

TO ADVERTIZERS

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge To Non-Subscribers..... Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England..... £ 1s. in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARBYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Remerment..... Rs. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 2

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

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

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

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders in the Landing and Shipping Company are hereby informed that a further instalment of Rupees 15 per share is now required; and they are requested to pay the same into the Bank (where receipts will be granted as before) without delay, as the money is for immediate use.

By order of the Directors, (Signed) E. JONES, Supt. Landg. and Shipping Company.

BOMBAY, 19th Nov. 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 Friday, the 3d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespases, 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, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespases, 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 Government. 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, Trespases, 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.

L. C. C. RIVETT, Sheriff.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE 19th Nov. 1841.

દેહેરો * — (શ્રી. મુખ્ય અધિકારી) કું. દેહેરો. પ્રથમ તથા બીજા ક્ષેત્રોમાં જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલા મુખ્ય અધિકારીની જુદી જુદી રીતે જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલા સેશનના બેચમાં નોંધાયેલા નોંધપાત્ર દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૧. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૨. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૩. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૪. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૫. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૬. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૭. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૮. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૯. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:— ૧૦. મુખ્ય અધિકારીની કોર્ટમાં પ્રથમ તરફ દોષીઓના નામો અને તેમની સામે ચલાવેલા કાર્યવાહીની વિગતો આ પ્રમાણે છે:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,

WILL SELL By Public Auction. ON THE 29th INSTANT, THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA WARE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ., AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW (His family proceeding to England.)

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late R. FERREAR,) of Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, of rich Green silk Damask Jackwood Couches, Ottoman, Pier, Card, and Side Tables, with Marble SLABS, CHANDELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GIRANDOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie.—Also a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by MESSRS. ROLFE and SONS, Cornhill, London. LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c. Catalogues are published. The Property is now on view.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

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

HEAD MASTERS. THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

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

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education. There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

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

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

See of the Masters receive Boarders.

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See of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECOLOGIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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

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

Table with columns: ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT., Age 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50. Rows show premium rates for different ages and years.

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.

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 75, 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 hom 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 DANIEL WATSON, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Roxburgh, Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Avenne Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident.

Table with columns: Age 25 Without Profits, 30, 40, 50, 60. Rows show premium rates for different ages and years.

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 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 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

DIRECTORS. George Fife Angus, Esq., Robert Brooks, Esq., John William Buekle, Esq., James John Cummins, Esq., Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester, John Gore, Esq.

Benjamin E. Lindo Esq., C. Edward Mangies, Esq., Christopher Rawson, Esq. Halifax, T. Sands Esq. Liverpool, James Bogle Smith, Esq., James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

TRUSTEES. G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at Sydney, Bathurst, 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.

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. Mngani, Esq., John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P., Charles Morris, Esq., William Brown, Esq., Richard Norman, Esq., Sir George Carroll, Alderman, William Sargeant, Esq., Oliver Farver, 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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Madras.

The *George the Fourth* sails this evening for London, touching at the Cape, and the *Butshire* takes her departure for the same port in the course of to-morrow. The former vessel conveys the following passengers; but is full of cargo.

Madras Passengers per George the Fourth.—Messdames Rippon, (widow of the late Captain Rippon of the 8th N. I.) Macaulay, and Langley (lady of the Editor of the *United Service Gazette*) Miss Otley, Z. Macaulay Esq. (of the firm of Hall, Bainbridge and Co.—Mr. Macaulay we are sorry to hear is in a very bad state of health) Lieutenant Berdmore, Madras Artillery, and two children.—*Herald*, Nov. 10.

We regret to learn from yesterday's *United Service Gazette*, that "Captain Deere, of H. M. 41st Foot, was taken extremely ill with liver, on his way to join his Company at Moostung, and obliged in consequence to remain at Sukkur."—*Ibid.*

It is due to the printers of the establishment with which we are connected to mention that, in the remarks which we made in our last number relative to the delight that we should feel were it in our power not only to strike off but to set up types by machinery, we by no means intended it to be understood that they were less industrious or skillful than *Indian printers in general*, for we have never regarded them as in any respect inferior to their brother operatives either at this or the other presidencies.—on the contrary we believe the work which the Asylum Press printers have turned out will admit of an honourable comparison with that executed in any part of India. Still, in comparison with the printers at home, those of this country are by universal admission but tyros in the knowledge of their art, and the consequence is that labour as it respects the correction and revision of the press, unknown to authors and editors in England, is unhappily entailed upon similarly important personages in this part of her Britannic Majesty's dominions. The march of intellect however we trust will henceforth be so rapid throughout the length and the breadth of Hindostan, that the evil under which we are now suffering will at no distant day, and without the aid of machinery, come to an end.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Bangalore that the rain still falls pretty heavily at intervals, and has fallen in considerable quantity to the eastward also, the bund of the Colar tank having burst and occasioned an inundation which detained the tappal for three days. Three Sepoys of the 38th Regiment were drowned in attempting to cross the river between Bangalore and the French Rocks. A Soldier of the 2d Europeans who had been for some time missing, and was supposed to have been murdered, has come in safe from Bellary. The 4th Cavalry have received their route, to march on the 21st instant. Colonel MONTGOMERY has arrived at the Station.—*Spectator*, Nov. 10.

Great efforts are being made to get the *Greenlaw* and *City of London* under weigh for Mouline; the shipment of stores and provisions is proceeding rapidly, and the troops will it is expected embark on Friday.

The *Champion* which arrived yesterday from the Mauritius, is already being surveyed with a view of engaging her for the conveyance of the remainder of the 2d Regiment to Mouline.—*Ibid.*

We regret to hear from Vellore that Cholera has been very prevalent there of late, the 8th Regiment N. I. has lost 16 Sepoys and about 30 camp followers; the detachment at Chittoor has lost many men also. A great quantity of rain has fallen in this district, the Monsoon is considered, indeed the heaviest there has been for the last 15 years.

