

BOMBAY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter — 52 Rupees Per Annum; — or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 102

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 Charge for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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 twice.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge to Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRAT'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 Retirement, 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.

TO MESSES AND FAMILIES AT OUT-STATIONS.

Messrs. ALLEN AND CO. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Out-stations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their charges will be 5 (five) per cent. (Commission), superadded to the Market price of the article supplied, which will, in all cases, be WARRANTED of this quality, and description ordered.

TERMS.—Cash, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay. Apollo Street, 26th October 1841.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks. ON 228\* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes entries like '1 Prize... of... 50 Whole Tickets' and '1649 217'.

CONDITIONS.

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

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

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage, but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO. Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRI, Trustee.

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

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

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

GENTLEMEN, I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong to, enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie & Co.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LOUISA ADDISON

Jer 2, August 23d. 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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. 10s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000 £, subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

Age 25 Without Profits 18.5 With Profits 29.2 11 2 cent. 30 .. 2.3 10 .. 28 2 do. 40 .. 2.19 1 .. 33 4 do. 50 .. 4.9 8 .. 4 14 5 do. 60 .. 6.15 3 .. 6 17 9 do.

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

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY, EAST INDIA AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London.

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard street

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

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

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

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

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

1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

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

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a 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 DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

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

The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

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

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

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

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

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

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

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

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

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

2 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 0

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

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

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

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

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

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., M. P. | Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N.

Edward Baniard, Esq. | Samuel E. Megen, Esq.

John S. Brownrigg, Esq., M. P. | Charles Morris, Esq.

William Brown, Esq. | Richard Norman, Esq.

Sir George Carroll, Alderman. | William Sargent, Esq.

Oliver Farrer, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

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

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

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841.

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

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

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

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

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



INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Preparations for an Attack.

From our friends at Ferozepore we gather that Lieutenant Colonel Moseley, the gallant Commandant of the 64th Regiment, is preparing for his expected reconnoitre with the enemy, indeed with legions of enemies, in the valley of the shadowy Khyber pass, and from thence onwards to the Northernmost recesses of Kohistan, by practising certain brilliant but difficult passages of mimic warfare, greatly to the edification of his own corps in particular and of the Ferozepore military community at large.

Agra.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was off Mounglyr on the 7th instant, and we are given to understand, proposed making but a short stay at Dii apore, having declined the invitation of the 21st Fusiliers to a Ball, &c. on the plea of "time and tide, &c."

Letters from the Hills mention, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor would leave Mussorie for Almora on the 15th inst.

On Wednesday evening, the Officers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry gave their farewell dinner to Colonel Anderson, on his retiring from the command of the Regiment. A large party were invited to meet the gallant guest, whose health was drunk with the utmost cordiality, and the compliment acknowledged in a neat and feeling speech by the Colonel.

Colonel A. proceeds to Calcutta on the 20th, and the Regiment leave the same day for their new station, Moradabad.

We are requested to state, that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Ice Concern will take place on Wednesday next—the 20th instant, at the Metcalfe Testimonial at noon. A full Meeting is very desirable to decide on several points connected with the next year's proceedings.

We have been twitted with a wish to be mysterious in our notice of Mr. Abbott's leaving Agra; such was not our intention, for we supposed all the world, all Agra at least, knew he had received an offer of the Union Bank's Agency at Singapore, and that his acceptance of it left his office with a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem open, which important fact we were desirous to announce for the information of those in want of employment and a good income.

The Brahmin, Juwahir, who murdered a woman, and stabbed a Vakeel in this City in June last, was executed this morning. We seldom hear of an affray, in which a holy Brahmin does not play some prominent part.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

Military Movements.

The first detachment of H. M. 50th Regiment under the command of Major Sarjantson, will embark on board the Roberts, on Friday morning. Another division of the corps, commanded by Captain Pettit, will proceed on the same day in the Thebis. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson with the Head Quarters are to find their way down in the India, which will be ready to receive them on Monday next. It is generally supposed, that if Tharwadaddy wisely disperses his rabble levy and retires peaceably to his capital, the Force now despatched to check him, will be sent on to China, where men are much required, and so large an addition to the expedition, will strengthen Sir Henry Pottinger's hands and better enable him to dictate terms to the Emperor.—Star, Oct. 13.

The 47th Native Infantry are under orders to embark for the Arracan Provinces, as soon as the Marine Board can prepare the Transports destined to receive them. Upon their arrival on the Coast, they are to proceed into the interior, and occupy the Long Pass, the key to the Capital of Burmah, and points from which that Empire is most assailable. All the Officers of the 47th in Staff employ, are recalled, and an advance of four months pay and batta has been issued to the men. This is the Corps which some years since mutinied at Barrackpore, and was so harshly dealt with by Sir Edward Paget. We have no doubt, however, that they will sustain the gallant reputation of the Bengal Sepoys, and send us a good account of themselves from Ava, should they be obliged to proceed so far.—Ibid.

The late Captain Lumsden.

We have received some further particulars which will be perused with painful interest, of the melancholy death, of Captain Lumsden. It appears, that the sad accident happened on the morning of the 29th ultimo. The wound which caused his death, is said to have been "the most ghastly ever beheld"—the bone was laid bare from the knee to about ten or eleven inches up the thigh. The poor fellow showed his bravery to the last—attacking and beating off the animal, until Lieutenants Nation and Skeane, who were bathing with the deceased, swam to his assistance, and brought him on shore. His left hand must have been in the shark's mouth, as the wrist was much lacerated. He was sensible for a short time, after he was landed, and spoke, several times. The last word he uttered, on being brought into Lieut. Nation's bungalow were "oh!—it is getting very dark, and he soon afterwards expired. The distress created, by this sad event, throughout the station was great. It is said, that there was not a dry eye in cantonments, from the Commanding Officer's down to the youngest lad's in the regiment. Captain Lumsden has left a widow, and a young infant a few weeks old.—Hurkaru, Oct. 13.

A Fatal Accident.

We lament to have to record a sad and fatal accident which occurred at the Mint yesterday afternoon. A mechanic of the name of George Teague (if we spell it rightly) was found near the great fly wheel dead, with one side of the head completely smashed off. The room in which the wheel works is a darkish one and it is not known whether he may have fallen asleep, and thus his head got too near the wheel, or whether he might have dropped an eight anna piece (as one was found there) and in groping about for it, came into the fatal contact. There will of course be a Coroner's Jury, and we would suggest that the room be lamp lighted for the future, as well as any other dark places that there may be near dangerous parts of the machinery.—Englishman, October 13.

