TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1841

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupers Ber Quarter :- 52 Rupers Ber Annum ;- or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupers Per Annum.

New Series No. 67

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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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 com.

Melhourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

#### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISP ATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelli-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

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

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on

the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until for-

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

A PPLICATION naving Statute at Bombay Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay PPLICATION having been made to the that letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and Credits of Andiaroo Rustomjee Dadabhoy late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased may be committed to Cooverboye the Widow of the said deceased-All persons interested therein are livereby apprized thereof .- Dated this Ilth day of Sept. 1841.

> ACTON S. AYRTON Proctor

## M = 2 40 2 \*

શ્રી-મુત્રભજન્ વાલા - રેજ્વાથી - ત્રરનાર - માં ધ્રે મા રૂ. રશતંત્ર જ . દાદાનાઈ ની • માલ મીલકત • તથા . बिह्या हे हिन्तु • वधी बात नां भुं • बेवाने • शाइ • श्री • ગુમળઈ ની • જુડી કેટરની • શ્રુપરી મ•કે ારટ મો • F• भरवारवी वी ध्वा • जाङ • ध्वरजाङ र भर ज • ६ री छे. में ने म ले वाश ते हे हो। ले हाड डिवा है। રાખતા. કાંડિ તેણાંવોને આંડિલ ખેંચાથી જ કેર થાઈ\*=તારીખ-૧૧ ત્રી-રાપટેત્રભર ૧૮૪૧

1.781.720m\* वडी स\*

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

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A Ship or about 400 Toos, for the Red Sea.

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th September, 1841.

PROCLAMATION-Bombay to Wit .- By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the Court House on Saturday, the 25th day of September instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Go. vernment.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Tres. passes, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court .- Dated this Tenth day of September in the fifth year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

L. C. C. RIVETT,-Sheriff.

ઢં ઢેશે\* - (બ્રી - મુત્રખજત્રાં - ) કું -ઢં ઢેરા - ધર્ય તથા. ખબર. હી માંથી જા હેર કર્ય જે બી મે મુમ્મ डी नी · जुही देटरनी · अ परी अ · दोरट · आ ठाय · शेशं न . जेशारं - के. डेंबां का केरट - नरेम - तेक - बेर में। શ્રી • સુત્ર ખજનાં • કોટ • ત્ર ધે • **શ**ની શસ્વાર ને • દી ને • તા रीण २५ भी शप टेमजर खालता महीनांनी है । ५ લાંક ૧૧ નાં પે ફેલા પો ફારનાં શેશાંન નરા શે\*

અને નેજ જોા જિપર નેજ વેલા દિયા ડેત્રીરા લદી . રોશંન . દિલે જે . દરી આવરદી . ખાતાંનાં . ને સા વની-શના-ભેશરો-શાશા રૂપ્તે- જેવાં છે-ત્રાંણાશના-टं टेा-अथवा • एंन अथवा • वांड्रां हा त्री नी • यारी • પ્રાથવા · દરી માર્ના · યાંચી મા • યા રે ા · મથવા • તરકટ • મ થવા • ફરેષ્ઠ • બીજી • તકશીરના • દાવા • ફેાર્ડ • તે ફના • नेभाव-छांडे\*

भाने . पुं शरीप . जलर श्रीआंधी सापुथके के ક્રોજ માં આવાના હેટા જમા ચોરી જમા ખુન हामा । परवट । हामा व्हितिक वर्ष भीका पत શીરના દાવા છાઈ તે આંગુશ પાતાના સુદા પ રા - પ્રસ્વા - શા ફ જે - દા લા ડે ! જ પર છા પે લા છે . તે . નાં ચુવા શ્રી માગર શા ફેદી આ પે માને પા તે ફાજ र वार्र अने नेवां आंश्रीता है। देतता के किस निवा ર કોર : માંથી જાઈ . ન હી \*-- તારી પા ૧૦ ત્રી . नुं वरश पायभुं\*

િકલ − શો − શી − રીવેટ − શરીપ્\*

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Ori-

Argyle, of 667 Tons, A. 1, Captain Liv. Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

> Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Affee and Cairo, and by which tuey will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a b anch Steamer for goods, passen-gers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and includ-ed in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabia for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peniusular Mail Steam packets, and may thus cisit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and im proved conveyance are in preparation, and will short' ly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines. &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality :

RATES OF FARE.

Malta and Gibraltar ..... , 13 , .. , - ,, 8 10 Malta and Co:fu........ , 7 ,, ,, - ,, 4 10 ,,

> B. M. WILLCOX ... ) A. Anderson...... Mnaging Directors,

## A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more en'ightened Members of the Uncover nanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view.
It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if chose services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraidom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representaever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be " up and doing,' the cause that we shall have oc-EIEZ. ARI. @42. 91 iai. 381 Di. niei. Az casiou to advocate will he much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much prograsticated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our શાપ ટેમબર તથા મંગારેજની - સંદ્યા નીક ટારીમા Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat windly learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan con. temporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Its. per-Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, p.y. able in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah.

#### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

#### Calcutta.

MORE WORK FOR THE MILITARY. We hear from Ferozepore, that Sir W. McNaughten has positively sent for five more corps.-Hurkaru,

#### DOST MAHOMED.

The Ex-Ameer Dost Mahomed and suite were to have visited the Cossipore Gun Foundery this morning, to see how the Feringees cast the pieces, which do so much mischief in war ; but we are sorry to say, that his highness has had a relaps: of the fever, by which he has been suffering of late, and the visit has been consequently deferred .- Ibid.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Otterspool, Little, from Liverpool 24th April, the Al-lerton, Chatterton, from Rangoon 17th August, the Medices. (F) Maniere, from Havre 21st May, the Trio, Hall, from London 4th May, and the Ganges, S. V. from Moulmein 22d August.—Englishman, Aug. 30.

#### FEROZEPORE.

We have accounts from Ferozepore down to the 15th instant, but not anticipative of our Grandmother's ' warlive movements, on the Sutledge :

Nothing of any consequence stirring here now beyond rumours, various accounts being daily received by the disturbed state of Affghanistan, and as to the probability of the Force being increased—orders have been received by the 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d and 16th to return an | they are to commence their march in October,\* the 13th Light Inf. it is also said are to retu n, but as these orders were sent before the late disturbances were known at head quarters, there is no guessing what changes may take place.

The fact of an armed Soik having some time ago made an attack on Mr. Clerk is true; he entered the house with that intention but was seized by a Chuprassee, before he could effect his purpose and knocked down by Mr. Clerk himself; he is now in durance vile, in order to see if any thing can be elicited from him, as to who his instigators were : the Lahore Court were very anxious to blow him from a Gun, without delay, on the principle it is to be supposed, that dead men tell no tales. Lieut. Becher of the Quarter Master General's department is ordered down to Campore to take charge of the Head Quarters camp equipage, for the Commander-in-Chief-and he is to be joined at Agra or Cawapore, by General Lumley, Major Garden and all those whose duty it is to figure on these occasions. The 53d N. I. will arrive here about the 1st of November, and remain nearly 3 months in tents, waiting for the 2nd Convoy; the 1st Convoy under the 64th will start on the 15th or 20th of November, not before positively. Captain Harrington's party left on the 12th. The dawk of the 14th, with all the overland letters, was roubed close to Cantonments, on the very night of its despatch. -

## Madras.

SHIP LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK .- The Ship Lord William Bentinck arrived yesterday from New Zealand. having left the 18th June, but brings no intelligence of the Bussorah Alerchaut, on which vessel Mr Edward Elliott is a Passenger.—U. S. Gazette, Sept. 3.

The Anna Robertson, Captain Hamilton, takes her departure for the Cape and London at sunset this even

ing, with the following passengers: For the Cape \_J. Ainslie, Esq. For London ... Mess. dames McNair, Crowther, Cook, Campbell and Jenkins, Miss Sopnia Crowther, Miss Sarah Ann Crowther, Captain J. C. McNair, Artillery, Lieutenant G. A. Robert. son, H. M 15th Hussars, Rev. John Jenkins, Wesleyan Missionary, W. A. Serle, Esq., two children of Capitain McNair and two children of the Rev. Mr. Jeukins."— Herald, Sept. 4.