A detachment commanded by Captain PRITCHARD, was about to march to relieve that at Chittoor, but the river was hardly considered fordable.—*Ibid.*

In extracting from the columns of the *Englishman*, the article on Lieutenant-Colonel JONES, of H. M. 57th Regiment, we cannot forbear making a slight comment or two upon the very severe strictures upon that Officer in which our cotemporary has thought fit to indulge, without by any means so full a knowledge of the facts as he ought first to have acquired. Before such unparagoning censure is dealt out, surely something in the way of proof should be required—something in the way of conviction, after a fair opportunity of explanation and defence had been afforded. Now there is one material fact of which we can assure our readers—that Colonel JONES is an entirely ignorant of the accusation stated to be contained in a public letter written by General ALLEN to Head Quarters: This letter or a copy of it, Colonel JONES has never seen, and the probability is that he would not even now have been aware of its existence, had it not been for the virulent attack it has given rise to in a Calcutta journal. Prior therefore to any opportunity of defence or explanation being offered, it is at least due to the merits of the case to suspend opinion, and not to prejudge an affair of which but one side has been heard.—*Ibid.*



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Spectator" who lately addressed the Roman Catholic community of Bombay for the purpose of promoting education amongst their body is evidently in the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." He seems entirely ignorant of the existence of a fund similar to that which he suggests; an ignorance in which perhaps many of your readers are also placed. For their information I shall enter into a retrospective review of the funds at the disposal of the Roman Catholic Clergy in this place. Between the years 1780, and 1785 the sum of Rs. 14,000 was raised by subscription through the exertions of the Revd. Fr. Clement de Anunciacao, Manoel Cabral, Miguel de Lima e Souza Joao Barretto, Luis Barretto, de Souza Domingos Rodrigues, Revd. Jose De Moura, Joao De Souza and others for the purpose of instructing the Roman Catholics of Bombay in secular as well as religious education. This money was lodged in the house of the late Mr. Joseph Barretto of Calcutta, for augmentation by interest and at this Gentleman's death, the sum amounted to thirty five thousand Rupees, but being left in the will of Mr. Barretto as a personal bequest it was erroneously called Barretto's charity. From the subscription in question a school house was erected at Bombay in 1783 on a spot of land allotted for that purpose by the Revd. Joseph de Moura one of the subscribers. This building continued till the year 1800 when Mr. Laurence Barretto the son of Mr. John Barretto of Bombay came from Calcutta, demolished this old building, and erected in its place and on the same site a substantial one on the front and rear of which was inscribed "Escolas Publicas de Caridade" or public charity school.

At the death of Mr. John Barretto of Calcutta, he had left a sum for the purpose of having another charity school which fund was through one Mr. Bruce at Calcutta recommended Mr. Macnaughten Register of that Supreme Court to send it to Sir Roger de Faria who was instructed by Macnaughten to carry into effect the design of the late Mr. Barretto, and a Committee was appointed in 1832 to open for the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Bombay a school at Cavel. This was done; and on the 29th

May, 1832, was published: "Notice is hereby given that a Charity school for teaching the English, Latin and Portuguese languages to be maintained by the funds separated for that purpose from the Charitable funds of the late Mr. John Barretto of Calcutta will be opened on the 1st proximo in a house on the Aguary road close to the residence of Mr. Ignacio de Silva and conducted under the Superintendence of a Committee." Their reason for choosing this house for the School was in consequence of Mr. Braz Fernandes claiming to be the manager of the charity and refusing to give up to the Committee the Keys &c. The funds available for carrying on this school were a remittance from Calcutta every six months of 800 and odd Rupees or 1000 annually. There was a sum of 800 Rupees in the hands of Sir R. de Faria which this Gentleman in the letter addressed to the Committee 27th March 1833 recommended being invested in 5 per cent Company's paper which annually gives Rupees 400, consequently the amount applicable to the purpose of the School will be yearly 200 and odd Rs. at the disposal of the managers. What has been done with this 800 Rupees I cannot now divide although it is said that when Sir Roger's insolvency happened in the year 1838 this sum was not held sacred as it should have been, being charity money and if invested in Company's papers as stated by Sir Roger in the letter before alluded to should be forthcoming.

This will convince you Mr. Editor that no incitement is required by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Bombay to found a school for the education of their children on the score of raising FINANCES, but some exertions of the subscribers. Mr. Editor was I not at this moment fully occupied I would enter more into details for the information of your readers and your Correspondent Spectator. I may do this at no late period, for the present.

I remain,
Yours obediently,
M. EDITOR,

A. ROMAN CATHOLIC, OF THIS PRESIDENCY.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. U. Cazalet—29th M. N. I. from Calicut.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign G. R. Scatchert—24th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.
WILLIAM McDONALD.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Nov. 1841.



"Measures, not Men."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 20, 1841.

Yesterday Evening's Dawk.

We have received our Calcutta papers to the 8th inst. and the Madras papers to the 11th instant.

The former are devoid of all news except the failure of the House of Cantor and Lowe, caused it is supposed by the stoppage of a House in England. It is supposed however to be merely a precautionary measure, and it is expected that the affairs of the House would be wound up to the satisfaction of all its constituents.

From the *Madras Atheneum* we learn that Captain Shirreff, D. A. A. G. had arrived at Madras for the purpose of joining his Regiment proceeding to Burmah. The death of Captain W. D. Harrington 3d Light Cavalry is mentioned. We can furnish no other gleanings likely to interest our readers.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL. The *Montagu* from Liverpool 15th July. She brings no passengers.

(COMMUNICATED.)

On Wednesday evening a most atrocious assault was committed in Colaba on the person of a Pilot; a row had been created which caused this Pilot and the inmates of his house to request the assistance of the Police. The Pilot was most brutally beaten, and instead of receiving any support from the Police authorities, the latter through fear held back. The Pilot was taken to the Hospital, and is at our present writing very dangerously ill. The Commandant and Brigade Major of Queen's Troops should endeavour to prevent a recurrence of such outrages and assaults.

FROM a letter we received yesterday from an up-country correspondent to the *Gazette* we learn with regret that he refrained contributing to this paper in consequence of no attention being paid to his communications either in the way of insertion or in the Notice to Correspondents. We hope that by this time our friend is aware that the blame does not lie at our door, and we take this opportunity of saying, that our utmost attention shall be paid to any communications our friends may favor us with. We give this a prominent place in our Columns and trust it will be considered a sufficient apology by any who for the like reason have may ceased contributing to the *Gazette*.

Our correspondent "A Roman Catholic" very properly repels the accusation of instruction having been neglected at Bombay by those of his persuasion from want of Funds.