An awful Catastrophe.

A correspondent at Allahabad has furnished us with the following particulars of an awful catastrophe, attended with the loss of many lives, that occurred on the 6th instant, at the station. It appears that one of the powder magazines, near the Janna gate of the fort, was undergoing repair, prior to the reception of a quantity of gunpowder that was expected from the Presidency. A number of workmen, consisting of carpenters, bricklayers, coolies &c. were engaged on the work, and on the afternoon of the above day, at about half past 4 o'clock, a violent explosion took place, resembling the sound of a volley of musketry at a distance. Shortly afterwards, volumes of smoke were observable, and it was immediately conjectured that the magazine, situated as already described, was blown up. A large

concourse of persons, including the garrison non-commissioned staff, hastened to the spot, and the scene witnessed, defies all description. Water was readily procured to extinguish any fire that might remain, and no less than fifteen persons, some quite dead, others so injured as to render medical aid futile, were taken out of the ruins. No information has as yet been obtained as to the origin of the accident, but the following is most current and seems to be correct. It appears that in the magazine there is a wooden flooring on which the barrels of gunpowder used to be placed. It is supposed that in the act of rolling the barrels into and out of the place, portions of powder used to fall out, and into the crevices of the flooring; where it has been collecting for an indefinite period, perhaps many years, and that one of the workmen must have been smoking in the magazine, and while so doing a spark of fire from his chillum fell on the powder which caused its ignition. So great was the explosion that a great portion of the massive masonry was blown away and some of the workmen hurried through the wall.

A Court of Inquiry was assembled at the Main Guard in the fort on the morning following the disaster, but we believe no positive information was elicited, as it is more than probable that the author fell a victim to his carelessness.—Ibid.

Military arrangements.

We understand that the arrangements to be put in force, for the strengthening of the Arracan frontier, are different from those originally intended. The detachment of the 68th at Chittagong are to stand fast, and the 47th are to proceed direct to Khyook Phyo. The Artillery details, under Capt. Boileau, proceed with Capt. Bogle, in the Sea Horse, on Wednesday or Thursday. Lieut. Whedright, of the Artillery, proceeds also with the party, to take charge of the guns, attached to the Arracan Local Battalion.—Hurkaru, Oct. 11.

Ferozepore.

The following is our latest intelligence on the state of affairs in the Panjab, extracted from a Ferozepore letter, bearing date 28th ultimo:—

"Shere Sing is making great preparations for the celebration of the Dussera, though it is not yet known where the tumasha is to take place; some say at Umritsur, as in former years; others, at a place called Meer Meer Sahib, about three kos from Lahore, and others again say, that Kypore (almost immediately on the river) has been selected General Court's brigade, consisting of four regiments and twenty five guns, has been ordered to form a cantonment at Kypore: whether this is a temporary measure or a permanent one is not yet known. General Muhtab Sing received orders on the 18th, and started the following day from Peshawar, with his brigade, consisting of six regiments and forty guns. What the cause of this move is, remains a secret. There Sing went on the 18th on a visit to Rajah Dhyansing. Sirdar Bishen Sing, who was sent, some time back, against Sirdar Jwalla Sing, Governor of the fort of Shikarpoor, with orders to bring the latter to Shere Sing, dead or alive, has succeeded in taking the fort and killing the Governor, whose son has been also taken and is in confinement. No orders have yet been received regarding the lad. Shere Sing still continues to patronize Shahbillawal—it is his chief residence. Very favorable reports have been transmitted by Shah-zadah Purtab Sing, Governor of Cashmere, of the state of his province. The Hazaree tribe are almost subdued, and it is hoped that the only remaining one, which is still refractory, viz. the Yoomizees, will speedily be brought round. Lieutenant Cunningham has been ordered to furnish himself, at Government expense, with Numdah tents, in the country through wherein he is going to travel is covered with snow, during the month of November, December, January and February. It is said, that this officer is to proceed as far as a place called Leh or Buddack, near which 300 Sikhs routed ten times that number of Tibetians! a second battle of Assaye! No doubt the Lahore government will clandestinely put as many obstacles in Lieut. C's way as possible. A detail of horse artillery arrived here yesterday, but what the strength of it is, or where it came from, is unknown to me, for no mention was made of either in Station orders.—Ibid.

The Prinsep Testimonial.

We understand that it is intended to reconstruct the Prinsep Testimonial Ghaut in the Ionic place of the Doric Order; the ends are to be supported by columns with Pladium Doors at each side, which will obviate the objections made to the ends of the former design.

With a view to economy, owing to the loss in taking down the former structure, and the additional expense of carrying the steps down to the water's edge, the new building is to be erected by the Garrison Engineer's department, Messrs. Burn and Co. the builders first engaged having most willingly acceded to the new arrangements, for which, and with the work so far as conducted by them, the committee have expressed themselves every way satisfied.—Englishman, Oct. 12

The Probable Result of Depriving Civil Surgeons of the Privilege of Trading.

Six years have now passed away since we called the attention of the Government of India to the true character of a Medical man's studies and proving how much they enlarge and strengthen the powers of the understanding, fitting it for the task of conducting important affairs, not only in the Medical, but also the Political as well as the moral world. We wish we could convince the Government of India of this fact, and that it has upwards of seven hundred talented Civil and other Surgeons who instead of having their sphere of duty limited to attending half a dozen sick in a hospital attached to a petty jail or a crippled regiment of sipahis, might be employed in a more extensive manner, especially in occupations which tend to ameliorate the condition of the unenlightened people of India, and thereby benefit the state and the country. The people of India are neither morally nor physically averse to improvement. What then should prevent a course of systematic instruction in the higher branches of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy being imparted to them throughout India, and thereby infuse a spirit for trade and manufactures, opening a spring for the diffusion of wealth, inspiring a spirit of emulation, and forming habits of industry. But Medical men may be placed so as to interpose and prevent the exclusive employment of native agency which for want of European cheek, exercises unbridled power. The mischievous consequences of these evils are calculated to perpetuate a state of things so oppressive as to retard the progress of wealth both to the state and to the people, and unless remedied by better policy than that hitherto pursued, we sow the seeds of irritation and discontent in the hearts of our native subjects, which must be developed in scenes of violence, anarchy, and distraction, if not repressed by force. But in all countries where the administration is such as to infuse knowledge, happiness, and contentment, military force is found to be as unnecessary as it is burthensome and ruinous. Is it not evident then that such means ought to be employed in the Government of a country like India as we may eradicate these evils without violent measures, and establish our rule in the affection rather than the fear of the vast multitude whom Providence has placed under our control? But besides the good that might be effected by giving employment to the talents of medical men the most essential benefits have been attained by the encouragement once given to them at Civil Stations to trade.