The Alexander Johnstone, from Glasgow the 23d of April, arrived in our roads on Wednesday last, in charge of Mr. Crawforth, one of the mates, the Captain (Petrie) having died at sea on the 15th of June. good ship has brought out no passengers. She proceeds we understand to Penang in a few days .- Ibid.

## EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENT.

The Artificers referred to in our last issue as having proceeded to China to join the 37th Regiment N. I, were sent to replace those who had embarked with the Head Quarters of the corps on board the Golcondab; and it being supposed that the latter had been lost with all their tools, the former were sent to make good the deficiency without any tools at all. They sailed on board the Apoline on the 28th of February. We refer again to the fact, for fact it is, because we have heard from several quarters that we were only taking a rise out of the Mintary Board, as it was impossible for that body to have been guilty of such a sin of omission .-Athenæum, Sept. 4.

## ON DITS.

We understand that Government has declined receiva ing any tenders of tonuage for China; the cause is not known but probably some reference to the Bengal Go.

It is reported that a requisition has been made from Moulanein for a comforcement of European Infantry and Artillery, but we have heard no confirmation of it. An on dit has reached us of the probable retirement of a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in January next, if a bonus of Rupees 30,000 be forthcoming .- Spectator, Sept 4.

## MR. FORD OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Mr. Ford, Member of the Medical Board, is we hear about to leave on sick certificate, proceeding to New South Wales for a couple of years. This will bring Mr. Sladen in as Acting Member of the Medical Board, and Mr. Young as Acting Superintending/Surgeon .-

## Ceplon.

## SUPREME COURT.

By the last accounts the Landy Sessions were still g ing on with criminal lusiness. Three Murder cases had been tried, and the prisoners all convicted of Manslaughter, although one of them was charged with killing a woman, which is said to have puzzled some of the Jurus amazingly. A case in which the accused got off in consequence of verbal error in the indictment deserves particular notice. Two Malabars were committed for stealing Goats, by G. R. Mercer Esq. District Judge of Matelle, before whom the charge appeared to have been clearly proved. The crown Prosecuter Mr. Staples, taking the depositions as his guide, framed the indictment accordingly; but before the Supreme Court the owner swore that he had lost two Sheep, and produced their skins; whereupon Mr. Wilmot-Proctor for prisoners-immediately moved the Court for an

\* These Corps will remember our assurance to them, when the relief appeared, that they would be practically included in it though they were not ostensibly included.—ED.

acquittal of his clients, because the Indictment accused them stealing Goats whereas it now appeared no goats had been stolen-sheep and goats being very different animals. The Prisoners were of course instantly discharged; and though it is to be regretted that crune should not be punished, it is gratifying to see this great principle of British jurisprudence so fully recognised in a di-taut and haltcivil zed colony .- Observer, Aug. 26.

#### CINNAMON TRADE.

When some years ago we said that foreign pro duction would be the result of the policy of the Go vernment with regard to the Conamon Trade, we were tald that Ceylon enjoyed a 'natural monopoly of the spice, which it was impossible for any other country to interfere with. Since then Cassia has had the effect we anneipated to an almost entire extent, and, combined with other circumstances, has now rendered Ceylon Cinnamon al nost unsaleable (Vide the two last Government Sales) When we also annonneed that the Dutch had successfully commenced he cobivation of Cinnamon at Java, we were gravely assured that this also was a mistake, that some Cinnamon which had been exported from that Island was really grown in Ceylon, and that the Dutch had only a few curiosity. Now however, we are enabled on the authority of a gentleman who lately visited Holland to give the following Official Statement of the actual production of Cinnamon in Java with its future prospects :-

1839- 23,000	Netherlands	Pounds	46,000	lb.	English.
1340 30,000				60,00	0
1841- 42,000	The state of		17.33	84,00	00
1842-117,000	200		2	34,00	00
1843-126,000			2	52,00	00

Comment upon this is almost unnecessary. The day has probable passed forever when an effectual preventle could have been applied; and it is equally evident that encouraged as the Dutch still are by a protecting duty of two shillings a pound against Ceylon Cionamon, they will shortly undersell us in the very limited market that still remains. The secrecy with which the Dutch have conducted this cultivation is not a little remark and e, as it has never appeared in any of the returns we have seen; and it would probably not even now have been divulged did they not feel themselves secure in their position.-Ibid.

#### Maulmain.

#### CLEARING THE JUNGLE

The progress of clearing away the jungle on the op-posite side of the river at Martaban, becomes every day more apparent. Those who observe the work through their spy-glasses from the Cantonments here, have discovered a fortification rapidly rising on the side next to the river. These proceedings have excited no little curiesity amongst the community here; but no one can imagine why a stockade should be erected at Martaban, especially as no reports are current of the Burmese expecting the attack of an enemy .- Maul. Chronicle.

## BURMESE MOVEMENTS

We learn that two or three war boats with some vernment officers of distinction have arrived within the week at Martaban. They are reported to have come from Ava, to prepare the way and mark the stages for his Majesty to Rangoon. It is not yet known at what time the king will quit his capital, and it is not probable that the people in this part of the country will know more of the appointed day than they do now, until the important fact of the king's first movement is announced.

The war boats above alluded to, came across the river on Saturday last, and having pulled along the shore for some distance and taken a look at the town, returned to the other side. They were seen from the Cantonments, and the novelty of their appearance and the dashing their movements excited considerable interest. There is much speculation as to the object of the visit of these Burmese officers at Martaban; the probability is that they have come to inspect and report on the condition of this outpost of the kingdom. -Ibid, Aug. 11.

## Malacca.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. - The only arrived worthy of note since our last, is the Dide, SAUNDERS, from Calcutta the 12th instant, passing for Singapore .- Weekly

## Military Arribals and Departures.

Assist. Surgeon George, M. Ogilvie--M. D. Medical Dept. from John Sproule, M. D. Medical Dept. from Poonah. Bt. Major and Capt. G. H. Murphy, H. M. 22nd Regt- to Rutna-

# HIGH WATER IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES. , 15th Wednesday 10 , 16th Thursday 11 , 17th Friday 0 , 18th Saturday 0 , 19th Sanday 1 CATENDAR SERTEMBER 30 DAVS 1841

	S. BEMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.	PHASES OF THE MOON.	
Week-	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.		
F.	16 Lambert.	H. M.S. H. M. S. 15 48 9 6 3 41 5 48 34 6 2 34 5 48 59 6 1 27 5 49 8 6 0 36 5 49 10 5 59 52 549 16 5 59 4 5 49 41 5 57 57	D. H. M.	

## DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

3	AD EN Aug. 29	CHINA June 20
	Ages Sept. 2	DELHI Sept 1
Į	ALEXANDRIA Aug. 19	FRANCE Aug.
1	ATISTRALIA	HERAT
	Adelaide June 12	LAHORE Aug. 13
	Sydney July 17	LONDON Aug.
	Port Phillip June 21	MADRAS Sept.
ł	BURMAH.	MANIELA May
	Moulmein Aug. 11	MAURITIUS July 17
	Rangoon Aug. 7	NEPAUL
	CABOOL Aug. 2	PENANG 11
	CAIRO Aug. 20	PERSIAN GULPH
	CALCUTTA Aug. 30	QUETTA Au.g.
ŕ	CANADAH 6	SCINDE
	CENTON 26	SINGAPORE Aug



" Measures, not Men."

## THEGAZETTE.

## Tuesday, September 14, 1841.

On Sunday afternoon His Highness Nawaub Ali Ahmed Khan, Monararoddowiah, Bahadoor and Suite, accompanied by Aga Mahomed Rahim and Aga Mahomed Jaffer E-quires, inspected severa ships in the harbour-His Highness was salute, both on reaching and leaving the Sir Herbert Comp. con and Castle Huntly and His Highness the Sultan of Muscau's Ship Caroline, Many Persian Merchants were invited on board the Caroline to meet the Nawaub; in this vessel they all had their Tiffin-His Highness then landed at the Apollo Bunder and expressed himself highly delighted with what he had seen. His Highness then got into a beau titul Carriage belonging to the Aga drawn by 4 horses; next followed several Carriages and Buggies contain" ing the suite of the Nawaub and his Servants; we also observed seven natives richly caparisoned on horse. back-A crowd of spectators assemble l at the Bun. der and roads to witness the procession.

