her though MELBOURNE daily dined. But, when permitted to behold her. And she is in her mood most kind— May fare, perhaps, on—a "cold shoulder!"

A Significant Hint.

The Tory press, so unvarnished, Say PEEL'S reception was most gracious, Whereas, 'tis whisper'd—when he quitted The presence of the QUEEN, Her Majesty, so ready-witted, Said, with sarcastic mien, "Don't go, Sir ROBERT, without guiding— I'm very fearful of your sliding!"

A Fellow Feeling.

It is rumoured that the Queen, on the birth of a Prince of Wales, means to order the release of all State prisoners; an inference, Rogers says, that her Majesty can only estimate the liberty of others by her own confinement. Londonderry was to be sent to Russia, on the last incursion of the Tories; now there is a talk of sending him to the devil—i.e., to the Court of Hanover!

The New Vicar of Bray.

BY CUPID PALMERSTON. AIR—"The Vicar of Bray." When JENNY'S councils rail'd this land, And tarish'd England's glory, I join'd old JENNY heart and hand, And was a thorough Tory; I stuck by him, while he was in, Through his administration; Voted with him through thick and thin, And help'd to swamp the nation. And by my creed unto this hour I hold it quite a sin, Sir, To side with him that's out of power, Or turn from him that's in, Sir.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various shipping companies and their routes, including Cambrian, Malabar, Child Harold, etc.

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. Larpen Bart., M. P. Chairman. Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., Deputy Chairman.

Directors: Arthur Anderson, Esq., Richard Bourne, Esq., Francis Carleton, Esq., Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., James Hartley, Esq., Capt. Alexander, R.N.M., John Pirie, Esq., Alderman, Capt. Samuel Thornton, R. N., Robert Thornburn, Esq., Brodie M'Ghie Willcox, Esq., Charles Wye Williams, Esq., Peter John De Zulzeta, Esq.

Auditors—The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville; Jameson 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. M'Leod, Esq., Billiter-street. Secretary—Mr. James Allan.

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

From Southampton (Great) Liverpool, Capt. J. R. ... 1040 ... 404. Building at Liverpool, (Great) Liverpool, Capt. J. R. ... 1000 ... 50.

FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR. From Southampton (Tagus), Capt. A. M'Leod ... 900 ... 306 every Saturday at Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis ... 700 ... 200.

BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND CORFU. From Malta twice a Month—Tiberia, Capt. W. D. Evans 500 ... 180.

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 454 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 Aitch, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the Mahmoudiék Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Aitch 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 in her.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

Table with columns: Destination, 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin. Lists rates for Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, etc.

* 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 liable 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, 1r. 10d. 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). SPECIE.—To Malta, 10s. per cent; to Alexandria, 12s. 6d. per cent; to Ionian Islands, 15s. per cent. PARCELS, according to size, 10s., 12s. 6s., and 4s.

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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 Ave, London.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1823, the Directors, to avoid the necessity for such repetitions, have constructed a full of renewable term insurances, continuous from divist 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 expected advantages of survivorship.

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

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

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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.

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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: Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr, 7th yr. Shows rates for ages 30 to 70.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with columns: Age, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80. Shows rates for ages 20 to 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.

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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, covere to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

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Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772.

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TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F. R. S. AUDITOR—John Pepys, Esq.

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

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one HUNDRED 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.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Lists benefactors like B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0.

The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)..... 25 0 0 Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)..... 25 0 0

Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)..... 100 0 0 Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)..... 264 18 11

Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)..... 50 0 0 Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half-year's Dividend on £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, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Coeks, 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 meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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"Gentlemanly" Ruffianism.

A marked case of gentlemanly misconduct was brought before the magistrates at New Brentford on Monday last, when it appears, that John Goldsmith, "gentleman," Raymond Newton, of Sloane-street, "gentleman," and Henry Newton, of George-street, gentleman; also Richard Boyle, of Newgate-street (a nice, but ominous locale), a servant, and decidedly "no gentleman," were brought up, charged with drunkenness and furious driving, added to a goodly number of assaults on the police, consequent on "putting an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains"—that is to say, such small amount of brains as they possessed. The particulars of the case were duly recorded in the morning papers, and there is no necessity for republishing them—they are not so rare and delicate that they will bear narrat ag. One fact, however, is given, which is pretty decisive of the "gentlemanly" character of the parties, and the pursuit in which they are adepts. It seems, that "when, seeing a female cross the yard, they called her a—, and used other insulting words to her; and at last, seeing the wife of the inspector passing a window of the station house, they made use of the most beastly and disgusting language, so that the female inmates of the station were compelled to be removed to another part of the premises, but an immense crowd remained collected round the station till past ten o'clock." This extract from the report we regard as decisive. If the morals of the unfortunate women temporarily confined in the station were in danger from the language of the defendants, they must be "had set" indeed. If depravity itself was shocked and disgusted at their behaviour, it must have been transcendently prodigate. It is cheering, by-the-by, to find that the inspector had so much regard for the morals of the "inmates," as to place them out of the earshot of the "beastly language" indulged in by the gentlemanly defendants. The result of the affair was as usual. The magistrates thought that they ought to commit each of them for a month to the House of Correction, but, according to custom, they did not, but inflicted a fine instead—when "Mr. H. Newton immediately pulled out a roll of Bank of England notes, and paid the whole of the fines, amounting to \$11.—Ibid.

To Rat-Catchers.

Whereas, a great and well-known house in Westminster, where there is a great deal of public business, and situated very close to the river, has since the resignation of the Melbourne Administration on Monday last, exhibited the most decided symptoms of being greatly infested with rats. The rats have been tracked in their movements from one side of the house to the other, principally in the direction what is called "the treasury bench." They are, neither "norway rats," nor "water rats"—but are a species of native "land rat," given birth to by the three kingdoms.

These vermin are invariably apt to make their appearance in great numbers about the time of a change of Ministry, in consequence, it is presumed, of its being the solemn season that produces a plentiful distribution of "loaves and fishes." Some of these rats have been known to enter St. Stephen's Chapel as poor and thin as church mice, when, by partaking liberally of the many good things they have picked up thereabouts they have soon become plump and so well satisfied with their berths that they have never found their way out again. They possess a most voracious appetite, and by an extraordinary instinct, attach themselves to every new Prime Minister; the candle-ends and cheese parings with which that important personage is supplied have been proved by experience to be the chief causes of attraction.

This is to give notice, that any professor who has had a long and successful practice in the art and mystery of rat-catching, and can exhibit a few full-grown rats of his own sharing, by way full employ by applying to Doctor Peel, whitehall-place, by whom a number of rats are wanted.—Ibid.

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

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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 BERIDGE, Secretary.