\* Details from Loodianah to man the guns at Ferozepore.—Ed.

Here are a class of men having leisure, possessing chemical knowledge, thoroughly versed in the Botany of the world and the geology of most countries who are able to develop the resources of its vast unexplored territories.

If ever there was a master stroke of policy it was that which encouraged medical men to sink the amount of their salaries, small as they are, and apply their knowledge to trade.

The policy tended to subserve the interests of the state as it did to benefit the community.

The former insinuated that they were doing medical men a service by allowing them to trade, and therefore had a plea for curtailing their allowances at Civil stations. Medical men believed also that their interests were consulted and therefore were content with the pittance they received. The indulgence of being permitted to trade appeared a kind of inducement to professional zeal, a spur as it were to professional exertion. The diminution of the one or lessening of the other would to a certainty tend to a withdrawal of the indulgence. With such obvious beneficial results in the regulation which allowed Civil Surgeons to trade, what can possibly have led the Government thus unconditionally to abolish that regulation, the notification of which we published in our last number? We have no opportunity of obtaining reasons for the prohibition alluded to, seeing that we have no parliament in India at which such apparent unsound policy could be discussed, and the Premier be called upon to lay on the table all papers connected with such important subjects.

There is one fact demonstrated, however, that the revenue suffers not only by allowing vegetable and mineral treasures of the country to remain in their hiding places but Civil Surgeons must inevitably be better paid, or professional men of great acquirement will not toil in a tropical climate on a mere subsistence. India Journal of Med. and Physical Science of Oct.

Madras.

Shipping Intelligence.

October 12, French Brig Cervantes, Captain F. T. Vasseur, to Pondicherry and Mauritius.

14, Ship Hydrose, Nacoda Pareyatombey, to Calcutta.—Passengers, Captain McGrath, Mrs. Graham and Child.—Spectator, Oct. 16.

A benevolent Officer.

We understand that a distinguished military Officer, high in the service, has proffered a thousand rupees towards improving the Lines of the 41st Regiment N. I. and rendering them more comfortable for the sepoy and their families. It is disgraceful to the Government that any necessity should exist for such an exercise of private benevolence.—Athensian, Oct. 16.

Death of Lieut. Fast.

We regret to announce the death at Coimbatore on the 11th instant, of Lieut. FAST, of the Engineers, Acting Civil Engineer of the 7th Division, an Officer of talent and devoted to his profession.

Lieut. FAST's name will long be remembered as the projector of that splendid Ghaut leading from Markaram, Coorg, towards Mangalore on the Western Coast. The "Sumpajee Ghaut" and the beautiful road from its foot to Mangalore are alike honorable to the Government, and to those who were fortunate enough to be employed in their formation. The former was entirely marked out by Lieut. FAST himself and almost wholly executed under his immediate superintendence, while the latter was for the most part directed by him. The death of this promising young Officer is a serious loss to the service and a source of sincere regret to his brother officers and friends.—Ibid.

Military Intelligence.

We learn from Kamptee that the 38th Foot have lost many men lately, it is supposed from the change of climate caused by the breaking up of the monsoon. We are sorry to find that Colonel Macleod has reason to regret his imprudent attempt to pass the Nirmul Jungle at this unhealthy season; a severe attack of fever having compelled him to return to Secunderabad. Veterinary Surgeon Collins who has been dangerously ill, as also Quarter Master O'Brien of H. M. 39th are on their way to the Presidency on sick certificate.—U. S. Gazette, Oct. 15.

Suttee at Jainah.

We are surprised to learn from a Correspondent at Jainah that a Suttee was perpetrated at that Station on the 1st instant. We presume however that this revolting scene could not have taken place within the limits of the cantonment, since the British authorities would doubtless have interfered to prevent such an infringement of what, thanks to our late Governor General, has become the law of the land, though unable beyond their own lines to offer any direct interference with the Nizam's subjects!

The particulars of this atrocious ceremony we give in the words of our Correspondent as follows:—

"A rich Brahmin died (I believe) on the 30th Ultimo and on the following morning it was bruited that a Suttee would take place in the course of the day, the Widow of the deceased having by the advice of the Brahmins determined on sacrificing herself on the funeral pile of her husband. I attended the dreadful spectacle which was conducted much as described by those who have witnessed the like before.

About three thousand persons were congregated on the occasion. The widow walked round amongst them distributing her valuables as she passed, and saluting to the assembled persons. She then walked to the pile of wood, &c. and seating herself on it requested to have her husband's head placed in her lap, but this was denied her and the poor victim was forced to lay herself down by the side of the corpse. The attendant Brahmins however told her not to attempt the sacrifice if she did not feel equal to support the torture. Her resolution was though unchangeable and she repeated that it was her determination to be a Suttee and that she had no fear of the agony attendant thereon. The woman was then warned against attempting to escape from the pile after the fire should be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were, however, saved all trouble on this particular as the poor creature under the extremity of torture made not an effort even to rise and only screamed out "my God, my God" until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Jainah on the 1st instant. A scene disgraceful to the Government that can even give its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity!"—Ibid.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. None. DEPARTURES. None.

Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

At Belgaum, on the 19th instant, Mrs. E. Ruth, the beloved wife of Quarter Master Sergeant and Band Master, 10th Regiment N. I., aged 50 years, leaving behind her 11 (eleven) dear children, 8 Children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include AGRY, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BURMAH, CABOOL, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CANDAHAR, CEYLON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HEBAT, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, NEPAUL, PENANG, PERMAN GULPH, QUETTA, SCINDE, SINGAPORE. Dates range from Oct 7 to Aug 24.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 26, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 13th, Madras to the 25th, and Agra to the 16th instant.

From the Calcutta Englishman we have extracted particulars of a serious explosion which took place near the powder magazine at Allahabad, in consequence, it is supposed, of the carelessness of one of the workmen, who was smoking, and that one of the sparks from his Chillum ignited a quantity of powder which had from time to time collected in the wooden flooring of the magazine.