The Professors of that religion have ever been distinguished for their pious bequests in that respect, and to the active development of this cherished principle, is Protestant England chiefly indebted for her magnificent Cathedrals, the stately structures, and endowments of Oxford and Cambridge. To Bombay the lament is peculiarly inapplicable, as may be seen from the following retrospective narrative. In 1807 they got up a subscription of Rs. 35,764, 3,48, 14,000 of which were raised by private individuals in Bombay and Calcutta, amongst the most distinguished of whom were Sir Miguel De Lima E. Souza and Mr. John Barretto. This sum placed at interest in the hands of Messrs. Colin and Co. was distributed in the following manner: a Latin and Portuguese Teacher Rs. 50 an English teacher 75, with accommodation in the house appropriated to the purposes of the Institution. The Principal difficulty however existed in procuring properly qualified teachers, but determined to carry out the intentions of the Testators the school was started. Dissensions from private views of those intrusted with the funds have rendered this a nonentity, and the school after having been successively under the management of Sir Roger De Faria and Co. and Mr. Braz Fernandes has we know by the failure of the former been closed, the schoolmaster discharged and the salary allowed for that functionary * * * * *

HERE we are again;—touching upon a subject that possibly some few of our readers may view as worn threadbare by discussion. What degree of nauseousness these lines may occasion to those professed double-distilled methodists in Bombay, who, theoretically concur in the opinions with regard to Theatricals that were recently expressed by "one much interested in the moral atmosphere of the place," we cannot predict with any presumption to accuracy, neither do we wish to deviate so much from the topic of these lines to ruminate upon it. We have no desire or inclination exactly to retrace here the path of arguments adduced in support of the stage; or again to palm upon our Community the proofs that were so profusely brought forward in our columns of the Drama's taking its rise in times when its patrons were equally civilized and enlightened as those of the present day;—that its recreative and instructive representations were countenanced and encouraged by the wisest and greatest men of the age,—even made a most successful mainspring of stimulation to advancement and excellence in Education and Literature. In the present time of sancty Theatricals are upheld by the most civilized Nations of the globe; And has the comparatively insignificant spec of worthlessness on its surface, Bombay so far—so prominently, out-stripped other countries in intelligence, refinement, and morality, as to look down upon them as fair examples of the state of abject corruption and worthlessness to which Theatricals inevitably reduce those who foster and support them? Is it the *dictum* of Bombay that Dramatic representations should be spurned by all neighbouring lands as naught but initiatives to vice, profligacy and irreligion, as incentives to the destruction of all Christian principles, and as the ruin of the peace and happiness of individuals and whole families—to be swallowed as the quintessence result of sound reasoning?

But methodical opposition apart, there are other obstructions to the accomplishment of the end in view. We look upon the deficiency, or rather the absence of Dramatic recreations as equally attributable to sinister motives on the part of numbers on the Island in their professing, with a view to ingratiating with their superiors, opposition to them and their imputed tendency; also to a stupid, bashful reluctance in others to manifest, by open acknowledgment, their present conviction of the utility and necessity of something like histrionic entertainments, after the futile and contemptible resistance they so frequently offered to the arguments ushered in to establish the grounds upon which they were advocated, and deemed essential to the sociality and well-being of our Community. Apparently, these alone are the stumbling-blocks presented to our efforts to revive Theatricals, and these alone have we to surmount. This stage in our successful progress, however, can only be attained by a more lengthened exposure and repudiation of the motives which deter people from uniting with the body of advocates; and unless the cloak of stubbornness and hypocrisy be thrown aside for the elicitation of more noble and praiseworthy objects, we

shall exhaust our scribbling apparatus in the cause we continue to espouse, by looking more narrowly into the actual motives certain individuals have for acting and speaking in opposition to the dictates of their consciences. But we are gone distantly from our subject.

We at last have to congratulate the public upon a prospect of being entertained with a Concert. The Projectors of the affair are the French Artists, with whose arrival from Bordeaux we lately acquainted the Community. They propose if their meditated application to Government proves successful having it in the Town Hall, otherwise, in the Racket-Court. No pains or expense, it is said, will be spared in having the arrangements for the occasion, most suitably and respectably effected. And we trust, that as such public amusements are not overfrequently afforded to the inhabitants of Bombay, every encouragement will be extended to these Foreigners, whose enterprising spirit and resolution fully entitle them to it.

A more extraordinary or unjustifiable Article than that which appeared in the *Englishman* of the 29th Ultimo, it has seldom fallen to our lot to peruse. Extraordinary, from the weakness of the grounds upon which the *Englishman* has come to such decided conclusions, and unjustifiable, as containing imputations against an old and highly respected Officer upon ex-parte statements the truth or falsehood of which the *Englishman* can as yet have had no means of ascertaining.

In common justice to both parties the *Englishman* should have made some enquiry into the circumstances of an affair, which, terminate how it may, must eventually bring to light, facts connected with the interior economy of H. M.'s 57th Regiment which will we fear do but little credit to one of the finest Regiments in the Service. The *Englishman* has run shrd headlong into a quarrel between the two Senior Officers of the 57th Regiment and has, we think unadvisedly, taken up the cause of General Allan upon we regret to believe, that Officer's own statements.

The *Englishman*, from one paragraph in this article, seems to imagine that General Allan stands forth as the defender of his deceased Son's character. If this be his idea, if this be all he knows about the 57th Regiment we can easily excuse the manner in which the *Englishman* has dealt with this case. But the reverse is the actual fact. It is well known amongst the Military in the Madras Presidency, that Col. Jones and General Allan have been for years on the worst possible terms. That this has been caused in the first place by the repeated interferences of the latter in the details of the Regimental command and which were most properly and steadily opposed by the former, and moreover in the second place by the support, we had almost said encouragement, which the sons of General Allan have received in their, we believe, frequent breaches of discipline against the authority of Col. Jones.

Compared with the statement in the *Madras Spectator* of the 10th instant to the effect that Col. Jones is utterly ignorant of the nature of General Allan's charges, we look upon that officer's early appeal to the *Englishman* not only as a proof of very bad taste, but of a bad cause. It is an endeavour to prejudice the minds of the Public, and contrasts strangely with the course an officer possessing the true feelings of a Gentleman would have pursued (viz. either to have forwarded a copy of his charges to Colonel Jones) or at least to have informed him he was about to make them. The *Englishman* says that he does not publish General Allan's letter, because he has no defensive reply. Better far to have published the letter at once than thus to have put Col. Jones and his friends in suspense as to the nature of charges founded upon malevolent and we firmly believe unfounded statements. The course he has pursued is as unlike the *Englishman* as it is unworthy of an *Englishman*. We deferred remarking upon the article in question in the hope that the Madras papers would have saved us the trouble, but as they appear particularly lukewarm upon the subject (perhaps from a dread of the