WE have received the following additional particulars of the movements of the Belgaum Troops:

"Camp Dharwar, 7th Sept. 1841.

It is hardly worth while to trouble you with the little scrap of news I have to give you, if indeed news I be allowed to call it. My last informed you of the arrival of Captain Faunce's Detachment on the morning of the 2nd, since which we have had nothing but

" Marching and countermarching, "Up the Hill and down again,

" Down the Hill and back again."

We had scarcely made ourselves snug in our tents (God help me I had to pay for the pitching and stretching of mine) when we received "hookum" to " Strike your tents and march away."

Off we went, in the midst of as heavy a shower as I ever witnessed; we reached ourground-(about two miles distant from the fort) as you may suppose drenched to the skin-The tents were soon pitched and in the course of an hour there was at least in some of them (those of the Artillery on the right) one foot of water.

The next evening we were ordered again to strike our tents, and move into the Jail compound, where we are still under canvas with the exception of the Artillery and Sepoys, who are accommedated in sheds within the

Yesterday I walked to the gate to see some of the prisoners marched off for trial.

We have daily reports in Camp, of more Troops being on the move from different quarters to join us. There a detachment with a Brigade of guns posted on the banks of the Tomboodra; this detachment was sent out from Bellary on the 28th ultimo. I informed you is my last of the posts taken up by the different detachments sent out from Belgaum, Dharwar and Kuladjee-The letters received in Camp are very contradictory-In one it is stated that the whole of the 4th King's own-with the exception of 1 Commissioned Officer and 70 Rank and file with 50 men of the Artillery, and two six pounders, one hundred of the 18th and two of the 26th were order. ed to proceed to join us on the 3rd instant. Another states that this detachment is to march direct on Badamee : one company of Sepoys actually did march on the 2nd to take possession of a Fort near Badamee and another letter states that the General Commanding the Division, with his Staff and the available troops of the division, take the field instanter. The fact is, that the troops are ordered to be in readiness to move on this place at an hour's notice, and those ordered to march on the 3rd have been countermanded. It was thought that we would be obliged to move out the night we arrived : at 11 P. M. quick matches were placed in the tumbrils and in short everything was in readiness for a " brush;" it turned out however to be " no go." Nor do I think it will eventually be one, as the detachment of Cavalry under the Command of (I think) Captain Corsellis was very prudently left at Kulladjee by Ge neral Delamette after the fall of Badamee : this detachment with some irregular horse have driven the Arabs back to the Nizam's Territories, the frontier of which on this side, is about 11 coss from Badamee.

The trial of the prisoners is still going on; about 40 of them were marched out yesterday for trial, the whol of whom, with the exception of four, were tried, but sen. tence was not passed. There are still 40 or 50 to be tried. On the 2nd, seven of the principal Arabs were tried and sentenced to be hanged.

It appears that Mr. Shaw, the Political Agent, in the first instance considered these men as political prisoners; Government has, however, directed magisterial cases to be made out against them; they are therefore charged with murder, &c. &c. &ec-and in my opinion will all be sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is however thought that Government will cause some of the Ringleaders only to be executed. If they are to suffer death\_I should say let them die like soldiers shoot them, dont hang them like dogs.

Four men of the A. Company 1st Battalien of foot Artillery arrived here this morning; they have just been pensioned off, and are on their way to Trichinoply and. Bangalore; one of them, Brooks, is pensioned on full pay (16 Rupees per mensem) he lost the use of his arm, through a shot wound at Napaunee.

P. S. I have just seen a letter from Bareilly, In it no mention is made of a detachment having been sent to the Tomboodra as mentioned above. Major Johnson is here to give evidence; the prisoners having stated that he promised on their surrendering at Badamee that their ives should be spared .--

WE have received Singapore papers to the 5th August, from which we are happy o lea rn that the whole of the passengers who embarked in the Sultana are safe. The vessel was destroyed by lightning but the pas sengers were landed in the long boat at

'Extracts from the Report of the brig Dido, Capt. R. Saunders from Singapore.—The transports John Adam, Worcester and Nerbudda had arrived (at Singapore) also the steamers Diana and Hooghly from Calcutta, and the Sesostris from Bombay; the two former ships had left, as also the last uamed steamer for China. H. M.'s S. Jupiter signalized and passed through Singapore Straits on her way to China on the 10th August. The Sea Queen, had arrived August 10th, in Lat. 1' 16' N. Long. 183' 20' E. exchanged colors with the Maas from Calcutta to China 17th, in Lat. 7' 32' N. Long. 98' 2' E. exchanged Nos. with the Ann, and at the same time the Bark Coquette, all well.

Authentic accounts of the existence of the Sultana's crew and passengers had reached Singapore. This long lost ship was destroyed by lighting on the 4th January, on her passage up the China Sea. Captain Page, passengers and crew, landed in the Boats on the Island of Borneo, after much fatigue and great peril.

nuch fatigue and great peril.

Copies of Letters received by M. Zachariah from the chief officer Mr. Gill.

Loss of the ship Sultana of Bombay; landed at Borneo per long boat

Capt. J. Page. G. H. W. Gill, Chief Officer, A. Young, Second
Officer, Gunner, 5 Seacunnies, 2 Carpenters, 23 Lascars and Servants,
Nacodah and Keranny passengers. Mrs. Page of a daughter on the 31st
March, Mr. and Miss D Souza, Mrs. Anderson, and one Ayah, in all 42
souls; the remainder reported to have landed on the Coast Island of Serassan off Taljong Daltoo, supposed to be one of the South Natunus, July
26th 1841.

(Sd) G. H. W. Gill,

Late Chief Officer, Ship Sultana.

Dear Sic,— In the event of the non-arrival of the Prow, I send this by
another which sails in company and trust you will let our friends know,
also the authorities at Singapore; so that the above mentioned 42 British
subjects may be released from their present uncomfortable condition. I
dare not say more.

atso the authorities at Singapore; so that the above mentioned 42 British subjects may be released from their present uncomfortable condition. I dare not say more.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. H. W GILL.

In the event of my not reaching Singapore, this is to certify that the Ship Sultana of Bombay bound to Manilla, was totally destroyed by lightning on the night of the 4th January, 1841, at 4 p M., 39 miles N. E. of the Bombay Shoal, Coast of Palawan—part of the crew, 42 in number succeeded in reaching Borneo on the 11th January, in a state of starvation, having only saved a small cask of water and a few biscuits and are now detained there, by the Sultan, excepting myself. Mr. and Miss DeSouza and 3 servants, whom he has permitted to proceed to Singapore in one of his Prows first obliging us to promise large aums of money, on the payment of which the remainder of our sompanions are to be allowed to leave; should I succeed in procuring a Ship to relieve them from their now most unpleasant situation, which I fear none but one of H. M.'s ships will be able to effect.

The above mentioned left Borneo on the 24th May, but falling in with bad weather off this place, put back the second time dismasted on the 20th June, and have been detained here by a large fleet of Piratical Prows which blockaded the Island for about 20 days, they have now left, but are supposed to be cruizing between this and Pontiana, and have expressed a wish to take us if possible. Our prow is in a very bad condition and we fear will not reach, but be obliged to put back here or perhaps Mocha or Rhio.

Nacodah Abdulrahman, by whose Prow I send this, will be able to give the latest news of our proceedings should we be obliged to put back

Rhio.

Nacodah Abdulrahman, by whose Prow i send this, will be able to give the latest news of our proceedings, should we be obliged to put by a. All the European part of our crew at Borneo were in a sickly state when I left. Mr. and Miss DeSouza are very unwell also, so that I trust no time will be lost. I cannot say more being still in the hands of the Philistines. Island of Sarassan off Toujong Daltoo, 20th July, 1841.

WE again enter our protest against the disgraceful manner in which the Bombay Post Office is managed. Complaints roll in upon us from every quarter, and we experience in common with the public the great inconveniences and annoyances caused by the inefficiency or wilful carelessness of the nabobs respectively styled with the initials P. M. G. and D. P. M. G., whose management, or rather mismanagement has received abundant censures from every part of India.