From our Hyderabad and Belgaum correspondents we learn that, the whole of the Arab insurgents were taken by the 1st Regt. assisted by some of the Nizam's Horse. It would appear that Major General Frazer the Resident at Hyderabad, by desire of our Government, called upon the Nizam and required that His Highness should disband and send out of the country the Arab troops, in consequence of the great annoyance they were to the British and their eventual injury of the welfare of the Nizam. His Highness declared his inability to disband them without creating fresh disturbances; and, that, being in arrears of pay to the amount of, according to his Highness's estimate, one crore of rupees, which was not in his power to pay. General Frazer was too old a Politician to be put off with such excuses, and was well aware his Highness owed them no such amount. General Frazer got over the difficulty of arrears of pay at once by offering to advance any sum that was actually necessary, provided security was given for its repayment. To gain a footing or settlement in the Nizam's country has long been desired by the British, whose lust of territorial acquirement needed but an excuse to purchase or to seize one place from whence the work of appropriation might commence, and the design will shortly be carried out as intimated by us during the past month. It was finally settled between his Highness the Nizam and Genl Frazer, that two Zillahs in the Nizam's territory should be made over to the British, and to be retained by us until the revenue thereof shall have reimbursed our Government. The revenue of the two Zillahs is not likely to reimburse the British for a long series of years, but present payment from these Zillahs is unlooked for, and we may say is not hoped for, because the scheme of aggrandizement is not yet complete. His Highness having consented to the terms proposed by General Frazer has now no longer an excuse for retaining these Arabs within dominions. His Highness may disband, but he cannot expel them his dominions. They are his subjects, and if not retained in his service they must set out as marauders. War is their only occupation, and spoilage their only means of support; and if uncontrolled they will give loose to their passions and seriously disturb our frontier. But in this arrangement of General Frazer, it is not difficult to foresee that a plan is unfolding itself that will end in the Nizam's being sent a prisoner to Delhi. It will not be long before papers will be produced, genuine or spurious is immaterial, when so large and valuable a territory is in the way, containing overtures to these Arabs to re-enter the Nizam's service; this attempt to re-



employ them will of course be contrary to the agreement, and in violence to the treaty existing between the British and the Nizam's Government. This is the third time we have solemnly warned his Highness the Nizam, of the danger he is in and of the evil intentions of His Highness's Durbar, whose counsel will end in his Highness's ruin and disgrace. If the Nizam will not profit by our cautious and admonitions, it will be his own fault. We have watched with great interest every movement of the Hyderabad Durbar and find that the plans proposed to his Highness, converge in the appropriation of his territory; and we again repeat that within five years, unless the impending evil be averted, and the treacherous parties punished, his Highness, now a mere pageant, will be the exile and outcast of the regal festivities of Hyderabad, and spend the remainder of his days within the confines of Delhi, whilst the British authorities, already settled in their choice, will elevate to the Gadee of Hyderabad the shadow of a Nizam, one whose shade will eventually disappear as the price of his misplaced confidence and consummate folly. We could speak out more plainly, but we know that the Press of India is not and dare not be absolutely free to express its opinions, and to expose the improper contrivances now going on within a thousand miles of the cantonment at Secunderabad. We could resort to hieroglyphics and delineate without fear the positions and aspects in the Nizam's heroscope, but the little acquaintance of many of our readers with Astrological predictions of coming events, the shadows denoting the approach of events might be misinterpreted, and—we challenge contradiction—the low state of the Press in this country would forbid the publication of a glossary to explain the indications.

The Nizam having given the Zillahs in trust to the British there is no doubt in "Dours" after the inauguration. It may be well here to correct an error which crept into our former remarks upon the execution of Badamee prisoners. We stated that four of the insurgent Arabs taken at Badamee were executed. In this we were misinformed, as not one of them had suffered the extreme penalty of the law up to the time of the troops leaving Dharwar.

The following items of intelligence have been forwarded to us by a friend from Kurrachee:—

Kurrachee, October 18th 1841.

"Two Companies of H. M.'s 41st are ordered up the Country immediately under the command of Captain Blackburne—H. M.'s 40th was to march on the 10th of this month for Sukkur, but whether only for the cold weather is not known.—They are very sickly, 158 men being in Hospital which as they are 800 strong amounts to nearly one fourth of their number.—Fourteen men died last week.—They will soon be cleared out at that rate.—There is a great want of Medicines, &c. which I think is a disgrace to the Government.—This place is very unhealthy, and both men and officers are suffering severely from the climate."

A NATIVE FRIEND has obliged us with a notice of a new Mahrati Journal, and a sketch of the gay doings of the Dussera.—For these he has our thanks and sincerely do we trust that when ever he is again infected with the "cacochætes scribendi" he will make use of our columns as a sure method of allaying the irritation.

A Meeting of the TESTOTAL SOCIETY, was held in the General Assembly's Institution last evening, but not having heard of it till after it had broken up our knowledge of what was done amounts to nothing.—If this or any other Society wishes to have its proceedings made public they should either advertise or intimate the time of meeting to the Press—that reporters may be in attendance.

We have been informed upon very respectable authority that the strictness with which the Engineer is now enforcing the order of the Court of Petty Sessions, for the removal of all steps and other projections from the streets and thoroughfares of the Fort, so as to leave them of a certain prescribed width, is so very disagreeable to many native householders as to induce them to endeavour to procure an exemption from the operation of the Regulation, by bribing the subordinates of the Department, who, con-

sequently, will reap a golden harvest.—The effects of this illegal exaction may be viewed in a twofold light; first as they tend to defeat the intentions of the Magistracy which, be they right or wrong should, so long as they continue to be law, be faithfully carried out by those paid for that purpose; secondly it squeezes the poor man, who has not like his wealthy neighbour the means of satisfying these Collectors of "black mail"; and last not least it opens the door to the grossest injustice by putting within the power of these persons to impose upon the owner of a house who, being an ignorant man, knows nothing of the exact provisions of the Regulation, which perhaps may not be at all applicable to his case.—To prove the truth of these assertions will only state that one native has already paid a *douaneer* of 25 Rs. for the peaceable enjoyment of the steps in front of his house, while a much greater nuisance and occupancy of the street is daily, and sometimes hourly, allowed to pass unchecked to the great hindrance of conveyances and foot passengers, merely because the parties concerned are European Merchants, who would desist from a breach of the Regulations the instant they were told to do so, or at the very worst would rather pay a fine at the Court of Petty Sessions, than encourage bribery and extortion. They are therefore, although not a mile from this office, permitted to pile up, open, and shut cases and barrels in front of their office to such an extent that the place looks more like a coverage, or store yard than a part of the high way formed, and kept in order by an assessment levied upon the inhabitants.—We cannot while pointing out the existence of these malpractices refrain from reprobating in the strongest terms, that conduct as unworthy of a respectable community, as in the first case at which we have hinted, seemed for individual comfort to have public officers to evade their duty in a matter which has for its object the general good.

Bombay—Local.

The celebration of the Dussera holiday at Bombay.