Giant of the Ditch) we will in a few words shew where we think our Cotemporary is in error as regards Lts. Raikes and Allan. Of course the Englishman is aware that the non-payment of a Mess Bill even in an Officer's own Corps entails very unpleasant consequences, and that when an Officer is a systematic defaulter in this respect he is required to withdraw from the Mess and debarred from all its conveniences and privileges. If this be the case, what course can be pursued towards an Officer, to whose Commanding Officer a complaint is made (for soften it as the Englishman may it was a complaint) of his having neglected to liquidate a debt he had contracted as an honorary Member of another Regt's Mess? Would the Englishman have approved, had these officers been handed up to the Commander in Chief? and would not Col. Jones have been perfectly justified in so doing? But does Col. Jones pursue this extreme course? No! He convenes a Mess-Meeting and before the officers of the Regiment gives Lieut. Allan a severe and well merited reprimand, and in all probability that officer would have thought himself lucky and felt obliged to his Colonel for his leniency had he not known that any complaint against that individual would be "nuts" to his father.—The excuse the Englishman gives for the non payment of the Mess Bill in question, apparently on the authority of Lieut. Raikes, is in the last degree unsatisfactory.—It is highly improbable that either of these officers left their Regiment without certificates from the Paymaster, such as would enable them to draw pay in Bombay, supposing any to have been due to them.—With regard to the "come in the afternoon" and the emergency of their immediate departure—it is sheer nonsense. We do not suppose they had the mail bags in their pockets, or that any inconvenience would have occurred had their departure been delayed until they had discharged this bill—the distance to the Mess Room from their encampment was not a mile and a half.—But we come to the most rotten part of the transaction. A Mess, we beg to remark, is not a merchant's godown and the conduct of these officers at Mangalore was very questionable.—The Englishman says that from this place Lieut. Raikes wrote to explain the cause of the non-liquidation of the Mess Bills and requesting the accounts to be sent to them when the amount would be remitted.—We see in this, nothing but an excuse for postponing payment and are further satisfied on this point by the Englishman saying that in Mangalore Bills were not procurable. This is an absurdity. But can Lieut. Raikes say that he was not aware of the amount of his bill before he left Bombay? The payment by General Allan by no means lessens the conviction on our minds of the impropriety these officers have been guilty of, not so much perhaps with reference to the non payment, but their subsequent conduct in endeavouring to affix upon Colonel Jones the disapprobation of his superiors.—If Lieut. Allan, had it in his power to pay the Mess Bill in question at the time he left Bombay, why does his father intermediately remit the amount? We do not think the old gentleman would have done it without being asked. With regard to Lieut. Col. Jones having described the conduct of these officers as "infamous" we as utterly disbelieve it, as we doubt the power of General Allan to frame any charges in the slightest degree affecting the character of Colonel Jones as an officer and a Gentleman. We highly disapprove of these discussions on questions which are before the Commander in Chief, but silence on our parts would be far more culpable where we believe an officer of Col. Jones' character to be unjustly and unjustifiably defamed.

We cannot enter upon the charges said to have been preferred against Col. Jones for we know not what they are.

Contemporary Selections.

The latest dates from Cabul are to the 1st October. It is supposed that the daks have been cut off by the Khyberies. Letters from Neemuch mention that much sickness prevails there. One Native Infantry Corps,

the 62nd, had upwards of 200 men in hospital. One of the letters tells us, that a camel battery, one of those recently equipped by Col. Few, has been ordered to march immediately from Nusseerabad to Ferrozepore on the Sutledge. We are also informed that several military officers in upper India, have very recently had their applications for furlough refused. All this looks something warlike.—U. S. Gazette. Nov. 19.

It appears that the Chief Justice Sir H. Roper has received an elephantine letter from Lord Ellenborough, and that the petition of the Bombay European Merchants has been presented in the House of Commons, by a certain Mr. Larpent. It may occasion a short debate, but nothing will come of it. The removal of a Judge is as rare an occurrence as can be met with in English history. One cotemporary has been assured that Lord Ellenborough is searching for precedents, relative to the dismissal of Indian Judges, by which he would have us infer that he had made up his mind to remove Judge Roper. But surely Lord Ellenborough has not forgot the case of Sir J. P. Grant in the management of which he contrived to win a most unenvied and unwelcome notoriety, so that he needs not go round the world in search of precedents. The Elephantine precedent may, however, be avoided as the source of some painful reminiscences.—Ibid.

We are informed that the death of the Parsee on whom the Inquest was held in the early part of the week, was occasioned by his falling from the roof of the new Foundry erecting in the Dock-yard, where he was at work, and that a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, and not "Died of Strangulation" as stated by our cotemporary of the Gazette in his paper of the 17th inst.—Ibid.

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE IN YESTERDAY'S U. S. GAZETTE.

A great attempt has been made to prove the Rajah guilty, because he employed Agents to transact his business. The Times lays down a doctrine, that the man who accepts secret service money, for the advocacy of the cause of the natives, is guilty of bribery. We have already shewn that no man can be bribed, but those who have the power of being bribed, that is, those who have the official power or influence to obtain the favor by bribe solicited. If every cause of the Natives is to be left to the advocacy of the Proprietors and Directors of the East India Company, and to other benevolent philanthropists, their cause would make but a very poor progress. If the advocacy of any cause was to become a labour of love, to whoever was benevolent enough to fall in love with it, we would find but few suitors in its train. It is absurd to say that the natives should leave the prosecution of their interests and wants in England unpaid; you may depend upon it, that if the natives could get their affairs in England managed better without payment, than by means of it, they would not pay a pice; nor would it then be necessary that they should. There is no agent like a paid agent, whether in Commerce, in Law, in Physic, or in Religion. No man goes a warfaring on his own charges; and benevolent lawyers, merchants, doctors, governors, secretaries, tradesmen, &c, who work for the pure love they bear their fellow creatures, are as yet but rare creations. The Director, who advocates the cause of the Natives, when he chooses to do so, would care little for their cause, if he lost his salary and patronage. He is a paid advocate of the natives, and if he was not paid, he would not work. Captain Cogan is as much worthy of being paid for his labour as any other man has, and the natives have just as much right to pay Captain Cogan, as a bode of merchants have to pay an Agent deputed on some particular business. It is remarkable to see what a mist people will at times lose themselves in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 11th November 1841.