When it is considered that the Bombay Post Office is the entrepot for Europe letters from an I to all India, the efficiency and completeness of the Establishment should be commensurate with the public demand, in order that letters and newspapers may be tran-mitted or delivered as directed immediatety after their receipt at the office. The building allotted for the post office reflects the greatest disgrace upon the authorities, and the labourers (query drones ?) within are unworthy of their hire. The exterior of the Bombay Post Office will afford some idea of its internal arrangements. Its "outer man" looks like the little dwelling of a country dealer in small wares, in one of the unfrequented parts of Englanda house and shop where cloth and bread, butter and saucepans, tree, tripe and tape may be purchased by such as are of slender means-whilst the interior with a "hopping spout for dropping down letters from the higher to the inferior region is not unlike the arrangements of a pawnbro\_ ker's Shop! All these imperfections we can readily pass over and hope for better things in days to come. What we have to complain most of is, that "dangerous thing -" a little larning"-which the Post Office authorities fancy they possess and which occasions most of the annoyances the public complain of. Like most tyros in matters they assume a great deal of importance on account of their professional IN-

Government of Maharashtra

abilities, and jump at the conclusion that their new arrangements are capital improvements; and, as the authors of them, they are clever fellows! Let our readers consider for a moment that our Egyptian correspondence arrived at the Bombay post office on Monday the 6th, and was "hushied to slumbers sweet" until Thursday 9th, four days-not withstanding all our enquiries after the packet with a particular envelope! To charge STEAM postage upon a letter under such circumstances is an act little short of obtaining money under false pretences. we are experiencing some privations in not being permitted to send letters within a certain time previous to Really the Bombay post office officials are are gratified with this fact, that when the Steamer has precocious disciples of Mercury, and would deserve the best thanks of the Indian public were they to quit their posts.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," we therefore insert here another specimen, from one of our Subscribers, of the good managements of the Boinbay Post Office. ... The letter is dated Surat, 9th Sept.

"In the XIV Rule for the management of the Post Office Department passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 20th Augus: 1839, it is provided that "A'l letters, " Newspapers or other Papers and packets re-"ceived for dispatch by Post or Binghy Post, "shall be weighed at the Post Office of dispatch " and shall be stamped and marked single, double. " &c. as the case may be an! shall have the " postage to which they are severally liable marked on them; which stamp or mark shall " regulate the postage to be levied from the party "concerned, whether the letter, paper, &:. be , sent paid " or " bearing ' postage.

Again the rule XXIV prescribes that "what-" ever postage is marked on a letter, or parcel. " must be paid at once on delivery, after which " any complaint of overcharge will be duly at. " tended to. In all complaints o overcharge or " unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers " or parcels, the covers of envelopes, bearing "the Post Office stamp must be presented for " inspection" and as all Post Office pages were a badge regularly numbered, when any coma plaints are preferred against any in lividual " the number of the badge should be specified.

On the 30th ultimo a Packet of your Papers of the 25th and 26th idem was received here by a subscriber, which was marked bearing double postage, although it was in the presence of the delivering Post Office Peon, weighed and found to be single or not above 31 Tollas, but accord. ing to the abevementioned latter rule "What-" ever postage was marked on it was paid at once "on delivery" and requested the peon to inform the circumstance to the Manager or Clerk of the Post Office, and being the overcharge back. The peon returned with answer fron his head clerk stating that, altho the pa ket is not double in weight he cannot receive single postage, when the mark of the despatching Office bears double postage on it. Subsequently, the affair haptleman in charge of the Past Ofice, who said he can do nothing, but if the aggrieved party liked he might petition to the Post Master who will decide the point. Mr. Editor, as I am concerned in this overpayment, I have considered it advisable to request your assistance in discussing this subject thro' your journal than to petition to the Post Master General for the refund of the two annas - I have not the least doubt that by your bringing this to the notice of the highest Authorities they will remedy this evil, by enacting rules for the correction of such an apparent error of the dispatching Officer by which, most of the out station subscribers to the different news apers as well as receivers of letters by the Post will be relieved from such annoyance as just now suffered by your Sabscriber."

Let us look at another specimen of the good nanagement existing under the Bombay Postaster General and his Deputy. The Poouah Dawk passes through Kirkee with the mail for Bombay, and the Kirkee letters are sent by this opportunity; but the Dawk to Poonah although it passes through Kirkee does not leave the letters at the latter place. The letters are sent on to Poonah, and as Kirkee is only five miles from Poonah, of course they are sent to Kirkee immediately. No such thing : the letters are not sent to Kirkee until 24 hours after their arrival at Poonah! This is another instance of the quick delivery and excellent arrangements of the Postmaster General.

We have other facts in reserve for the Post Office authorities, and will make them public at the earliest opportunity. We have no notion of giving the authorities any restantil efficient hands supply the places of the present clippers of Mercury's wings.

. It is rumoured that the Hon. Mr. Clifford, who recently arrived at Bombay, intends to take up the case and obtain the release of Fre Miguel, the Paire who is confined in gaol for contempt of Court.

#### Egppt.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT Alexandria, August 17th, 1841.

In some nearing our monthly precis of Intelligence we find some difficulty on account of the wint of News, though we doubt not, but so nething will soon be presented to our view that will be interesting to communicate. It is somewhat consoling when there is a dearth of News in Egypt, that we have a Mehemet Ali to aid us, for we have long observed that it is impossible to be long without some new movements of the Pasha, for his ambition is always leading him into some unexpected difficulties and to surmount them it requires an inven-tion of means for which his Highness is by no means deficient. The India Mail reached us on the evening of the 18th and the Letter Box for England was closed at noon the following day, though the said Steamer did not leave our port until the morning of the 20th ultimo. the departure of the Steamer, as in all other places, we once got out of ports, she stops at nothing but arrives more frequently before her appointed time than after it; to illustrate this we will furnish you with an instance of the fast sailing of the O. and P. & Co's Steamers. On the 20th June in the morning the Steamer, 'Liverpool left the Port of Alexandria, by which one of our friends sent a letter to a resident of Leeds, Yorks and received an answer to the said letter on the 17th July from the Steamer 'Oriental' which makes it possible to send a letter from this place to London and back in less than a

The French Steamer reached us on the 23rd ultimo, by which we expected some News, but we must confess, that we have not for many months, been so scant of intelligence as we were by the said packet boat.

On the 24th ultim), arrived here two of her B. M's Vessels the Calcutta and Rodn y (of which we men-tioned in our last as having left Malta for the Levant) from Syria and are at anchor a little out of the Port; they left at Beyrout two vessels, 3 frigates and two Steamers. There are many conjectures afoat concerning the object for which they are come, it is thought by some to remain here a stil the acrival of the Consuls, by others, to be in readiness to take the Syrian soldiers which had previously been demanded by Colonel Napier from the Pasna. But it appears to us they have in special

object, more than to see what is giving on.
We learn from a communication received from Constantinople that the S. Ports has already begun to think she can act without the aid of Eagland, for the is com-plaining of the course pursued by her British Majesty, by stating that the British Oficers are continually meddling with the affairs of Syria: this has led to the Minister of Foreign affirs, Rifait Pacha's writing to the conference of the allied powers in London, to re-quest the recalling of all the officers and Soldiers from Syria. It is impossible to look at this step taken by the S. Porte, without considering how soon the aid which has been rendered to the Porte by the British Forces is forgotten, though it was considered at the time, as the only interference that could save the Ottoman Empire from ruin. -On examining the probable causes of this complaint we can only imagine them to be three. The first, that the English have been interfering with the Syrian administration: the second, that the solicitation made by Colonel Napier which had reached the Porte, for the restitution of the Syriaus in Egypt has led to this step; or lastly that it is an intrigur of Russia to lessen the British laftuance with the Porte. We can not pass over this without stating that it is most probable that the last is the true cruse, however a short time will show how the said request of the Foreign affairs will take with the Coaference in London, for to see which we are anxiously writing, believing it will throw much light on the policy that will hereafter be pursued by the allied Powers conce ming the Ottom in Empire.

The two English Steamers destined to navigate the iver Euphrates are arrived at Biles, which is not very far from Aleppo, which place they have caosen for their principal Esta dishment. These Steamers have only had some obstacles, to surmount with the Arabs, which we should think after a few trips will altegether be removed. as it is well known in Egypt that the country is very different at this moment to what it was a few years ago. The Passage from Bussora to Beles can be made in 14 days, which cannot be less than 1200 miles; though it is said that in consequence of the lowering of the Waters of that River which commenced 5th May they will not be able to do much more this seaso 1.

The Pasha's Son Said Bey was still in Quarantine at the time the Frenc's Steams of Constantinople left; we lean that Lord Ponsonby has sent his Secretary to present his respects to him. The Sultan continues to be an invalid. Reshid Pashi, formerly Minister of Foreign affairs of the Porte, of whom we a little time ago announced his destitution, has been appointed Ambassador at Paris, which is the second time he has occupied that post. We suppose the reason of this appointment was occasioned by his constant intrigues to enter into some function or other in the Porte, and Russia observing this, concluded it would be better to remove him from Constantinople and therefore he has been appointed to Paris. This is upon the whole favorable for England, for he has been for a long time friendly to British policy, and in going to France he will be ready to fill that post remurkably well.

Ibrahim Pasha still remains here, and has the intention we hear of protracting his stay, as he has decided on erecting a new palace for his own use; thus we have not only a palace for the Viceroy, and another for his Son Said Bey, but will shortly have an additional one for Ibrahim Pasha.

Colonel Napier is still waiting fresh instructions from his Government on the subject of the restitution of the Syrians, which the Pasha refuses to deliver up, and one is disposed to think that in consequence of the Porte's complaining of the interference of British Troops in Syria with the alministration of that province, that the said Porte will coincide with the Pasha of Egypt and oppose the restitution of the Syrians. It is reported, that Mehemet Ali has some thoughts of sending these Syria . Proops, which have been dea manded, to the Hedjas, if so the Pach will get rid of them but in a way very different to that designed by Lord Palmerston. We are writing to see some steps taken by Mehemet Ali to show whether it is his intention to comply with the Hittee Sperif, but until this moment there is not the least symptom given, all we can learn is that instead of lesse mis Troips find that the Pacha's thoughts are upon increasing his fortified places, and in repairing and strength-ning those already erected, for the French Engineer, Colonel Gallice is always fully employed in carrying into effect not means to demonish his army but to increase it. STRIA .- July 29th. This day arrived the Packet.

boat from Beyrout, bringing letters from that place dated the 24th. As the News from Syria this month is unusually interesting, we shall first give you the extract of a letter we received from one of our friends who left this Country to make a tour through Syria and afterwards add such intelligence as may be interesting from another correspondent.

" The Turkish Government here is in such a state as to make one believe that it must before long cease to be, as its impotency is so evident, that the people do as they like. The whole of Palestine acts as if no Government existed in the country,-In travelling through these parts I found all routes unsafe, and every communication to be almost impossible. Every one down to the peasant one sees with his gua on his shellder, even while tilling the ground, and such is the condition of this province. that they are obliged to gather the fruits of their labors

on war with another; and as to the interference of the Turkish Government it is of no avail, for in every case they do it they are laughed at by the inhabitants. To show this more clearly I will give you an instance to which I was an eye witness: there were two persons near Jaffa, whom the Government had taken up and imprisioned, not by force but by bribery, on suspicion that they were the instigato s of a faction; but what was the result of this step taken by Government—it was this, soon after I witnessed about 30 armed Arabs taking these men out of the hands of Justice, and this was not all, both the Judge and his retinue met with a good drubbing. The Military forces in these parts I found very insignificant and animated with a very bad spirit. In Jean d'Acare there are 2000 soldiers.

In Caiffa two companies. At Jaffa there are two Bat-talions that very lately had revolted on account of having their pay in arrear ;- In Nablus 300 Arnauts, who on the day of our passing through had wounded their Colonel by firing at him with a pistol. The Garrison of this place (Beyrout) contains two feeble battalions and one of Horse Artillery. To these may be added some other small corps which are garrisoned at Gaza and Hebbron, so that, the whole number of Troops from Beyrout to the Egyptian Frontier does not exceed 6000

#### To be Continued.

#### LITERARY SOCIETY AT SYDNEY

ganbad.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our third page, that it is proposed, under what we consider the most promising circumstances, to lay the foundation, by public association, of a lay the foundation, by public association, of a about being brought into existence in these colonies—one Library of Theological, and Instructive publicat Portland Bay, one at Melbourne, two in Sydney. (one cations, in accordance with the principles of the to advocate the interests of Protestantism, the other of Church of Eugland.

We believe that the design of this proposed association is to concentrate and strengthen the principles which the Sons of our Church have imbibed from the bosom of our common Alma Mater, to keep alive in our hearts those feelings which in our childhood we were taught to reverence, in ma hood to maintain, and which we are assured in the decline of life, or of fortune, afford us our best support.

It is proposed further, that periodical lectures suitable to the objects set forth above, shall be delivered in the Library

Exiles from our native land, we cannot fe a that such an opportunity of renewing old associations, and compensating for the disadvantage of absence from the Halls and Assemblies of our childhood will be eagerly embraced by many. WE most cordially wish success to the project, a id especially recommend the attentance of the Sons of the Church of Eagland at the Meeting on Monday next.

We go hand in hand with the conveners of the Meeting, so far as their motives are at present apparent, but we hope we shall not find a spirit of proselytism or controversy break in upon their views; if so, we shall be among the first of their secelers, for from the moment such a purpose downs upon their proceedings we shall predict a downfall to all their hopes of utility. Sydney Gazette July 8.

## PROGRESS OF LITERATURE

A newspaper it is reported is to be established at Portland Bay, A poor field we should imagin for such an undertaking ..... We learn the arrival of Laly Franklin at Hobart Town on the 19th ult, this indefatigable lady, we understand, has been, during her absence in New Zealan I, collecting materials for a work on that country; the expens: of travelling, we hear, is defrayed from her own privy purse-We shall hail the appearance of Laty F's work which cannot fail of drawing yet more clesely the attention of the British people to these Colonies. We have heard from a private sour e that this work will embody considerable valuable infor nation relative to this Colony, particularly the district of Port Philip, which our readers may recollect Lidy Franklyn visited some time

## COOLIE QUESTION.

Mr. James M'Arthur rose, and said that it was his intention to present a petition the next day of meeting of Council. He said, that the nature of this petition was, that the government of this colony should adopt measu es to induce the In lian government to withdraw the restrictions which prevented Coolies from leaving their native land. As this was a measure of vital importance to the interests of his fellow colonists. he thought it his duty to give as early notice as possible of his intention of presenting the peti-

The Governor said that if Mr. M'Arthur meant to submit any motion to the Council, it was the usual practice to give a formal notice, The subject of Cooke Immigration, he understood, was already under the consideration of the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. James M'Arthur replied that he thought he had acted in strict accordance with the practice observed in the House of Commons of giving notice previous to making a motion-he further added, that the petition prayed the matter to be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Jones said that all the witnesses who had on or before the next day of meeting.

The Governor said that the subject of Immis nists-he said that at that time he did not mean to enter into the merits of the case, he would objections he ever did to Coolie Immigration. The Parsee, and Jew inhalitants possess slaves. restrictions applicable to the introduction of Coolies into other places are not in force prevails to a great extent. In Cuitagong all the before they arrive at maturity, or else the whole falls here. They were as much at liberty to come to Mohammedan families of respectability possess slaves."

into the hands of robbers who are always ready to put this Colony as other British subjects. It might be their hands on every thing: within their reach. It frequently happens that one Town or Village is carrying to san tion by their declaration the object of the to sanction by their declaration the object of the petitioners, that it would have a strong effect upon both the Government of India and England, he would not advise them to lay the "flatering unction to their souls' that such would be the case, it would, whatever the Colonists might assert to the contrary, be construed as a confession that they could not exist without some species of stave labour, he, for one, was satisfied that this impression would be produced in England, that it was necessary for the progression of the Colony to have a substitute for convict labour aken to slavery; permission might be given to send Cooles to the Mauritius and the West Indios, there a degraded class already exists; here the case is different, unless he might except the aborigines there was an degraded class existing, those that have taken a deep interest in this affair,

should weigh well the steps they are taking.

Mr. H. M'arthur said, that in his opininion he thought
matters had come to that crisis now, that it was imperative
upon the colonists to bestir themselves and represent their situation to the Home Government; for, without a regular supply of labour, nothing could save the Colony from absolute ruin. Of two evils it was better for them to choose. the least, and the least, he imagined, was the introduction of Coolies; for without labourers, it was self evident that sheep farming would be entirely put astop to, if a supply of our own country mea could be obtained he would certainly prefer; but of that, he thought there was little probability,

Mr. James M'Arthur them gave formal notice of his in tention to present the petition on the 20th day of July.—

## NEW NEWSPAPERS.

We understand that no less than five newspapers are Tectotalism) the fourth at Maitland, and the fifth in Auckland, the capital of New Zealand. Rumour, the busy body, states, that one is also to be established at Corner Inlet .- Sydney Gazette, July 10.

## Australia.

#### THE REVENUE.

We give below the abstract of the Port Phillip Revenue for the first quarter of the present year, as it appears in the Government Gazette of May 21. It is satisfactory to see that notwithstanding the hardness of the times the increase in the revenue keeps pace with the progress of the province, and that there is not as in Symey and other adjoining colonies a falling off as contrasted with the corresponding quarter of last year. In one item only the Crown Lands Revenue is there a falling off, and that is at once accounted for by the fact that it was not until the last month in the quarter, that the hand could be bought at any price, and then no land could be obtained in smaller patches than 5120 acres, which had not previously been rejected at twelve shillings per acre. Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser, June 3.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Last week we had the satisfaction of announcing the arrival, in the Lord Glenelg, of his Excellency Captain George Grey, the new Governor of this Province.

On the Thursday following the day of his arrival, he landed privately at the Port, and proceeded to Government-house, numbers remained as a guest until Satur-

On Saturday, at mid-day, according to previous an' nouncement, his Excellency publicly assumed the reins of Government by taking the usual oaths of abjuration, allegiance, &c., which were administered by his Honor the Judge, in presence of a considerable concourse of the colonists.—Adelaide Chronicle, May 19.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

SUDDEN DEATH. - We exceedingly regret having to announce the sudden death, this morning, of the very Rev. the Archdeacon Hutchins. We understand that he yesterday was in perfect health, and dined with His Excellency Sir John Franklin at Government-house Tasmanian Weekly Dispatch, June 4

By the Minstrel, some more of Governor Gawler's bills on the Colonization Commissioners have been returned dishonoured. We know of two parties who have had hills to the amount (including interest) of nearly three thousand pounds returned to their hands. It really is disgraceful on the part of the Commissioners, who were bound under any circumstances to honour all drafts made upon them by Colonel Gawler. A premium of five per cent was paid for many of these bills .- Ibid.

## European Intelligence.

## BRITISH SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)
The second volume [No 262-1841) treats of the systems of sla ery and bondage prevailing in the erritorie, which were subject to the presidency of Bengal prior to the year 1841; and the practice of the courts and magistrates in cases respect ing slavery and bondige. To this are added. short digests of the papers already presented to parliament on the systems of slavery prevailing in the presidencies of Malras and Bombay; and an appendix, which contains the evidence of thirty wo nauve and four European witnesses, on the extent, nature, and incidents of slavery in Bengal. Most of the natives we e slave holders. From their evidence, and the information collected by the law commissioners from other sources, we learn that slavery, both domestic and prædial, is more generally diffused than we had previously expected it to be. On this point we make a few extracts from the report before us. Referring to Bengal-the districts south, as well as east and north of the Ganges-Orissa, Behar, Oude, Allahabal, Agra, Delhi, Saugor, and Nerbudda teritories, Kum ton, Assam, Arracan, the Tenasserim provinces, Prince of Wales's Island, Malacca, and Singapore, the commissioners say :-"It may be stated generally, that slavery prevails, more or less, throughout the whole of these territories; and in the more detailed account they say, " it prevails to a g eat extent in the northern and central divisions of Cantack, particularly in the chukla of been before the Committee on Immigration had been examined relative to the objects of the in the latter division." One of the witnesses examined ed himself the owner of fifty slaves, stated that in petitioners, and that the report would be realy those districts, a wealthy zemindar will possess as many as 2000 slaves; and it is stated that there are 200 or 250 landholders who have that number each, gration was fraught with deep interest to this In the province of Bengal south of the Ganges, they Colony; and that the decision that might be say that the slavery which "does exist appears to come to would have a very important effect on be almost exclusively of the domestic kind. This the future character and prospects of the Colow part of Bengal includes Midnapore, Hoogly, Burd' Wan, Beerbnoom, Moorshedabad, twenigrfour Pergunnah , the city of Calcutta, Nuddea, Jessore. Barkeigunge. In the city of Calcutta. The mahowever observe, that he still retained the same jority of the Mohammedan, Portuguese, Armenian,

" In the districts lying beyond the Ganges, slavery

One of the witnesses, a landho'der, stated that he had twenty-four M issulman slaves and " we are in " formed," say the commissioners," that the Hiadon slaves are even mo enumerous than those of the Moslem faith." I. Tipperah the stave, are supposed to constitute a fourth of the population. A single family frequently possess from ten to twenty five slives, and Hu loos and Mo am ne lans are alike slaveholders. In Dicer Jelapore most of the better class own slaves. In Mym neing's all the great Zemindars hold slaves in proportion to their wealth, who are settled upon their estates. Onlandholder, whose agent was examined, possessed 1400 slaves. On many estates they compose the greater part of the cultivators. Even persons of small means, such as clerks, have generally five or sir slaves. In the discrict of Sylh t no just esti. mate can be formed of the multitude of persons existing in that servile condition. One witness, a Mussulman from that part of the country, stated that he had about 25 families of heredita y slaves in one talook, and about 120 families in another. Another witness, a Hindoo, stated that his father, who is the proprietor of a small talouk, owns about 75 families of slaves. In 1815 the slaves in Sylhet were estimated at one-sixth of the population, they are now supposed to amount to nearly onerthird. In Rajeshahy most persons of respectability, both Hindoos and Moha amedans, have domes ic sla es. In Rungpore and Gowalpara there are many slaves among the dom-stice, especially towards Assun, and every where along the northern frontier. Among the Garrows the slaves form two fifths of the whole population. In Dinagepore the number of slaves is very small. In Purneal the slave population is estimated by the commissioners, on the authority of Dr. Buchanau, at 24,560; it is probable, however, that the number is larger. In the districts composing the province of Bohar slavery prevails to a great extent. To possess slaves is considered a mark of distinction. In Behar and Patna, according to Dr. Buchanan, who made his surveys in 1807 to 1811, there were 131,280 slaves; in Bhaugulpore, 17,736; in Shahabad, 21,340. The limits of the several districts, however, have since been altered. In Sarun some of the great landholders have as many as 200 staves. In Gorruckpore, province of Oude, the stave population is estimated at 1643, four fifths of whom are engaged in agriculture. In the provinces of Allahabad Agra, and Delhi, we have very little information, Slavery exists principally in the cities and is sup-. posed to be almost exclusively of the domestic kind. in Ghazeepore slavery is chiefly confined to the towns. In Juanpore the slaves are supposed to be very few. In Benares most families of respectability possess them. In Bundelcand Hindoo slavery is very limited, but Mussulman slaves are common. In Campore don estic slaves are to be found in the families of Mobammedans. In Etawah many families of substance possess domes ic slaves. In Muttra the number of slaves is small. In Allygorh slavery is confined to the houses of the wealthy. In the districts of Barielly and Mooradahad almost all families of respectability, especially Mohammer dans, keep them. In Sahrungpore the number of slaves is said to be very trilling. In the Delhi territory the number of slaves is stated to be confided to the city of Delhi, though in all the surrounding independent states, especially where the chiefs are Mohammedons, it is more common. In the Hurrianah division the Rajpoots only possess a few slaves. In 1813, Sr Charles Metca fe, then resident at Delhi, addressin government on the means of cheeking the traffic in slaves within the territo y, observed. 'The natives of this country are unde. niably greatly addicted to the purchases of slaves, especially of the female sex; some because slaves are kept at a less expense than other servants; others for the sake of the privacy of the apartments of their wives ; others for the gratification of their own vici. ous propensities; others for the purpose of public prostitution. They will go to any expense, and run any risk to possess slaves." This is the substance of the information furnished by the commissioners on the extent of slavery in Bengal. We regret much that these gentlemen were not able to ascertain the number of pradial slaves in that presidency, though in some districts it is quite clear they abound. It will be our duty hereafter to inquire into the nature of their employmen s, with a view of ascertaining whether any portion of the sugar, rice, and cotton ins ported from British India into this country is the pro. duce of slave labour. In the meantime we fear we must state it to be our impression that slaves are employed in the cultivation of these articles; and that now the duties on sugar and rum, the produce of the East as well as the West Indies, are equalized, it becomes the more necessary that the people of this country should urge the abolition of slavery in British India, not merely on the ground of its essential in. justice, but as a duty which they owe to the sugar growers in our emancipated colonies, and as example

We cannot follow the commissioners in our present number, through the various details they give of the origin of slavery in British India-of the cas es to which Hindoo slaves usually belong-of the extent of the master's dominion over his slave-of the modes in which slaves are employed -of the coercion used to enforce obedience or exact labour-of the food, clothing, and lo laing of slaves-of the treatment and general condition of slaves, and of the moral evils connected with the system of slavery in that part of the British do ninions; and there is the less necessity for doing this, as the digest of the parliamentary papers on these points contained in the pamphlet entitled "Slavery and the slave-Trade in British ludia, which has been recently published, and which we have strongly recommended to our readers, contains the pith of what they have collected and submitted to the consideration of the government. Of course we shall notice the additional evidence the commissioners have cillected on slavery in the presidency of Bengal, so that our readers may have the who'e subject com. pletely before them. We cannot, howeve, ref ain from stating here, that one or two additional features of the system of ludian slavery, not less hideous and b utal than those which mark the slavery of the Unite I States, have been brought to light; and, notwithstan ling the attempt whi h is male to gloss o er the evil, and the obstacle, watch are thrown in the way of its abolition, we believe that, when the facts of the case are known, it will be impossible to screen it from universal execuation, and from the

to the world.

doom it deserves. In suggesting measures for correcting " the abuses of slavery," to use the expression of the com nissioners, as though slavery itself were not the greatest abase, these gentlemen differ in opinion. Messrs. Cameron and Millert would take from the masters the power of punishment altogether; but Messis.

Amos, Elliott, and Borradiile, were of opinion, that | about 3000 or 4000 in number, who have placed them -

shall be unlawful for any free person to become a slive by any mans whatever. 2, Trat it shall be lawful for any free person of full age to contract to serve another for life, or for any nu n ser of years. 3. That it shall be lawful for pa cars or guardians of minors to apprentice them till majority, or for a shorter perio l. 4. That all contracts under recomme dations two and three shall be voil upon the ill treatment or prestitution of the service or appena tice, and shall be void ab initio if made with a view to prostitution. 5. All contracts to be registered with n a limite I time by some public officer. Other recommendations, of which there are five more relating to persons of tree con linon, are mere adjuncis to the former which are here given. Their res com neudations as slavery are, I. That it shall be unlawful for any person to acquire any slave, or to hice the services of any slave from his master, except persons who are the issue of Hind o. Mona nine lan, or Parsee fathers and mothers. 2. That any act which would be an assault if done to a free na i shall be an assault and punish be as such if done to a slave by his master, or by any other person. 3. That no sale or gift of a slave, nor any transfer of his ser. vices for a limited period, except where land in cultiva. tion of which such slave is employed is said, given, or transferred for a limited time, shall be valid, unless it be made in writing and authenticated by some public officer, and unless it be made with the consent of the slave, if adult, or of his parent or natural guardian, if a minor, 4. That no slave shall be sold by public authority in execution of a decree of court, or for the realization of a decree or for the realization of arrears of revenue or rent. 5. That any slave who has been treated with cruelty by his master, or has become a common prostitute through the influence of her master, shall be entitled to emancipation, 6. That any slave shall be entitled to emancipation, if a reasonable price be tendered to his master. 7. That whenever any slave is entitled to emancipation, the wife or husband, and the minor children of such slave, shall be free, provided they are slaves of the same master. 1. That any person exporting a slave by land from the British territory into those any foreign power against the will of the slave, or removing a slave tagainst his will with a view to such exportation, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment. 9. That any person who shall remove from the British territories any slave who may have taken refuge therein, or any slave whom he may have brought into these territories, and who is nawilling to return, shall be punishable by fine, or imprisonment. Other recommendations incidental to some of the foregoing are noticed by the

The recommendation of the commissioners with respect to bonds nen a e the fellowing: viz. I. That no right to the services of any bondsman shall be transferred with. out his consent, 2. That no right to the services of any child or other descendant, or of the wife of any bonds-man, shall accrue upon the death of any bondsman to the person entitled to his services, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary expressed or implied between the bondsm in and the person entitled. 3. That all con racts of bondage shall be void upon the ill-treat-

ment of the bondsman, &c.

For the prevention of the slave-trade, under the satute 5th George IV. cap. 113, the recommendations of the commissioners are, 1. That the government of India should request the home authorities to cause commissioners of vice-admiralty to be sent to all places within the limits of the Company's charter Where there is a court of admiralty, and where no vice ad meralty commission exists. 2. That the government of India should request the home authorities to apply to parliament for an act declaring and by the above-mentioned statute, are to be exercised by that statute, are to be exercised by Her Majesty's

fficers, civil and military.

Messrs. Cameron and Millett add, "Several other measures have occurred to us which might perhaps contribute to secure both to master and slave, the benefits which each party looks for from that relation, which we nevertheless abstain from recommending. The reason is, that we are anxious the law should be, as far as possible, in such a state as to oppose no obstacle to the dissolution of slavery, whenever it shall cease to be in accordance with the feelings of the people; and also in such a state as to oppose no obstacle to that change in

the feelings of the people." The other commissioners, Messrs. Amos, Elliott, and Borradaile, in a separate report, observe, that " while they cannot concur in the observations and conclusions of their colleagues on some important points, yet they agree with them for the most part in the opinions expressed, and the recommendations offered. They ald, that " the main difference between relates to the power of energion and re-straint which the masters of slaves now possess and exercise, for the purpose of enforcing their services, maintaining discipline among them, and preventing their absending the effect of that power, and the consequences of abolishing, it. They are unwilling to withdraw that power-the comput sory power of the masters over slaves -and hint that com pensation would be required, if it were done. But they think the injury that would be most felt, arising from the relaxa tion of discipline among domestic slaves, and coasequent disorder in families, would admit of no compensation, and there would be no other means of allaying the discontent which it is feared would be excited by a law calculated to produce such results. They concur with their colleagues in their recommendations respecting the stave-trade abolition act; but not on "the importation and exportation of slaves to and from the British territories
by land. In other words, these gentlemen would not
make the soil of British India sacred to freedom to fugitive
slaves. In conclusion they say, "though they have maturely considered their various recommendations, they could have wished for some further time in order to explain and illustrate their sentiments more fully." We could have wished it also, for certainly, at present, it is difficult to conecive how the learned commissioners could have arrived at the conclusions they appear to have reached. We must not, however, forget that these gentlemen have had the difficult task assigned them, of suggesting measures for " mitigating the state of slavery, and for " ameliorating the condition o slaves, a thing which we believe to be impossible. It must be cut up root and branch ; for, so long as the thing is allowed remain, its pervicious fruits will remain also . What those to fruits are we shall have occasion to see, when we come to a closer and more extended examination of the report before

The extent of slavery in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories cannot be ascertained. In Kumaon a census of the slave population has never been taken. We find however, from the testimony of several natives, that " whoever has the means buys slaves'-that "Brahmins, Dalaras, Daftries, Rajpoots, Sahukars, and other persons of respectability, have about twenty or twenty five domestic slaves, male and female"—that " persons of every class (Brahmin excepted) may be slaves;" and that one class of the slaves named (halis, are employed in agriculture, for the support of the country is therefrom. In Assam the adult slave population is estimated to be about 11,000 or 12,000, of whom it is calculated about a quarter are married; allowing four births to one marriage, this would give altogether a slave population of 27,000 souls. In- slight attack of lumbago.—Standard. dependent of these, there is another class amounting to

A nos, Elliott, and Borrad ile, were of opinion, that hilss the status of slavery remained, it would be inexpedent to withdraw from the masters the power of punishment.

The renedial measures proposed by Messrs. Cameron and Millett are as follows:—viz 1. That it shall be unlawful for any free necessal to become a avice money to men and women, and retain them as slaves \* \* \* \* This practice is the bane of the country." We are further informed, that parents, to meet the demands of a crelitor, will "place their children in bondage;" that they will sell them " with a view to secure a retirement free from labour; that female chil dren are "sold an bought to be maintained in a state of concubinge; that "a husband, embarking in an adventure requiring a sum which he happens not to possess, pledges his wife as a bondmaid. 'to the individual from whom he borrows; and that a father borrowing money to game with (not an uncommon case) will make ois child "the bondsman of another." These, among thers, are the sources of slavery in those parts of our ndian empire.

> The latter part of the volume is taken up with corresondence on the subject of slavery in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, with illustrations in the law courts iu which slaves have been interested. To this point we shall return hereafter, though but little is added to our previous store of knowledge. We are also furnished with further information on the slave-trade which exists in the Perisian gulf, and are pleased to learn that his highness the Imaum of Muscat has entered into an additional treaty with this country, which is likely to prove more efficient in its operation than that which previously existed, though we are convinced that no measure short of the entire abolition of slavery in British India will destroy that nefarious traffic.

We regret to learn that an extensive slave trade in the persons of children has recently been discovered in the Madras presidency. For years it has been carried on without having apparently attracted the attention of the authorities. It appears that a native vessel, called the Moydeen Bux, was discovered at Madras to have on board thirty two children "of avery tender age, none being above seven or eight years old, and some apparently being no more than four years old." These children, it was found upon examination, had either been bought, kidnapped, or obtained by fraud or force, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bimlipatam; they were shipped at Calingapatam for Nagore; and the disgraceful practice of kidnapping and seiling children has prevailed for a length of time. It appears also, from the statement of one of the parties implicated in this transaction, that the children thus obtained have not only been disposed of at Nagore, but have been taken to Sumatra and other places, and sold into perpetual slavery! The wretches engaged in this traffic were to have been tried for the offence; but through the culpable neglect or carelessness of the officer who drew the indictment, they escaped all punishment.

Our readers will see from this glance at the papers ecently printed by order of the House of Commons, to be followed by others giving a more extended and particular account of slavery in Madras (where prædial slavery exists to the greatest extent, and in its worst form), and also in Bombay (with which, perhaps, the African slave trade has most prevailed), that they have a great work before them, and that no efforts must be spared to remove from British India the foul abomination of slavery, which degrades so many millions of their fellow-subjects which has now become the reproach of our country, and which must be abolished to perfect the great work in which British abolitionists have been so long and so honourably engaged.—British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter,— July 28.

The Will of the late Luke Hansard, Esq. -The will and codicils of Luke Graves Hansa d Esq., late of Bedford-square, in the county of Middlesex, has just been proved in the Prerogative enacting, or simply enacting, that the government Court, Doctors commons, by the executors, Riof India, and the governments of Madra; and Bombay, chard Ogle, Francis Rivington, and Thomas and of the Straits, shall everying the same powers are and of the Straits, shall exercise the same powers, as, Varden. The personal property of the deceased has been sworn under the value of 480,000, by the governors of any colonies, &c. belong has been sworn under the value of \$80,000, ing to Her Majesty; and that the officers of the East India Company shall exercise the same powers, as Mr. Hansard was for many years printer to the House of Commons.-I bid.

> The Banquets in Honour of Sir Robert Stopford.—I'ne arrangements in progress to give eclat and splendour to the entertainments to be given by the civilians of these towns to Sir Robert Stopford, on Thursday, are on a scale suitable to the interesting occasion. The room first determined on for the banquet was the Beneficial Society's Hall, Portsea, this being the largest in the borough; but as it will be specially erected for the purpose- desire for which appears generally to prevail. Among the disting guished gue-ts invited to meet the gallant veteran are, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Earls of Sandwich and Hardwicke, Viscount Sydney, Lord H. Russell, the members for the county and the borough, the commidere and captains in England who were present at the bombardment of Acre, and the heads f the naval, military, and civil department. The dinner to be given to the gallant admiral by the officers of the navy and marines, on the following day (Friday), at the Greenrow Rooms is also to be

> on a sumptuous scale .- Hampshire Telegraph Immediately after the arrival of the 72d Highlanders at Windsor, Her Maje-ty commanded the attendance at the Castle of the performers on the bagpipes attached to the regiment. At first the instruments were played on the Newterrace and in the Quadrangle, but were afterwards brought into the interior of the Castle by the desire of Prince Albert, who was but little familiar with such music. The performers, how ever, acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of His Royal Highness, and the result hae been that he has presented a very handsome suit of new uniform to the bagpipe major, in testimony of the superiority of that person's performance. There are six performers attached to the regimen', who on ordinary occasions act for the entire band.

The late Mr. James Wood's Will .- The Lords of the Privy C uncil who presided on the hearing of the great will cause, will have another meeting termorrow, at the residence of Lord Lyndhurst, in George street, Hanoversquare, for the purpose of further considering the Judgment it is expected they will shortly pronounce. Their lordships meeting at the residence of Lord Lyndhurst, is, we regret to say, in consequence of that noble and learned lord suffering under

POYAL NAVAL MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO CIETY. 13, Wa erloo place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London,

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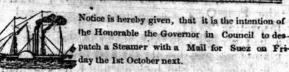
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WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.



By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Gort. Sombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

# Vessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Soil
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	. 23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	Qua Jume.
*Reliance	Remington & Co	do.	200 June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	10th July.
Bombay			In July.
*Sarah			7th June.
*Tasso			18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon			.   Ich June.
Devonport			
*H. McCormick			18th Dec.
*Ann	Foster & Co	Liverpool .	. 22d May.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	29th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co		Ist Aug.
*Margaret			6th June.
*Ulverstone		The second second	8th June.
William Pirrie.		Sec. 2000 1	ous suite.
Helen Stewart.			10th July
Caledonia			In July.
Princess Charlot			1000
Queen Victoria.			1 10 1 10 1
Montague			
Clansman			
Christiana		Delta Control	TOWN COMME
Alex. Grant		Section 1	ALCOHOLD TO
Woodman			** BEET BEET
		THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	. 10th Feb.
*Ann Martin			21st May.
	Macviear, Burn & co		26th Jurie.
		and the state of t	126th June.
*Strabane			zom June.
			29th May
	642.4.62.4		zous may
Lydia	Grey & Co	.   Aden	the ball of the second

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts

## Shipping in the Parbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	. Suez	. 1st Oct.
Lady Feversham			20th Sept.
Hindoostan		. London	
Morley		London .	25th inst.
Glenelg	and the same of th	. London.	. 15th inst.
Quentin Leiteh.		. London .	. 15th inst.
Margaret	McG., Brownrigg & Co		. Despatch.
Formosa			Despatch.
	Syers, Livingston & co		15th inst.
Calcutta			
Argyle			
Eleanor	Macvicar Burn & Co		
			Despatch.
Duchess of Argy		Cork	- 10th inst.
Circassian			Despatch.
Sir H. Compton			
Island Queen .			
Isabella			Despatch.
Ardaseer			
Westmoreland .			
Asiatic			
Adele	Skinner & Co		
Bangalore			
Cornwallis	Khimchund Motichun		
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wady		
James & Thom			
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co		
Charles Forbes.			
Royal Saxon			
Sterling			
Repulse	Forbes & Co		11 29
Thalia			
Athol	Skinner & Co		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & co.		
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co		Har EF
Samuel	Skinner & co		
Majestie	G. S. King		A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co		
PER LO CHEST CO.			And the second

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. M. Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Auckland Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rengoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futiel Currim, Brancar, Fati Rayman.

Defice of Was Cassadors Affricano.

ati Rayman. Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affrica

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