Of all the Hindu festivals and holidays the Dussera ranks next to the Dewallee, as the most celebrated and important. Of all the provinces in the extensive peninsula of India it is celebrated with the greatest magnificence, pomp, and solemnity in the Punjab on the North Western frontier. We are assured of this by the lively and entertaining descriptions of Burnes, Osborne, Prinsep and other travellers who have witnessed the superb and gorgeous processions of the Dussera at Lahore.

We witnessed the celebration of this festival on Sunday evening on this Island, and will attempt to give a description of the scene for the gratification of such of our readers, as are not well acquainted with the ceremonies performed on this occasion. From 4 till 8 o'clock p. m. the streets around the Mombadavee Tank, situated in that part of the Island called the Black Town, were thronged to the greatest excess imaginable by foot passengers and carriages of every fanciful shape. The crowd was thickest at 6 p. m. when the streets were lined by two rows of vehicles, from the hired bullock hackery to the English built barouche, britchka, dennet and Bengal Shrigrams, moving slowly along and with difficulty making their way through the throng, although the most strenuous exertions of the constables and police, were busily engaged in clearing the thoroughfares. These vehicles contained many a happy group of good looking children, adorned with rich jewels, and clothed in brocade and silk apparel. They seemed exceedingly gratified with the "Tumasha" (spectacle). The great object of attraction was the scene near the principal entrance of the Mombadavee temple, the most sacred object of veneration and worship amongst the Hindoos of Bombay. The gate is so narrow as barely to admit of three men entering it abreast. Here hundreds of Hindoos were endeavouring with every effort to get in, that they might pay their adorations to the goddess, while a great number who had finished their religious ceremonies were trying to go out. The struggle for egress and ingress at the gate of the temple was very entertaining, and the contest hardly fought. So much so, that the heads of a great many were rendered bare by their turbans being tossed off and sent rolling in the dust under the feet of the passers. The multitude, which consisted chiefly of Hindoos, bore each a long stalk of Jowaree, or the stately Sugar cane, leaves of the tulsee and rice plants. The latter they stuck in their turbans as emblems of a plentiful harvest and consequently of riches. By these they evidently congratulated each other on the happy termination of the monsoon or winter season of India and the setting in of the gay spring. A little further from this gate was a throng of persons with green and various coloured standards, sonorous trumpets and loud sounding drums, which played rudesorts of music that with a great deal of triumphant noise, proclaimed their joy. Here and there different kinds of children's play things such as rattles, idols, drawings, paper toys &c. &c. were exposed for sale. They were cheap, but so rudely executed as to reflect little credit on the manufacturing genius and skill of the natives of India. The great many varieties of costume which were observable in the Dussera procession, had a very striking and remarkable appearance. The dense motley crowd attracted the attention of many Europeans while taking their customary evening drives in company with their fair ladies, who seemed to admire the cavalcade exceedingly. The Hindoos, dressed in gay new clothes expressly for this occasion, were walking along, pa-

radating the streets in great numbers, with European and cashmere shawls and coloured doputtas (sashes) hanging round their necks.

All the Hindoo temples were beautifully illuminated, with innumerable lights; while concerts of sacred music which were incessantly playing, deafened the ear. We admired the noble zeal and laudable motive with which the simple minded and good natured Hindoos entered these abodes of the Gods whom they supposed to be present in the images which, daubed with vermilion were placed in different parts of the pagodas, and whom they worshipped with sincere and contrite hearts, their minds being all the while wholly absorbed with the object of their adoration the Almighty Creator of the Universe!

As amongst the Hindoos, children are married very young the youths when they attain the years of puberty i. e. when the male is about 17 and the female 13, are formally united and co-habit with each other. The ceremony of co-habitation invariably takes place on the night of the Dussera. It is very novel and interesting and as the greater part of Europeans are not acquainted with it we will describe it. The young pair being dressed in rich new clothes are made to sit together, side by side on a new bed, wreaths of flowers are thrown around their necks; coconuts, beetle nuts and leaves, dry dates, sweets and some Rupees are given to each to be held in their laps; their forehead and feet are smeared with red paint; and their laps are filled with the fruits of the season, as indicative of a wish that union may become fruitful. The consorts retire to the nuptial couch, attended by prayers for their nuptial felicity and happiness. The mother of the bridegroom officiates in this ceremony, which is performed in a separate chamber in the family dwelling house, belonging to the father.

The rites above described took place in most families on Sunday evening when many a pair who had reached their pubescence, were finally united betrothed.

Thus passed the Dussera holiday with great eclat at Bombay.—Its origin is explained in every book on Hindoo religion.

European Intelligence.

Theodore Edward Hook, Esq.

Before the grave has closed upon his remains, even ere time allowed, it might be considered inexpedient to offer to the public an attempt at a detailed Memoir of the life of one of its departed ornaments, and especially of a gem so brilliant in the social circle as Theodore Hook. Still there is something within us that says we ought not to let a moment pass, after so great a loss, without paying a passing tribute to his genius. Imperfect as it must necessarily be, yet a few words are due, like the funeral knell, to mark the descent to the tomb of an individual whose rich natural endowments have rarely been surpassed, and whose works have for many years filled so large a space in the literature of his country.

Theodore Hook was born, as we have heard him say, in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, September 22nd, 1788, and seemed from his earliest youth destined to be a cultivator of the polite letters of his age and country. He was the son of James Hook, the popular composer, whose pleasing strains delighted the preceding generation, (when Vauxhall Gardens were a fashionable resort,) by his wife, formerly Miss Madden, a lady of singular accomplishments. She was the author of *The Double Disguise*, published in 1794, and died in South Lambeth in 1806, just as her youngest son had begun to exhibit his precocious talents. His father, a short time before his decease, received the appointment of organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. After some time the Rev. James (afterwards Dean) Hook, was also an author, and discovered a predilection for the drama before the Church put forth its higher claims upon his zeal and talent. He wrote "Jack of Newbury, an opera, 1795;" and "Diamond and Disguise, in 1797;" and has always been considered the author of two novels, very effective and celebrated in their day, "Pen Owen," and "Percy Mallory." We need scarcely add that Dean Hook was the father of the Rev. Dr. Walter Hook, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, and Vicar of Leeds.