- No. 661 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the various orders now in existence regarding provision of Private Carriage to troops when marching, and substitute for them the following rules now in force in Bengal, modified to the wants of Troops belonging to this Presidency and the nature of the Countries through which they have ordinarily to pass.
1. Carriage will be provided by the Civil Authorities nearest to the Military Station from whence the Troops have to march, on Indent countersigned by the Commanding Officers, transmitted through the Superintendent of Bazaars and the following Tables exhibit the scale of Carriage Equipment considered sufficient for each class and description of person. In respect to European Officers it may not be unnecessary to remark, that it is in addition to the Carriage for their Camp Equipage which they are expected to keep complete agreeably with existing orders.
2. The Collector or other Civil Officers will be strictly guided by these Tables as exhibiting the utmost extent of Carriage sanctioned by Government, and is only to be supplied on regular Indent, according to the accompanying Forms.
3. Individuals with Families requiring Bearers, Coolies or additional Carriage at a period of a general relief, and invariably to make their own arrangements through the Bazar Master, will render every assistance, and for which there is ample time between the issue of the General Order and the march of the Corps.
4. To prevent interference with the commerce or agriculture of the country, the Carriage is only to be hired to the nearest Station, Civil or Military, in the adjacent District, beyond which it is not to be taken unless the Collector of that District shall certify that a relief cannot be furnished.
5. In order to prevent impediment to the public service, it will be the duty of the Collector furnishing the Carriage to forward immediately to the Collector of the District to which the Troops are to march, a copy thereof, in order to the preparation of the relief of Cattle &c. and the Military Staff Officer whose duty it is to apprise the Civil Authorities of the movement of Troops will invariably refer to each the probable date they may be expected to arrive within their respective Collectorates.
6. Injuncts are not to be made for any Detachment under the strength of a Company, as it is presumed no difficulty can be experienced on account of such a detachment.
7. As Carriage cannot always be procured at a moment's notice, and as it is but equitable that the owners thereof should be remunerated from the date on which it may be furnished, it is hereby directed that Batta, for demurrage shall be paid from that time to the day of marching, in order the full hire is to commence from the day succeeding the date of arrival, Batta is to be paid for the return Cattle or Carriage if not employed by the relieved Regiment at the rate of 15 Miles per day. The rates for hire and Batta is to be fixed by the Civil Authority, and the Commanding Officer will be held responsible that all claims are fairly and speedily adjusted.
8. It will be the duty of the Commanding Officer to see that reasonable advances are made to the Owners or Drivers of the Cattle both before the Troops move and during the march should a relief be unexpectedly protracted.
9. In the event of the Troops passing the British Frontier without having been able to effect a relief of Cattle, it will be the duty of the Commanding Officer from time to time to regulate the hire in as equitable a manner as possible with reference to the price of Fodder, Grain and other local considerations.
10. In all cases where Carriage is furnished to Troops, or hired for any other public purpose, it shall, if possible, be set at liberty the day of arrival at its destination and shall be exempted from seizure, molestation therefor, in order to admit of its returning home unless required by the relieved Regiment going to the Station, from whence it was supplied.
11. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council relies with confidence of the united exertions of all concerned for carrying these orders into effect, and for the Military authorities to impress on the minds of those under their Command, that the reasonable comfort and convenience of the Troops are not less the object of Government in their publication, than to relieve the Country from every species of inconveniences which the necessities of the service do not require.
Table showing the weight of Baggage allowed to be carried by the Troops on a march, and the cattle or other carriage necessary for its conveyance exclusive of Camp Equipage,

Table showing the weight of Baggage allowed to be carried by the Troops on a march, and the cattle or other carriage necessary for its conveyance exclusive of Camp Equipage.

Form of Indent for one Regiment, Troop or Company of

Form of Indent for one Regiment, Troop or Company of

N.B. Indents are invariably to state the actual Strength of the Regiment &c. and to be made out accordingly.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

European Intelligence.

The Diamond Mines of Sumbulpore.

The district of Sumbulpore, in the East Indies, is separated from the Golconda territory by the Nerbudah. It is proverbially rich in gems, is auriferous, and produces various ores. Notwithstanding, however, its almost fabulous wealth, this valuable section of costly earth has been strangely neglected. The history of the place is curious. The mines came into the possession of the English about thirty years ago, after the reduction of the fertile province of Orissa by the victorious arms of the East India Company. They promised to yield a large revenue to the company, for the tradition of the spot described it as a matrix of mineral wealth. But the working of its adamantine deposits was conducted on so limited a scale that they yielded less than was calculated upon, and the company, believing the experiment to be a failure, abandoned the mines altogether. But Sumbulpore is one of the ceded districts that has never yet been faithfully explored. The fort of Sumbulpore is of Maharrata construction, the bastions of which are laved by the waters of the "Mahanuddee," which signifies mighty stream, the latter deriving its source from the condensing hills coroneted by vast forests, which in their colossal range intersect the central provinces of Hindoostan. The fort, within the last nine months, has fallen into utter decay. Some thirty years ago it was occupied as a garrison for the accommodation of a regiment of native troops as an auxiliary force to the Nagpore military division, but the climate was found to be so extremely unfavourable to the health of the European officers commanding the regiment, that it was deemed expedient, on the part of the local government of Bengal, to withdraw them from the station; since which period, Sumbulpore has been, with one solitary exception, deserted by Europeans, and that exception represents a gentleman who conducts an indigo factory, and the manufacture of shell lac and lac dye. The largest diamond recorded to have been found within the last twenty-one years was by mere accident picked up by a private "Spahi" from the sands of the "Mahanuddee." He was, according to the Hindoo custom, performing his matutine ablutions in the stream contiguous to the fort, when his attention was attracted to the dazzling prize by its specular and refractory effulgency. This adamant weighed six and one-third of a carat, and illustrated itself a gem of the first water. Until within the last eight years the Hon. East India Company entertained a resident agent within the province, whose privilege it was to visit the mines once in the year, and to collect, sort, and class according to their weights and complexions, such adamantine gems as had been procured during the operative season. The assortment was annually dispatched by a trusty "dawk waller" (a native courier) to the secretary in the territorial department at Calcutta. But the specimens delivered into the hands of the agent were inconsiderable in number and in value, and it was on this account that the Hon. East India Company dropped the adamantine speculation. The gems, nevertheless, were of surpassing purity. It is utterly impossible for a person who has not visited the Sumbulpore mines to say what they might not be made to yield; but it is obvious that they are extremely rich. The "Mahanuddee" during the hot dry months is fordable on foot, its waters not exceeding, in some parts, two feet in depth. Its sands abound in valuable minerals. It is prolific in rubies, topazes, amethysts, cornelians, and a large variety of the quartz and agate families. After the fresher or torrents have subsided, the native inhabitants of the valley go in search of the gems which the mountain currents have conveyed from the ravines into the river, and these lapidose commodities find their way ultimately into all the large towns and cities of Hindoostan. Ten years ago a gentleman of the Bengal army came over to this country, with a view of impressing on the minds of the Hon. East India Company the great advantages that might accrue to them by effectually working these mines, as well as those of Bundelcund, but they declined proceeding further in the speculation, He brought over with him some very valuable adamantine

time gems which he had collected in each locality, but his views were not encouraged by the Company, and the mines have since fallen into utter neglect.