Thus cradled and nursed in the home of varied talent, it is no wonder that Theodore, on leaving Harrow, and having passed a term or two at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford,—he never remained long enough to take a degree,—should have thrown himself into the arms of the Muse. His indications of genius were early and remarkable. At the premature age of seventeen he produced his first drama, "The Soldier's Return," a comic opera, which was acted in 1805, and for which we have seen the amount he received in the shape of a cheque for 50*l.* This was his first reward, and with the prospect of an exhaustless treasure before him—the gold to be coined from his own mind—he rushed with the ardour of that juvenile period of life, into the pleasures to which society in London courted the debutant who had so early distinguished himself in the great arena of dramatic competition.

Handsome, witty, and happy, Hook entered upon his gay career with every advantage. The associations of the stage, with all their attractions, were open to him on his father's account and his own; and he speedily formed intimacies with many of the pleasantest of pleasant men and women, who at that time were the soul of society in London. Their tricks, and jokes, and masqueradings, for the next few years, replete, as they were, with frolic and drollery, would fill a volume of whim, such, indeed, as he has sometimes introduced into his later novels. But, though playing in the bright stream of enjoyment, he did not allow luxury or idleness to interfere with graver pursuits. He continued to write with prolific industry, and with increasing popularity.

In 1806, he produced "Catch him who can," a farce; "The Invisible Girl," a drama, or monologue, written to exhibit the peculiar talent of his friend Jack Bannister; and "Tekeli," a melodram, which was excellently acted, and caused a great sensation in the dramatic world. "The Fortress," another melodram followed in 1807; "Music," "The Siege of St. Quintin"; "Killing no Murder"; "Safe and Sound"; "Ass-assination," and "The Will and the Widow." The last was produced in 1810, making in all not fewer than eleven dramatic compositions in three years.

Of these, "Killing no Murder" created the most sensation, the licence being denied to it by Mr. Larpent, then Deputy Licensor, in consequence of his alleging that it turned a Methodist parson into ridicule. Hook defended his production, and flagnellated the Licensor in a clever preface, which created much amusement, and ultimately obtained the victory for wit and satire over dullness and dogmatism. In representation, however, the character was of necessity transmogrified into that of a dancing-master (Apollo Belvi), so imitatively given by his friend Liston.

Soon after this Mr. Hook was appointed to an office of considerable value and responsibility in the Mauritius, whither he proceeded, with every prospect of fortune before him. But alas! poets, dramatists, and literati, are in general but ill adapted to become accurate accountants-general or clear plodding treasurers. It is no impeachment of intellect or honour to confess that the concerns of business, the cares and pains-taking, the constant attention to details, and a thorough knowledge of figures, (as applied not to verse, but to money), are seldom consistent with the devotion of the

mind to the cultivation of letters. The realities of the one consort but ill with the imagination of the other; and from the perplexities of the former, men are but too apt to seek a dreamy and delightful refuge in the castle-building world of the latter. Mr. Hook held the place of treasurer of the Mauritius from the 9th of October, 1813, to the 23th of February, 1818, when the confused state of accounts intrusted to his charge, and by him too readily left to the management of others, led to his being sent home by the Governor under a charge of defalcation. The extreme hostility and severity of this measure were strongly animadverted upon at the time, and have been assigned to other than public reasons, but we know nothing of the intrigues or the amours of the Mauritius.

Conscious of integrity, though legally answerable for his trust, Mr. Hook made the best of his position, brought on, as he said, "by a disorder in the chest." His friends rallied round him in his adversity, and perhaps no palace ever rung with louder peals of laughter as the jest, and pun, and wit, came in quick succession, among the merry souls who came to solace him, than did the abode in which he was temporarily confined.

Liberated, at length he began to write. True to his Tory in principle, the establishment of the *John Bull* newspaper formed a very important event in his life. He was selected to be its editor; and besides holding a share in the property, he was allowed, as we have heard, a handsome weekly salary for this duty. It is not for us to enter into a discussion upon the politics or personalities which marked the opening of this party battery; but we may truly say that the eclat given to its early numbers by his lavish talent raised the publication at once into a high degree of popularity and profit. Like the "Anti-Jacobin" of a preceding period, there were numerous poems, essays, and *jeux d'esprit* in the *Bull* from his pen, which will no doubt be collected, as they deserve to be, and published in a separate form.\*

Mr. Hook's writings cover a space of twenty years, charming the public in many a way, whilst their gifted author was enjoying all the pleasures of the best society in the metropolis, all its gaieties and humours,—himself the most gay and humorous of its merry sons. His company was sought by the luxurious and by the intelligent; by the mirthful and by the wise; by the fair and by the learned. Wherever he came he was a welcome guest; and his arrival was the signal for hilarity and festivity. The dining-room and the drawing-room were alike his theatres: the former was enlivened by the jest and song, the latter by music and improvisation, of which he was master beyond any man that perhaps England ever beheld.

Our untractable language was to him as easy as the facile Italian, and whether seated at the genial board, with a few choice companions, or at the pianoforte, surrounded by admiring beauty, his performances in this way were the delight and admiration of all who heard them. They were, indeed, very extraordinary. Some of them might have been printed as finished ballads; and others, though not so perfect in parts as metrical compositions, were so studded with bright conceits and often touched with exquisite sentiment and passion, that their effect upon the audience was evinced by shouts of laughter, or starting tears.

We remember an beautiful example of the latter. It was an early hour of morning, and the moon was rising on the banks of the Thames, and a melancholy song had been begged from a beautiful girl, and granted to their request, and sung in the following manner:—  
"Good night, good night, good night,  
And at length I'll see thee,  
Which excited a hearty laugh in a beautiful boy standing by him, on which he turned to the girl, and addressing her the mounting orb of day, alighted in plaintive lines to his elders, to whom he was obliged to say "Good night," then striking a gaver strain, he wished him a brightened morning and a prosperous day. It is not easy to describe such things; but stern as well as soft hearts there were deeply affected by the touching appeal.

Of Mr. Hook's works of fiction, biography, &c. we cannot undertake to supply any correct list. His "Sayings and Doings," his "Gilbert Gurney," and "Love and Pride," his "Parson's Daughter," his "Maxwell," his "Jack Brag," his "Births, Deaths, and Marriages," have all been pre-eminently successful. His "Memoirs of Kelly," and his more important "Biography of Sir David Baird," have also been highly esteemed among contemporary works of a similar nature. In addition to a handsome sum paid for writing the latter, a magnificent diamond snuff-box was presented to him by Lady Baird, in token of her approbation of the manner in which he had executed the task. This box which had been given by the Pasha of Egypt to Sir David Baird, Mr. Hook was justly proud of. We have also before us a prospectus of a contemplated History of the House of Hanover, which he had undertaken, but never lived to complete.

His last—alas! his last—work is a novel, called "Peregrine Bunce; or, Settled at Last," the MS. of which is in the possession of Mr. Bentley.

Of his character in private life we may be excused for borrowing a brief glance from a friend of thirty-six years' standing, who, in his Literary Gazette of the 28th ult. has said:—

"We have lost a social companion and friend of more than five-and-thirty years: a brilliant light of talent, and wit, and humour, is extinguished, by the early death of Theodore E. Hook, which (hardly is it possible to think of aught melancholy in connection with him—but he is no more,) melancholy event took place at his house in Fulham, on the night of Tuesday last. Mr. Hook had been severely indisposed for several weeks, and at length sank under a complication of disease, which no remedies could stay. It is too early a time to speak of this singularly gifted individual, except in the spontaneous and general terms of that sorrow which flows from the thought that we shall never listen to his voice again; never hear those sparkling sallies which used to 'set the table in a roar'; never dwell with unmingled admiration on those extemporaneous effusions, in which he had no equal, and which were the delight and wonder of all who knew him; never witness that unobtrusive and unflagging mirth, which made him the soul and centre of the convivial circle; never harken him on to new efforts and additional triumphs, after he had achieved more than would have been fame to twenty acknowledged wits; never again look upon that bright, dark, flashing eye, illuminated with mind; never more feel the force of that manly sense, acute observation, and accumulated intelligence, which rendered him as instructive when gravity prevailed, as he was unapproachable when festivity ruled the hour. Alas! dear Hook! there is now a void indeed where you filled an enviable place; a gloom where you so gloriously shone.

His skill and readiness in music was almost equal to his powers in extempore poetical composition. He could invent and execute an opera on the spur of the moment; as he could conceive and sing half a dozen humorous and pointed songs in an afternoon, upon any subjects proposed to him. His jest was always

\* These we believe, were collected and arranged by Mr. Hook for publication, and placed in the hands of Mr. for that purpose.



ready, and his repartee so prompt, and so surely a hit, slight if playful, but heavy if provoked, that all around him soon became aware that his fires were either innocuously glancing or scorching, as the circumstance inflamed or called them forth.

"But, whatever he was in his humour, he was warm in his friendships, liberal and generous in his character, charitable and humane in his nature. In many prints he had no rival; and active as his path has been for many years, we believe he did not make a personal one. Sir, we are that his memory will be hallowed by the esteem due to genius, and by the mournful regrets of those who were his associates in scenes, the indelible charms of which, as elicited by him, they never can get.

Mr. Hook had been ill nearly three weeks, but it was only a few days before his death his medical attendants ascertained that his constitution had completely given way, and no hope of his restoration remained. Violent relaxation of all the internal viscera hurried him at last rapidly to the grave; and he died conscious of the past and present, and looking with humble resignation to the future.

His society was a joy to add to in the outset of this Miscellaneous. Mr. Hook was one of its earliest and most valuable contributors. The subjoined sketches, most of his own hand in a playful mood, represent him, the in his premature juvenescence, when life and hope were new,—the other as he was,—oh! that we should have to say was—a more advanced period of his career. E. C. portrait, if it may be so called, is, of course, a caricature one, but a correct one of caricatures, the strong resemblance of each will be general admitted by all who knew him at those different epochs.—Bentley's Miscellany for Sept.

Sydney.

Summary of Public Intelligence.

Our contemporary, the Australian, states, that things are so very bad just now, in South Australia, that Governor Grey had been forced to apply to the Manager of the Union Bank, in Adelaide, for the loan of £3000, in order to feed and maintain the starving immigrants who have been lately landed there, and further, that His Excellency Sir George Gipps had been solicited to pay over £3000 to the Union Bank, Sydney, which was complied with, from the urgent nature of the demand—though we have no doubt of the accuracy of these statements, we are a good deal astonished to find from the Adelaide journals, the prosperous accounts they give of the state of the Colony. In our opinion, Sir George Gipps should have intimated to Captain Grey, the propriety of sending the surplus immigrants on to Sydney, or Port Phillip, (at the expense of this colony) where they would be certain of finding employment—should they concur with the opinions and wishes of the parties most interested, viz.—the South Australians, who must lose by supporting those parties, and the emigrants themselves, we see no obstacle in the way, it would have a threefold good effect in the first place, it would remove a burthen from off the shoulders of the South Australian Local Government, who have without this, quite enough to do in other respects; in the second place, it would prove a boon of no ordinary description to the immigrants, who, in this Colony, notwithstanding all the difficulties pressing on it, can and ample employment not only have room for a few hundred, but for tens of thousands; in the third place, it would be the safest guarantee we could obtain for the money drawn from the Bank, as it would be expended certainly, towards a most laudable object, but yet, expended without a speedy prospect of repayment—no one is so foolish as to suppose that it will be repaid out of the parliamentary grant, that money will, of course, be absorbed in liquidating debts previously incurred. Our readers are well aware, we are no advocates of the "abduction system," but as matters are, at present presumed to stand, our neighbours should be most grateful were we to relieve them of those they cannot profitably support: we faint trust that the depressed condition of the South Australians will only prove of very brief duration, and that matters will regain a tone so healthy, that they will find sufficient employment for all who may immigrate to their shores. M. S. Charriers makes his second appearance at the Victoria Theatre, on Saturday next. An Inquest was held on Saturday, at Mr. Drivers public house, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, on the body of a man named James Scallion—from the evidence, it appeared that deceased had arrived in the colony as mate of a vessel, latterly he had been employed as mate of one of the small coasting traders, and was given a good deal to drinking ardent spirits, which had brought on repeated attacks of apoplexy: having been seized with one of these fits, he was taken to the general hospital, but too late to render him any assistance, he having expired a few minutes after being admitted. A verdict in accordance with the evidence, was returned by the jury. Same day an inquest was held on the body of John R. adney, at the Red Lion public house, corner of Pitt and Goulburn Streets from the evidence returned, it was proved that the deceased was a sound and temperate man, and that death was accelerated by means of his intemperate habits. The jury returned a verdict to the same effect. We are glad to find that Mr. Manning the Chairman of Quarter Sessions refused to receive several applications made to him by parties who had lost their "Hawker's License" to get them renewed, telling them very sensibly, that they ought to take better care, and not lose their certificates in time to come. We certainly would feel highly gratified, were every Hawker's License in town and country cancelled, the evils of the system are such, as to give the utmost facility to accomplish the most daring thefts and robberies.—Sydney Gazette, August 26.

Literature.

(COMMUNICATED.)

We hail with extreme gratification the publication of a Maharati Newspaper at Do ahy, as supplying a desideratum which has of late been most severely felt.