THE SATIRIST ALMANACK.

OCTOBER.

- I. 1828—London University opened. We are happy in having it in our power to present our readers with a selection from some of the principal questions which were propounded to most of the students on their admission to this seminary of learning, and which, we rejoice to say, they answered in the most satisfactory manner:
1. Which of Sergeant Talfourd's three tragedies is the best adapted to light a cigar with?
2. Who was "Captain Ferguson," and in what part of London were his "lodgings" situated?
3. In what year did the late Sir James Macintosh discover the virtues of Indian rubber?
4. At what time did Captain Cook, the navigator, first perform William, in Black-Ey'd Susan, at the Surry Theatre?
5. How many knoockers can the Marquis of Waterford wrench off from the west side of Bloomsbury square in a couple of hours?
6. Who was Archbishop of Canterbury when the pugilistic combat took place between Tom Cribb and Molyneux?
7. Who was Speaker of the House of Commons when the dog "Billy" fought the rats at the Westminster Pit?
8. Scan the following portion of an ancient English ballad:—"Little Jack Horner, Sat in a corner, Eating a Christmas pie?"
9. Answer the following important questions relating to Horner:—Who was Jack Horner?—What was his reason for sitting in a corner? Was he provided with a Christmas pie? If so, state the pastry-cook's where Horner purchased it?
10: 1635—Old Parr died at the age of 152. An anniversary kept by the Marquis of Waterford, who from the extreme regularity and rigid temperance of his habits, has made up his mind to attain an equal period of longevity.
I. 1840—Captain R. A. Reynolds cashiered by court-martial. Public sympathy was immediately excited strongly in his behalf, and doubtless would have displayed itself by raising for him a subscription equal to the value of his lost commission, but Captain Reynolds very sagaciously annihilated any such favourable demonstration, by writing a letter to the newspapers, stating that he himself not only approved of the unjust sentence, but was deeply in love with all the tyranny exercised at the Horse-Guards, 12: 1839—Catherine Shepperson and Mary Tournier were brought before the Earl of Radnor at the petty sessions, Salisbury, charged with having gleaned in a barley-field, after some pigs, which field had been leased by Lord Radnor to his dairyman to feed his pigs upon. They were admonished not again to glean after the pigs, and ordered to pay for the summonses. This little bit of domestic tyranny "follows suit" admirably, and is in "good keeping" with the choice morsel of military despotism that preceded it, and if it does not endear the Earl of Radnor to every poor female peasant on his estate, they must be ungrateful to a degree. This little bit of domestic tyranny "follows out" admirably and is in "good keeping" with the choice morsel of military despotism that preceded it, and if it does not endear the Earl of Radnor to every poor female peasant on his estate, they must be ungrateful to a degree. This very creditable transaction to his lordship must, we should suppose, remove any scruples of belief which the new Tory Administration may possess as to the severe privations of the English peasantry, when they find their countrywomen glad to procure the food left by swine.
13: 1839—Prince Albert pays his first visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. This certainly ought to be a day of annual rejoicing on the part of the English people, as the felicitous results of his visit are likely to produce a perpetual drain on the public purse. Although Albert only came then "on approval," John Bull was fool enough to pay the expenses of his visit, amounting to an economical steam-boat trip, and costing only 1,731. The youthful German having been examined, and approved of by her Majesty—although the Queen is allowed by the country 60,000l. per annum for incidental expenses it was thought proper that Albert should have plenty of pocket-money also, consequently 30,000l. a year was allowed to him on his connubialisation with English royalty, when the following few items of expediture, incurred by her Majesty's marriage, were cheerfully paid for by a willingly taxed people:—
Preparing the Chapel Royal and St. James' place £4,708
Buckingham Palace..... 6,787
Expense of opening Theatres..... 2,115
Illuminating Public Buildings..... 6800
£14,290
15: 1834—Houses of Parliament burnt. This great conflagration ousted an immense number of "rats," who had lodged themselves comfortably in both Houses for several years past. In the House of Peers Lords Lyndhurst, Abinger, and Brougham ran about from "side to side" in the most remarkable manner; while in the Commons Lords Palmerston, Stanley, Sir James Graham, and Janky Franky Burdett went tumbling over each other, to the great diversion of that experienced Tory rat-catcher, Doctor Peel who stood with his trap well-baited to receive the vermin renegades.
16: 1784—The Earl of Coventry born. On this exhilarating anniversary this sensible ornament to the peerage sports a new cap and bells, and prepares another wisdom-fraught display of eloquence to astonish the House of Lords.

If he be in the humour, and circumstances concur, he takes a view of "Barker's Panoramas," a favourite resort of his lordship, who invariably expresses himself highly gratified with the display.

17: 1839—Richard Daniel Hawes, aged 15, an errand boy, threw himself off the Monument and was killed on the spot.

We insert this incident merely to have the pleasure of recording an additional proof of the vast wisdom of the Civic authorities, as immediately after the occurrence they ordered a high iron railing to be placed round the top of the Monument, to prevent the errand boys of London indulging themselves in such a seductive mode of suicide.

18: 1741—Garrick's first appearance. On a day on which Macready and Charles Kean express their mutual regrets at not having been contemporaries with the English Roscius, in which case they might have known him how to do justice to the sublime conceptions of Shakspeare.

19: 1784—Viscount Palmerston born. On this exhilarating and proud anniversary for the British nation, Lady Cowper gets up remarkably early, and takes particular pains and pleasure in assisting the elderly Viscount in the making of his toilet, taking great care that his stays, shirt-front, and wristbands are uncommonly well aired. She then pencils his eye-brow oils his whiskers, and having attired him in a new suit of clothes, if the day is fine takes him out with her shopping up and down Crompton-alley, and in the afternoon they visit Madame Tussard's wax work.

If the weather turns out wet and disagreeable, Cupid is not suffered on any account to leave home, to make amends for which incivility on the part of the atmosphere he is provided with a new humming-top and a clean pinafore, and is permitted to play in the best drawing-room until tea-time.

20: 1839—Lord Brougham's death reported by being thrown out of a carriage and receiving a kick from a horse.

The fact was, his lordship was only thrown off the woolsack, and received a cuff from Viscount Talbourn.

Immediately as the tidings of Lord Brougham being defunct reached the metropolis the price of brandy fell considerably. "The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" ordered their hall porter to wear a crape round his hat; the Reform Club, out of respect to his memory, and to show how deeply they venerated his political consistency, passed a minute ordering a statue of Janus, modelled after a bust of Lord Brougham, to be re-gilt annually; and Sir Francis Burdett entered into a private contract to purchase his last turned coat and mountebank's jack et.

Robin Hood Redivivus.

NOT long after SCHILLER produced his *Robbers*, some young fellows of respectable families, having in a fit of boyish folly eloped from school for the purpose of beginning their career as bandits, gave occasion to much edifying declamation against the poet. We wonder whether Jack Sheppard or Paul Clifford must bear the blame of the recent reappearance of Robin Hood and his merry men in Sydenham Wood? The designation Robin Hood we use vaguely, in its generic sense—simply as signifying an outlaw, not as conveying an accurate idea of the leader of the gang. As yet, only the "Maid Marian" of the troop has been captured. Last week a girl of fifteen was brought to the Union Hall Police-Office, charged with being a member of a juvenile gang who have been committing depredations on the larders of several gentlemen's houses in the neighbourhood of Camberwell and Dulwich. In the course of the inquiry, it appeared that the gang consisted of some twenty boys and girls, who had their rendezvous in Sydenham Wood. From this resort they sallied forth to plunder the larders of the neighbouring gentlemen: in the words of the Policemen who gave the information, "they entered and plundered the areas and kitchens of gentlemen's houses, of provisions of every description, from venison down to a pig's head." The produce of their robberies furnished them with "sumptuous suppers," after which they slept on the grass. "The Magistrate said that the Police ought to disperse the gang of young thieves," continues the reporter. This, with all due reverence for the bench looks like taking the matter a little too coolly. Instead of ordering the Police to disperse them, this "mirror of magistrates" merely intimates an opinion that they ought to do so. Possibly, however, if there be any chivalrous spirits in the P division, burning for distinction, we may hear some of these days of their having ventured, as a sort of forlorn hope, to assault the brigands entrenched in the recesses of Sydenham Forest. In the hands of a good penny-a-liner the onslaught may be made quite equal in interest to the scene in SCHILLER'S tragedy where the outlaws are surrounded. We can imagine the hot ire that must have been roused in the environs of Dulwich and Camberwell, the scene of the plundered larders, by the apathy of the Magistrate. It is not easy dealing with citizens robbed of their dinners; but, perhaps, some of them may be men of taste in other respects as well as eating, and may allow us to suggest that the young rascals seem to be genuine descendants of the Rob Roys and Robin Hoods they so much admire in print. Your outlandish Captain Rolando or Rinaldini may pilfer gold and jewels, but victuals have at all times been the object of pursuit with the true, British outlaw. Rob stole beefs and Ros bin stole venison; their juvenile representatives in our age-despise nothing eatable, "from venison down to a pig-head." As it is the fashion to keep specimens of ravenous beasts in gardens, might it not be worth while to preserve these last remnants of the emblems of the merry green woods as an addition to the sights of London? The distance from town would make Sydenham Wood a nice drive for the curious. The morals of the little community, we fear, are none of the best; but not worse, we will be bound, than those of the Robin Hoods and Maids Marian of old times, if the whole truth were known. And this reminds us, that if the Police reported, to whom we are indebted for our knowledge of these events, has failed in presenting us with as spirited outlaws as some of our old English dramatists, he has quite equalled their grave burlesque in the characters of the father

of the heroine and the Justice. The former, with unsurpassable sang froid, remarks, that "having heard of her ruin being effected, he hopes she can now be admitted to the Magdalen"; and the Justice, nodding approbation, adds—"She will now have an opportunity of becoming a useful member of society."—Spectator, Sept. 11.

A HARD CHEESE.—The Boston Post says that up at the West end of that city there is a good natured fun making negro, named Paris, who hovers round the grocery stores in that neighbourhood rather more than is desirable. Like many other gentlemen of colour, he prides himself upon the thickness of his skull, and he is always for a bet upon his butting powers, and well he may be for his head is hard enough for a battering-ram. The other day he made a bet in a store that he could butt in the head of a flour barrel, and he succeeded. He then took up a bet to drive it through a very large cheese, which was to be covered with a crash cloth, to keep his wool clear of cheese crumbs. The cheese, thus enveloped, was placed in a proper position, and Paris, starting off like a locomotive, buried his head up to his ears in the inviting target. Paris now began to feel himself irresistible, and talked up "party considerable." A plan, however, was soon contrived to take the conceit out of him. There being some grindstones in the store for sale, one of them was privately taken up, and wrapped up in the same manner as the cheese had been, and looked precisely as if it were a second cheese, and Paris readily took another bet for nine pence, that he would butt his head through it as easy as he sent it through the first. The interest of the spectators in the operation became intense. Every thing was carefully adjusted and upon the word being given, Paris darted like an arrow at the ambush grindstone—he struck it fair in the centre and in the next instant lay sprawling on the floor, upon which he recoiled. For some minutes he lay speechless, and then he raised himself slowly on his knees, and scratching his head, said, with a squirming voice—"Bery hard cheese dat, massa! Dey skim de milk too much alogedder before dey make him, dat's a fact."—Sunday Times.

QUESTIONS FOR A WIFE.—Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel both ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That pride, madam, was, and ever will be, your evil genius. It is the tempter which labours incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with a vile delusion that your husband deserved your anger when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds upon those glad and unspeakable emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip, and will not leave them till their ashes corrode your affections, blight your moral vision, and blunt your sense of right and wrong. Never forget that yours is a lofty calling—never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be properly fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him; your recriminations will drive him from you; your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him; your softness subdue him; and the merry twinkle of those eyes now filling beautifully with priceless tears will make him all your own.—Chambers's London Journal.

OUTRAGE ON LORD HOWICK.—Mr. Little, the publican charged with attempting to shoot Lord Howick, underwent another examination on Tuesday, and no new evidence of any importance having been adduced, the magistrates gave the following decision:—"Having taken into anxious consideration all the circumstances of the case they were unanimously of opinion that the charge of felony was not satisfactorily borne out by the evidence, while they were equally agreed that the prisoner had been proved guilty of a most abominable and outrageous assault, for which the bench were somewhat disposed to send him to take his trial at the quarter sessions. However, taking into consideration the serious pecuniary loss the prisoner had sustained in consequence of his bad conduct, the magistrates thought the demands of justice would be answered by imposing on him a fine of 5l., and calling on him to enter into recognizances, himself in 50l, and two sureties in 25l. each, that he should keep the peace for twelve months."—Good security was given, and the prisoner was discharged.—Sunday Times.

A SAILOR GIRL.—Friday, as a constable of the C. division was proceeding on his beat, in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house Docks, he saw a sailor-boy, who seemed to be wandering about without any fixed purpose, and whose woe-fraught visage evidently betokened a mind but ill at ease. The policeman questioned him as to the place he was bound to, &c. and finding his answers anything but satisfactory, and seeing, moreover, something very suspicious in the cut of his job he considered it his duty to take him into custody, and accordingly he was brought before the magistrates of this office, when, after some vain endeavours to support the character assumed—

"The bashful look, the rising breast,
Alternate spread alarms;
The lovely stranger stabs confest
A maid in all her charms!"

On being interrogated by the magistrates, she gave the following account of herself:—Her father, she said, was a boatman, who resides at Tarbert, near Glin, on the banks of the Shannon. Owing to some family difference, and the severity of an unamiable step-mother who treated her very cruelly, and continually reproached her for not going forth to earn her bread, the poor young girl rashly fled from the paternal roof, and determined to wend her way towards Dublin, in the hope of procuring a situation. She walked the whole of the weary way, and, on Sunday last, arrived in the metropolis where, however, she did not find that things were as promising an aspect as when in the country, she was led to expect. They would. In a few days her little stock of money was expended, and there appearing a

prospect of her obtaining a situation suitable to her sex and habits, she, for a long time, resolved in her mind as to what expedient she should adopt to mend her fortunes, and save her from that dishonour and degradation to which poverty and desperation have too often reduced the friendless. She resolved at length on assuming the garb and character of a sailor boy, and, in that capacity, earn an honourable subsistence. To this resolution her romantic mind was prompted, the rather from having read in the columns of the newspapers recently a glowing account of an adventurous damsel who assumed the character of a mariner, and succeeded in preserving it for many years. With this view she was proceeding down the quays, with the intention of making application to the captains of the vessels, when, as we have already stated, she was apprehended by the constable. The magistrates appeared to take great interest in the prisoner's case, and, after giving her many admonitory cautions, told her they could not detain her in custody. She thanked their worship, and expressed her determination to give up her roving thoughts, and to return to her father's roof, if she could only procure means sufficient to enable her to do so. She knew that the step she had proposed to herself was one indelicate and ill-advised; but, said the poor girl, What could I do? It was better than to stay in Dublin, where I have no means of honest livelihood, and temptation besets me on all sides. She is an exceedingly pretty little girl, about 17 years of age and with a pair of hazel eyes. Several gentlemen present, sympathising with the poor girl, contributed variously, for the purpose of raising a fund to convey her in safety back to Limerick; and Mr. Inspector O'Connor, with a feeling of humanity highly to be commended, offered her an asylum in his house for that night, having previously ascertained that she was worthy of such countenance. He volunteered, moreover, to make a collection among his friends on her behalf.

Early Wood And Won.

BY MRS. ARDY.
"Early wood and early won
Was never repeated under the sun!"
GERMAN PROVERB.
O! sigh not for the fair young bride,
Gone in her opening bloom,
Far from her kindred, loved and tried,
To glad another home;
Already are the gay brief days
Of girlish triumph done,
And tranquil happiness repays
The early wood and won.
Fear shall invade her peace no more,
Nor sorrow wound the breast,
Her passing rivalries are o'er,
Her passing doubts at rest;
The glittering haunts of worldly state
Love whispers her to shun,
Since scenes of purer bliss await
The early wood and won.

Here is a young and guileless heart,
Confiding, fond, and warm,
Unswayed by the world's vain mart,
Unscathed by passion's storm;
In "hope deferred" she hath not pined,
Till Hope's sweet course was run:
No chains of sad remembrance bind
The early wood and won.
Her smiles and songs have ceased to grace
The halls of festal mirth,
But woman's safest dwelling-place
Is by a true one's hearth;
Her hours of duty, joy, and love,
In brightness have begun;
Peace be her portion from above,
The early wood and won.

SONG.

WRITTEN IN THE GARDENS AT HAMPTON COURT.

By Mrs Crawford.
Come with me, dearest! the daylight is fled,
Let us wander a while in this Eden of bloom,
While the stars breathe their orisons over our head,
And the night-gale is rife with the garden's perfume.
O! 'tis sweet with the one that we doat on to rove,
And to pause in a scene of Elysium like this:
To mark the dear eyes that are beaming with love,
And to win from the lip that breathes music, the kiss.
O come with me, dearest! the moon's tender light
To fairy-land changes the landscape around,
And the hush and repose of all nature to-night,
Sheds a calm o'er my spirit, as soft as profound.
Here forgetting the world, I could pass away time,
In one pure golden dream of enchantment with thee,
Till our spirits together those bright hills should climb,
And be blended in bliss with the holy and free.

The Griff's Morning Drill.

Unhappy wight, the morning breaks,
Gently your arm the bearer shakes,
To rouse you up against your will
And taste the sweets of morning Drill;
Then, having left your cozy bed,
You marvel much, that jacket red,
Should lure so many youngsters out
Before they know what they're about;
Your patient 'Kat stands at the door
Perhaps you're late, zounds! what a bore
Then the last bugle greets your car:
You light your weed, 'twixt hope and fear,
Mount, and away, nor once look round
'Till you have reached the drilling ground.
There strides the Adjutant with pompous gait
Full padded breast, and sometimes empty pate,
Now, with stentorian voice, amidst the din
Of clattering arms, he gives the word fall in,
You're fairly planted, serious, calm, and still,
A mere automaton, to his high will
With palms extended, thumbs turned out,
Shoulders braced back, and up-turned snout,
Picture of discipline, and misery true
You thus are taught, what all must learn to do
'Turn out your toes, and close your knees,'
'Your elbows to your sides sir, if you please,'
'There! that will do, now, when I say 'eyes right,'
Just turn your visual orbs, half round, not quite
No sooner said, than done, you take the hint
Yet fearing all the while 'twill make you squint
And spoil those eyes, so full of martial fire
Which lovely Julia owned she could admire;
'Eyes left' 'tis left for you sir to comply,
Although you doubtless think it all my eye;
'Eyes front' thanks be, they're both come right again!
And now you see, far off upon the plain,
Your fairy partner of the last gay ball
Yaking her morning constitutional.
Your thoughts are wandering, much you fear
That some mischance should lead her where
You're standing like a dancing bear
On iron hoofs, and tender footed
And then you'll surely be nonsuited
You met, on light fantastic toe,
But oh! so sadly altered now
From the free graceful youth you were
It well might make the damsel stare,

Turned without power to move or walk
From Mars, to a mere cabbage stalk
Tired as the pilgrim with his unboiled peas
You're ordered (if you can) to stand at ease!

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 133 £ 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, 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

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Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 11	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 8 6	14 1

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