Our new friend (probably, as predictive of his future brilliancy) styles his Journal the "PRUBHAKER," or "Sun" and is himself, we believe a Hindoo of such intelligence and talent as may justify his assumption of the name. The first number consisting of two small Sheets, neatly Lithographed and elegantly got up appeared last Sunday. The price is moderate so as to place it within the reach of all classes of the Hindoo Community; the monthly subscription being only one rupee. Since the incorporation of the "DURPUS" with the United Service Gazette and Herald, and the abolition of the Akbar, no Maharati paper has existed in this Island, notwithstanding the great portion of its population, to whom that language is familiar, both colloquially and in writing. This must certainly be attributed to a want of support from the Hindoos who for the most part have but little taste for literary pursuits; or information of any description which does not bear upon the grand mystery of making money.

To the credit of the Parses be it said that although their numbers amount to no more than a tenth of the Hindoos they decidedly exhibit themselves as patrons of the Press in a more favorable light. They support no fewer than five Newspapers in their own language, some of which are published several times a week, and possess that test of excellence in periodical literature, good Subscription Lists. In the first number of the "PABHAKHUR," which we are now noticing, the Editor in an excellent introductory article deprecates the reluctance with which the Hindoos, patronize newspapers, although the necessity of their existence is acknowledged and desired. Our younger brother refutes in a masterly manner the fallacy of the vulgar opinion of the inutility of newspapers. He clearly points out the benefits which they may confer under proper management, and the disadvantages under which his countrymen labour for want of a public organ for the diffusion of general knowledge. He eulogizes European wisdom and policy which he very justly ascribes as having been the means of communicating to the natives of India, the blessings of Education and the uses of the noble art of Printing.

He demonstrates in a clear and practical manner the real intrinsic value of a Free Press, as a medium of imparting information to all classes of Natives, and draws a sad picture of the contrast between Mahāratta ignorance and European intelligence. He enlarges upon the Liberty of the Press, Freedom of conscience, and his intention to study to render his Journal the means of redressing public and private grievances. We strongly recommend the Hindoo population to countenance this spirited undertaking, should it continue to act up to the liberal professions which it now holds out. The Editor is their countryman, and an alumnus of the Native Education Society. His success or failure cannot but have a great effect either for good or evil upon the minds of that portion of the rising generation who are just beginning to select the future course which they intend to pursue thro' life, and tend much to decide their opinions upon the pecuniary value of literary attainments. We wish him all success not only for his own sake but that of Society in general and trust that should he fail to obtain it, his efforts may merit at better fate.

The Seven Ages in Drury.

In Drury's walls, at first in childhood's charms, The infant drama "muled" in Garriek's arms And there his more mature and powerful rule Laid the foundation of a classic school To which each actor of the bygone race Crept, all unwillingly, at small-like pace "There Roscius, as the lover, 'twas his woo, And sighed like furnace" in young Romeo, And KEAN, the "soldier," gained a field of strife, Won the bright "bubble reputation" there, And OZZARD, whose name for his dramatic play, As Greece's Justice, with good reason laid, And then "Old Glory" came and gave as boon, His aid as "lean and shivered Pantaloon, When Drury tottered upon its brink, Is doomed at last, as foating sty to sink. For "Tory boys," sans everything but drink, And the police reports of the day, following the Tory feed.

A PAINING GROAN OVER THE WHIGS.

Of the Ex's with grief, we hear all rank's report— Pells in rage, sating, frizzle, cloth and ribbon— That the Cabinet were the mere tools of the Court, The Commons in re tools of the Cabinet.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To, Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To, Sail. Lists expected vessels and their origins.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840. Capital ONE MILLION, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase it to £1,500,000.

Sir G. G. De H. Larpet Bart., M. P. Chairman. Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., Deputy Chairman.

Directors: John Eric, Esq., Alderman; Capt. Samuel Thornton, R. N.; Robert Thurston, Esq.; Brodie McGhie Willock, Esq.; Charles Wye Williams, Esq.; Peter John De Zulueta, Esq.

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

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

From Southampton (Great Britain) to London, 1st of every month (Great Britain) Capt. J. R. ... 401. Building at Liverpool, Hindostan, 1800 ... 590. For the Indian Sea, Hindostan, 1800 ... 520.

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

The Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Fourteen days.

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

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

Table showing rates for 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin, 3d Cabin, 1st Deck, 2d Deck, 3d Deck, 1st Stowage, 2d Stowage, 3d Stowage.

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

Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under Three Years free.

A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare.

Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for the 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines.

Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required. Each vessel carries a medical officer approved of by Government.

Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

Baggage.—Passengers for India are strongly recommended not to take out more than 2 cwt. of baggage, as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombay steamer. It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly marked with names and ports of destination. No trunks, boxes, or portmanteaus can be allowed in the Cabins. Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can be had daily; drawers in cash cabin.

The Company do not hold themselves Table for any damage or loss of baggage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever.

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

RATES OF FREIGHT.

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

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

FOREIGN AGENTS.—VIGO: Menendez & Barcea.—Oporto: A. Miller.—Lisbon: J. Vanzeller & Sons.—Cádiz: P. de Zulueta & Co.—GIBRALTAR: W. J. Smith.—MALTA: Hunler & Ross.—ALEXANDRIA: Briggs & Co.—CALCUTTA: Cockerell & Co.

To secure Passages, ship Cargo, and obtain information of every kind, apply to the above Agents; to W. & F. C. Carne, Falmouth; at Southampton to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, No. 51, St. Mary Axe, London.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitably decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1823, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurances, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

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

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1821.

Directors: The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman. J. Clarmont Whiteman Esq. C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmund Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fenn, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res. Direc.

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

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

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

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS INSURANCES.

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

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with columns: Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr, 7th yr. Shows rates for ages 30, 40, 50, 60, 70.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

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

ALTERNATIVE.

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

FOREIGN AND MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

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

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

GEO. FAREN, Resident Director.

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

President—The Earl of ROMNEY. Vice President: Lord Kenyon, Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. M. P.

Treasurer—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F. R. S. Auditor—John Pepps, Esq.

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

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 223 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £201. 15s. 6d., and the following

Table showing Benefactions Received since the last Report. B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0. E. L. P. ... A. 2 0 0. W. L. ... A. 2 0 0. G. L. P. ... A. 1 0 0.

The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer) ... 25 0 0. Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer) ... 25 0 0. Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer) ... 100 0 0. Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer) ... 264 18 11. Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer) ... 50 0 0. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on £1000. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare) ... 15 0 0.

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Cocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, ABOLIO STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSCADEN.