

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1841

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Der Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum :- or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupees Ber 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. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the Bombay, August, 1841.

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BOMBAY CAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

The 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 l'ostage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

gents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and atthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, paring Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty

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

2. Sums may be assured to become payable at give

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All the rates will be found to have been made upon

the lowest possible computation consistent with securi-JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

MRS, ADDISON'S WORK.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the 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 ad., beir health nor spirits will permit me. It is noised. 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. 1 therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen. Your most obedient servant, LOUISA ADDISON-

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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

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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, ESO

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 anddressed.

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

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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 premium first five years, instead of the whole, as in

Thus a 1 an annual payment of 28 wards the his widow This great ir

who is not however moderate.

may yield a comfortable

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such In-

surance. 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 Com-Surgeon, is in attendance to give business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

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1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world

from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before

attaining that age, it will be paid to their representa-

tives.

 Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
 No additional expense but the stamp,
 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.

 No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
 Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies
 Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom

premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.

14. A dividend of 41. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on

other days of business. WILLIAM DANIELLWATSON, Secretary university college, london JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

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 Pubpil is 15t. of which 5t. are paid in advance each term. The hours of atten-

dance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The alternoons 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 edu-

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 cor-

poral 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

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

of the Masters receive Boarders.

ASSURANCE

to 161. per cent. on the Premunas, 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, average, to 311. per cent. on the Premiums page turns 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

ling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legal-

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Ad. miralalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received .- Bombay, 5th April 1841.

Shipping in the Barbour. Names. | Agents. | For | To Sail.

Ivames.	Agents.	100	10 Ban.				
A Steamer Repulse Mary Dorothy Sarah Samuel John McLellan	Supt. Indian Navy Forbes & Co B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	Suez London London London London London London	lst Nov. Despatch. Despatch. Despatch. Despatch.				
Athol		Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool	Despatch, Despatch,				
Phœnix Anu Martin Cecelia Hannah Kerr Sir H. Compton	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Clyde France China	Despatch, 25th inst. Despatch. Despatch. Despatch.				
Charles Forbes Castle Huntly Augusta Ulverstone Palatne	Hormusjee Biccajee C. Cowasjee & co C. Cowasjee & co B. & A. Hormusjee. Dirom, Carter & co J. Jecjeebhoy, sons & co		Despatch.				
Forth	Foster & Co. Higginson & Cardwell B. & A. Hormusjee.						
Strabane	W. Nieol & co	1	A ST				

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Ze nobia Victoria, Enterprize, Auckland Indus, and Berenice; Brig Tapice, Palinurus, and Tigris, Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—June, Pazul Rabimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lore Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley Dowlnt Pursand, Ruby, Cadena.

American—Schooner Rowena.

French—Man of War Pavo arite.

Portuguese:—Brig Quatro de Abril and Brig Tres Irmaos.

Portuguese-Brig Quatro de Abril and Brig Tres 1rmaos.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Ship Accident.

The Ship Union, Capt. Surflen, bound to the Mauritius, when dropping down yesterday morning to Cooley Bazar, fell athwart hawse the Ship Justina, Capt Loader; the latter vessel losing thereby an anchor and cable, and the former sustaining such damage as to cause her some detention.—Star, Oct. 14.

Theft on the River.

Thefts still continue to be committed on the river, and are no doubt daily done so with impunity. The day before yesterday Mohomed Ally attached to No. 2, chowkee boat, on approaching a bhur, observed the Manjee of it, named Shark Kalachand, throw overboard two bags, contents unknown. This occurred at about 5 o'clock in the evening, opposite to the Armenian Ghaut. The man was apprehended and taken to the Police before the Chief Magistrate, but for want of sufficient proof, the bags having sunk, he got

It has now been discovered through the activity of Mr. R. Torrens, the Magistrate of the Twenty four Purgunnahs, that Seebpore is the rendezvous of the thieves, where they sell and share their spoil.

Since writing the above another case of theft on the river was brought to the notice of the Chief Magistrate. It appears that Messrs. Owen and Brothers are landing some pepper from the Harlequin anchor-ed off Baboo's Ghaut. As it was late, one of the bhurs which had a quantity on board brought to at the Baboo's Ghaut; at about 9 o'clock the Churrundaur who had charge of the pepper observed one of the boatmen cutting one of the bags and abstracting some pepper. Being alone he was afraid to tell the man any thing for fear of being mal-treated. The following morning the bhur proceeded to the Custom House Ghaut, where the Churrundaur accused the boatman of theft, whereupon he (the boatman) and the rest of the crew gave him a sound thrashing. The man reported the circumstance to Messrs. Owen and Brothers, who soon had the boatmen taken into custody.



The result will be given-Ibid.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of a Hindoo.

NO. VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR STE,-As long as I have got strength in my fin gers to bold pen I shall not give up writing to you; at the same time I need not tell you that being a native, my pen of course falls much short of my ideas, and it very often happens that my mind reaches to the sky when it crawls but only on Earth. I am told, that on reading my thrations, some of the most honest of you, have re-hell, that let the Natives print candles of such radical ers, they would be of no avail. Such vaunting expressions from you, cannot but strongly depict the blackness of your hearts and the bluntness of your feelings, and strongly firm us in our belief that your hearts are sufficiently hardened not to feel the pangs of human miseries; if such be the case, it is no fault of mine that I should be sorry for, but indeed I am lost in amazement and know not whether to attribute all this to your Christian piety or moral enlightenment; whether the science of anatomy has opened to Bombay, 25th Oct. 1841. you a new feature in the structure of our frames, that we should be oppressed and crushed down without our feeling the effects; or whether your national philosophy has found out that Hindoos have no souls, and therefore they could be disposed of in any way you would wish. I am equally in the dark to be able to discover what the philosophy of Newton or the essays of a Locke have imparted to you that you should collect all the gold and silver into Great Britain, and impoverish all the other countries on the Globe. Hold your tongues, Britons, and calmly hear what I say—
if you persevere indropping such vague remarks, depend upon it that I shall not be wanting in bringing them to the public notice, thereby making your name as disgraceful and odious as could be wished. Truth will then come on with its redoubled force against you, and you shall then have no resource left, but to be mute and calm. Govern your sions and be not over-hasty in your conclusions. If a Hindoo's letters could avail nothing, it is no disappointment to him; he is too well acquainted with your character to hope for any amendment in your all absorbing policy, nor is he sucha fool as to build castles in the air. His object in writing letters is only to show to the world that Hindoos are not so deficient in worldly knowledge, as not to be able to penetrate the bottom of your wits in matters of politics, nor are they so devoid of feeling as not to appreciate your talents at draining a Country of all its gold and impoverishing it, and reducing its inhabitants to a condition not a whit less to total pauperism.

Instead of being sanguine that my letters would create some emotion of sympathy in your breasts for my countrymen, I have rather, to the contrary, foreseen that they would provoke your wrath and rouse all your vile propensities. It is quite impossible for one man to enumeratee all your misdeeds, which are of daily occurrences; your insincerity in politics and treachery in trade, and your undu-extortions from the Ryots, and your partiality in the dis tribution of justice, are topics of so vast a importance to the inhabitants of Hindoostan to be commented upon, that a thousand philanthropists, such as your good self would but ill advocate their causes were they not armed at the same time with powers equal to their expectations to strike off the present selfish policy of the British by its roots, and implant a new one in its stead, founded on the basis of true piety and genuine philanthropy. Your Bacons, Lockes, and Newtons cried in vain that "you should do unto others as you would they should do unto you;" and too sad to relate, your Jesus Christ sacrificed his own life good for nothing, his splendid piety and good merality are no lesson to you. You are bent on nothing but wordly comfort and happiness, and I do sincerely confess, Mr. Editor, that your hearts are as black as your skins are white, and your souls are impure in proportion to the cleanliness of your outward appearan-ces. God forbid that your conduct in this world be an example to posterity. So long as your conduct is at such variance with the inculcations of these eminent personages you cannot stand ou your heels to defend and shield youselves from the attacks which humanity dictates and philan

thropy suggests.

Having so far prefaced on the insulting observation made by you on the complaints I make before the world of your cruelties, which though you are convinced are reasonable, may yet, you would wish never, appear so conspiucously in a public journal. I beg to urge the attention of my readers to the decision the Supreme Court has lately come to in the case of the Constable who had stabbad a Parsee. I need not say that he was fully acquitted on what ground I know not, but they say, on pretence of the inaccuracy of witnesses, and that he was doing his duty and the Parsees

unnecessarily raised the mob of their own record. A very nice pretence indeed and ten thousand thanks are du to the Gentlemen of the Jury who have been so discerning in matters of criminality, and a hundred thousand to the British Justice and impartiality! Indeed, Britons, you have day by day grown more bold and do not fear not even to keep up appearances. You have begun to deal in extremities and it is very likely that very shortly you will commence exercising open tyranny. What duty had the Constable at so early a part of night in the Parsee Mollah? It must be to catch the goats and fowls of the poor Par-sees. If such be the case and since the Parsee Mollah is in a secluded part of the town where no carriages or carts pass or repass, it was the Constable who was the aggressor; the Parsees had no weapons in their hands, nor were they collected to beat him, but only to preserve their property from his hands. If to preserve one's own property from the rapacity of the very men whom Government has appointed to protect it, be construed into fault and delinge you indeed are working wonders, and I know not how to compliment you for your adroitness and great sagacity. Had you inflicted a deserving punishment on the Consta ble who has thus grossly infringed his duty and committed so heinous a crime by inflicting a mortal wound on the poor Parsee, what point you would have lost? Whether your national honor had thereby been lowered or your great judicial character had suffered a tremendous shock? his dismissal, the Constable is said to have left the Court in triumph, and all his friends congratulated him as he was struting along the stair case on the happy issue of his case to the great astonishment of all present who were highly amazed at his escape. A Constable is not a man o any consequence, but your partiality to, and undue regard for, your countrymen are so great that even to punish such people would be considered by you as a most scandalous iolation of your duty. However no fresh instances of this kind are required to convince my Countrymen that your Courts of Justice are only to confirm whatever oppressions or acts of cruelty you would visit them with, and that your justice does not consist in any other thing but in injustice to themselves. This is the way you find it convenient to administer justice in India. By your setting the Constable at liberty you have given a free passport to all the other nauseous creatures of his prefession to commit all kinds of oppressions which lay within their province upon the poor inhabitants of this Presidency. Being perfectly assured that they have nothing to apprehend in way of opposition from the Natives to check their cruelties and outrages they have been in the habit of exercising they would of course be more and more bold. This is not England or France, where if a Policeman had done far worse things than those which the Constable of Bombay committed, he would have been cut to pieces the very moment by the people with impunity. No, --- this is Hindoostan, here you can exercise cruelties of the grossest nature without being resisted, nay I can even so far assert that if your Government decided that all the inhabitants of Hindostan be strangled to a man, be assured that the sen tence can be carried into execution without your encounter ing the least resistance, and what is still more remarkable is, that you could procure assistance from the very Hindoos whose lives you are going to take in helping you in your awful task: under these circumstances is it possible that you should so govern them? If you have to show to that you should so govern them? If you have to show to the world your martial spirit and bravery in field of battle, you should confront your armies before such people as the French or Russians, and to them you should exhibit your invulnerableness. That you should send armies to China and Burmah, and oppress the poor Hindoos, are acts in no way reconcilable with your boasted great power acts in no way reconcilable with your boasted great power. and high efficiency of your army. You should imitate the Lion or the Eagle, and not a fox or vulture in point of heroism, if you love to earn the name of a magnavimous and a great nation. The acts you have hitherto committed import home to you no other good name than that of Coward Tyrants. In conclusion I have to affirm that no great political

sagacity or prescience is required to govern the Hindoos, and you have, it seems evident, vainly adopted the oppressive mode of administration if it be not that you have done so for your own advantage. Nothing but a most humane and mild course of Policy could render the Hindoos easy of their present calamities and dangerous situations if you consult the comfort and happiness of the governed, would if not, let all go on as it is, and we shall be satisfied that the work is reserved by Providence, not to you but to us, and that too at no distant a period !

Believe me,
My dear Mr. Editor, faithfully yours,
A HINDOO.

Military Arribals and Bepartures. ARRIVALS

Lieut. R. Wallace—18th Regt. N. I. from Pshawl. ,, Vincent—10th Do. from Poona, Peacocke-Ist Gran. from Decean.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. H. Seale-15th Regt. N. I. to Poona. A. Russell-46th Mad. N. I. to Mangalore. J. S. Kemball _26th N. I. to Tannah. Ensign Pelly - 2d E. Lt. Infy. to Poona Lieut. Col. L. W. Watson-43d M. N. I. to Nagpoor Capt. Vibbart—2d E. Lt. Infy. to Poona. Ensign F. H. Champion—24th N. I. to Poona.

A DEN Oct 7	CHINA Aug. 24
AGRA Oct. 16	DELHI Oct 13
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 18	FRANCE Sept 8
AUSTRALIA.	HERAT Sept 15
Adelaide July 5	LAHORE Sept. 30
Sydney Aug. 25	LONDON Sept. 6
Port Phillip Augt. 5	Mabras Oct. 16
BURMAH.	MANILLA July 12
Moulmein Sept. 29	MAURITIUS Aug. 16
Rangoon Aug. 27	NEPAUL Oct. 1
CABOOL Oct. 4	PENANG ADE 91
CAIRO Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH 16
CALCUTTA Oct. 14	Onetta Oct 19
CANDAHAR Oct. 5	SCINDS 90
CEYLON Oct. 5	SINGAPORE Sout 0
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" Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 27, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 14th October.

A Coroner's Jury was yesterday sitting to enquire into the death of the chief mate of the Barque Abeora, of Liverpool, in the harbour, who died suddenly on Monday night. Verdict : died from a fit of Apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking.

WE hear that an application is about to be made to the Supreme Court for the release on 3rd November next, of Fre Miguel Antonio, who is confined in the gaol of Bom. bay, for a contempt of the order of the Su. preme Court in the matter of the marriage of a Portuguese minor. The Friar made an affidavit on 24th June which was critically examined and its contents refuted by our Portuguese contemporary. The Friar has since made a second affidavit, declaring that he had never given any instructions for his first affidavit, although he signed the draft drawn up and taken to him by Mr. Leech. The Reverend Vicar General in his subsequent affidavit declares that in the former one he did not intend to offer any insult to the Honor. able Court to merit its censure. But if at a tea party, and in the presence of several respect-, able persons, scornfully tearing to pieces the order of the Court prohibiting the marriage, on the evening of its receipt, and marrying the parties on the following morning be not a contempt, we know not what will amount to a contempt of Court. Had the worthy Friar torn up the articles of the Council of Trent, he would have been guilty of a contempt beyond the power of His Holiness the Pope to pass over or forgive, and would have been delivered over to the officials of Tartarus to be dealt with accordingly.

WE learn from our Hursole correspondent that not far distant from that place " a battle" is about to be fought in the usual manner, when the subjects of one Thakoor or Chief cannot obtain redress from another Thakoor for certain injuries done. It seems that an inhabitant (a Bhungee) of a place called Boorga was killed by the Thakoor of Rakhyal. For this crime the people of Boorga have plundered the crops in the fields of the Thakoor of Rakhyal, and the inhabitants of the latter place returned the compliment in like manner. When the Thakoor or Chief of Boorga heard that one of his subjects had been murdered, he took off his turban and dashing it upon the ground, de. clared that he would avenge the death of the Bhungee before h's turban was replaced The day fixed for this battle we have not yet been informed, but both parties are ready for the fight and have prepared guns, bows, arrows and sharp swords.

some difference about the division of the village, and very properly thinking that peace a condition to stand the indents attend is the only thing worth fighting for, intend to dispute sword to sword, about a piece of ground claimed by each as his right.

From the same source we also learn that that a large Royal Tiger had been shot in Casseekal Nullah (a notorious resort for Tigers) on the road from Hursole to Baroda. The animal was shot by several Sepoys of the Seebunder of Amalyara.

Molla Faiz Moohumud Khan, of whom we have before spoken, suddenly and silently "cut" from Hursole and made the best use of his heels which took him to Ahmedr abad, where he is living with a woman of ill fame.

Our attention still continues directed towards Scinde and its adjuncts, which appear at all times fertile for rebellion. We had entertained a hope that our troops would shortly have been withdrawn from the trying and unhealthy climate to which they have so long been exposed. Recent intelligence however intimates that their stay west of the Indus, will be a protracted one and fraught with still greater difficulties to the troops, whose expectations to be relieved have so often been in the sequel groundless, that, despair is working its sad influence amongst them, and diseases become more prevalent. Another movement is about to be made in the direction of Candahar or Herat. The 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Her Majes. ty's 40th Regiment and some Horse Artillery from Quetta, are under orders to proceed to Candahar, and from thence to some other place not yet known. The Bengal and Shah Soojah's troops are of sufficient amount to crush any rebellious insurrection or outbreak known to be too foul, contemptible, and unsubstant to be made the subject of a moment's inquiry on a part of those who are sworn to maintain the integrity of the Majesty's dominions, and to bring to justice whomsoever they may be, who meditate the dismemberment or ruin of her empire.

The third and last charge against the Raja is in perfect keeping with the two I have already exposed. It is set forth that the Raja, with the same design of overthrowing the English, intrigued with the ex-Raja of Nagpore. And who, pray, is he? Why, at the time, a wretched fugitive; subsisting on the bounty of the Raja

that may take place between Cabool and Candahar. The late defeat of Aktar Khan will have taught the Affghans a severe lesson, and, with such an example before them, it would be madness in them after so signal a defeat to attempt anything against us, at least so long as we can command the plains, where our guns are a fearful odds against them. It is only by adopting the Scinde Hill Tribes mode of fighting, or that employed by the Wynaad insurgents, that will at all annoy British disciplined troops, although if they take advantage of their geographical prospects they may play the same " Hide and seek" game as the Murries are now doing. It is fair to suppose, from the sent state of Affghanistan, and the amount of troops already there, the destination of the Bombay Troops seemingly going to Candahar is not for that quarter; but their services may be required at Herat. The Heavy Battery which was sent to Sukker from Bombay and intended for Herat, it appears is not to go; and this strengthens the report that Kumsunt has applied to our Government for assistance to eject Yar Mahomed, his prime minister and master. If this be really the case, the gates of Herat will of course be thrown open to admit our troops; and it is to be hoped that when once in possession of such a desideratum, it will be garrisoned by our troops, and henceforth be taken under our proteca

Our correspondent at Sukkur observes that the company of Bengal Artillery left Ferozepore on the 16th ultimo, and was looked for at Sukker every day. The 2nd Grenadier Regiment was to leave Sukker on the 12th inst. for Tatty. Lieutenant Hill very properly was sent out to survey the road as far as Jeeysonlamere, it being feared that water would not be procurable—this being the rate laid down for the 2d Cavalry returning to Deesa.

We also learn on good authority that the Head Quarters of the Force were to have moved towards Dadur about the 10th inst., and that after arrangements had been entered into with the Hill Tribes, the whole of the Troops were to be withdrawn, with the ex. ception of the 20th Regiment, which was intended to be stationed at Dadar. Her M jesty's 41st Regiment cannot return to In by the Soorneanee route, in consequence The Thakoors of Antrollee have also had the Commissariat being deficient of ca ages. The Commissariat is by no means upon another campaign or even to conthe Troops to India. Ten thousand Cam and two thousand Bullocks, were all that Commissariat could muster in January la what is now to be done Heaven only kno At the time of our correspondent's ting, there were 3000 to 4000 contr camels engaged, conveying grain for the of the Army.

> The Pay Office at Sukker is to be aboli ed, and Captain Hunter, we believe, is pointed Paymaster to the whole of Scin At the date of our correspondent's let Sukker is described as quiet, and the weat temperate-" just passable."

European Intelligence.

Historical sketch oi the case of Rajah of Sattara (Concluded.)

What is to be thought of the conduct of the Bri Indian Government in this business? They have throned a virtuous and benignant Prince, upon a cha which they never took the most important prelimi step to substantiate, and at the same time have con ed from the Minister of the British Crown all kr ledge of the alleged guilt of a Government in frie alliance with us. It is not possible to believe that British Indian authorities, either at home or abroad, entertained the most distant idea of the genuinenes correspondence which they took out of pawn. thing approaching to a conviction of its authentic would have laid them under the most solemn respo bility, as loyal subjects, to bring the whole matter be the Queen's Ministers, that an immediate and rigid quiry might have been made into the facts of the c But no. The evidence that was considered abunda sufficient to warrant the dethronement of the Raja, known to be too foul, contemptible, and unsubstant

of Judpore. A dethroned Prince, residing in obscurity, of his ever having cherished a thought at variance with decreed, that there shall be no justice done. The without money and without friends. A state prisoner, inclosed within a court-yard, 20 feet by 12. Yet, with this poor spectre of a pauper Prince, the Raja of Sattara is charged with conspiracy, for the purpose of overthrowing the colossal power of the British in India; and the overwhelming proof, at once of guilt and danger, is, that the ex-Raja of Nagpore sent the Raja of Sattara a complimentary letter, and that the Raja of Sattara sent the ex-Raja of Nagpore a pair of shoes!

So much for the charges. Now for the use made of them, by men who are citizens of a State, in which the meanest person, accused of the most petty offence, may not be condemned unheard. Did they call on the Raja for explanation? No. Did they send him copies of the charges brought against him? No. Did they tell him who were his accusers, and confront him with them?

No. What, then, did they do? They made up their minds that he was guilty. The evidence was so clear, so satisfactory, so complete, so irresistible, that it would have been a waste of justice to call upon the Raja to reout it, or even to let him know what it was. What mattered it that he felt himself innocent, if they believed him to be guilty? What need of putting the Raja to the trouble of designing himself, when he is already tried, convicted, a condemned? Sir Robert Grant, one of the chief actors in this affair, having died, Sir James Rivet Carnac, at the time a Director, was appointed Governor of Bombay in his place. On reaching India, he drew out certain articles and a preamble, with which he proceeded to Sattara, with a view of winding up the case of the Raja, and, as it has been stated by himself and his friends, with the benevolent design of saving the Prince from the consequences of his infatuation and guilty folly. The preamble to the memorandam, which the Raja was called upon to sign, contained an admission of his guilt. The articles required him to pass an act of oblivion with regard to his accusers-to field a certain sum from his treasury for the benefit of his wrost enemies—and to put away from him the person in whose fidelity he could alone repose. What reply did this Indian Prince make to such a string of propositions submitted by a British functionary, with the assurance that, if he agreed to them, he should remain upon the throne, and be restored to the confidence of Government. He made an answer worthy of the brightest hero of ancient or modern times; an answer which places him at a sublime height above the petty persecutors to whose arts he has fallen a victim. His answer shall be given in the words of Sir James Carnac, who has reported at full length his interview with the Raja. Sir James, speaking of his address to the Raja, an address intended to induce him to agree to the terms of the amnesty, as it has been

called, says:—
"When I had concluded, he (the Raja) stated, that
he regarded me as his friend and well-wisher; asserted
that the accusations against him originated in the intrigues of his enemies ; that as the British Government entertain ed the ides that he had cherished hestile designs he could agree to nothing, but this idea being removed, he would agree to say thing I proposed; that he would consent to any thing except to abandon his religion, or to acknowledge that he had been our enemy."

A second and third interview took place with similar

results. The Raja persevered in his refusal to subscribe his own guilt, and thus sign away his honour, and put it in the power of the British Government at any time to publish him to the world a self-admitted traitor. He asked to be heard. He offered to lay aside whatever digasked to be heard. He offered to lay aside whatever dignity might stand in the way of an ordinary trial, and to place himself before any honest tribunal. He offered to relinquish his person, his government, his kingdom, into the hands of the British, if they would grant him a fair trial. A trial was sternly denied. He was already guilty in the determination of the Bombay authorities, and must submit to declare himself to be, what they had undertaken to make him out to be, whether his conscience accused him or not. But these functionaries had to deal with a man whom they were incapable alike of under-standing or appreciating. Perhaps they reasoned that he would do what, in like circumstances, they would have been willing to do. They thought that, if they balanced his nice and fastidious ideas of honor and respect against a throne, and the continued ection of the British Government, he would ely yie'd the former to secure the latter. But such ws were far from the mind of this noble man. He said ws were far from the minu of this book and inly, "Gentlemen, you mistake me altogether. I inly, "Gentlemen, I can go into exile, I can see a reliable to the control of the nom given to snother, or absorbed into your own the flom given to snother, or absorbed into your own ltoly; but I caunot ferfeit the testimony of my connec; I can sacrifice every thing but my honour!" at was to be done? It was secretly determined that Raja should be forthwith deposed. He had already ressed his willinguess to remove without a murmur be bidding of the Governor. Nay, he had said, when the Governor at the residence of the political agent bonah, 'I will stay, if you please, here, in this bundow, nor ever enter my capital again, till I have estated my innocence before an impartial tribunal.' Neither nor rudeness, therefore, were required. The Gonor rudeness, therefore, were required. The Gor had but to say 'depart,' and the Raja had passed ord that he would quit his kingdom immediately. quilt is ever claudestine, timid, and sta althy.

"This Conscience doth make cowards of us all." midnight, when the Raja was in his chamber asleep his couch—at midnight, to suit the better the time deed, and cover it with darkness, if possible, black off-at midnight, did two British officers, instructed British Governor, and led on by a traitorous brother noble Raja's, conduct a troop to Sattara, and surthe palace. The brother showed the way to the place of the Prince. They seized him—thrust alf-clothed into a palanquin—thrust into the same uin his faithful cousin Balla Sahib Sennaputtee the Raja and his family under the charge of a h Lieutenant and a company of soldiers, and or-the escort to march for Benares, a distance of 800 While pursuing their way with all the speed of fear, the pangs of child-birth overtook the wife of Sahib. The anxious husband implored a halt, was denied. In a few days, Balla Sahib himself prought to the point of death. A halt was again red. Again it was denied by this man of fleshless red. Again it was denied by this man of fleshless; and, at the close of the day, the devoted cousin

us leave the lifeless body of Balla Sahib in thejungle, he Raja in his exile, and return to Sattara. The ment of one, in the handwriting of the Raja, afford-the slightest evidence of infidelity to the British. triumphant is this fact ! As intriguer for twenty tion, as the premiums for evidence against him—and yet not a solitary atom of proof, under his own hand,

of his ever having cherished a thought at variance with his fidelity as a prince, or his honour as a man. In a very few days after the expulsion of the Raja—while the sighs of a travailing mother, the cries of her new-born babe, and the groans of the expiring husband and father were disturbing the stillness of the jungle—Sattara was the scene of the installation and enthronement of a new Raja. And who is he? Surely, some one more worthy of the throne than the man who has been hurled at midnight from it, and chased into exile. The deposers of the ex-Raja have, surely, found some paragon of perfection, who, by the lustre of his virtues, shall mitigate the "deep damnation" of the deed that has been wrought. Who is he, that is escorted by thousands of British troops to the capital escorted by thousands of British troops to the capital attended by the Governor and his staff to the palace, and placed, amidst the thundering of cannon, the clangour of trumpets, and the explosion of fireworks, upon the throne of Sevagee, and proclaimed Raja of Sattara—the ally and friend of the British Government—the chosen object of confidence and protection—in the place of the dethroned, despoiled, and desolated Purtaub Sing? It is Appa Sahib - the abandoned profligate-the companion of courtexans-the corrupt udge-the man who twice plotted the partition of the principality—the Judas Iscariot who betrayed his master-the inhuman brother who led the way to the chamber of the sleeping prince, and sold his mother's son into the hands of his enemies. He is the man whom the Governor of Bombay delighteth to honour. He is now the favourite of the East India Company, to whom, doubtless, the sword which has been withheld from the brother, will be speedily presented, with a new and amended edition of the Court's complimentary letter, of 1835.

Let me observe, also, that the Company have de-prived the ex-Raja of all the private property he left behind him, consisting of money and jewels, and other valuables, the savings of the years that he had been upon the throne, amounting to at least 150,000l. sterling. All this has been appropriately handed over to the exemplary Prince, who now sways the sceptre. But I pass over many deeply interesting features in this history, that I may describe the conduct of the home authorities. On the news of the Raja's dethronement arriving in this country, a few of the friends of justice, Proprietors of East India Stock, signed a requisition for a Special Court for the 12th Feb. 1840. 'To take into consideration a recommendation to the Court of Directors, and to the Board of Control, to wi h. hold their sanction to the dethronement of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, by the Bombay Government, until a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against him shall have been made, according to his Highness's earnest and repeated request.'

The Directors, who are, of course, Proprietors, and, in consequence of their extensive patronage, most in-fluential ones, came down, and, instead of following the dictates of delicacy, and leaving the Court to decide for itself, uninfluenced by their votes, or dictation, themselves moved, and carried by their own votes, an amendment, that 'it is highly inexpedient, and this Court accordingly declines to interfere with its responsible Executive, in the affairs of the Raja of Sattara.

No further movement took place until the 23rd of June, when further papers were moved for, and after a sharp struggle in the Court of Proprietors, a day was named for the consideration of their contents. That day was the 14th of July. During a debate of five days which followed, the case was fully argued. It has been most truly said, in the paper which I hold in my land, that "the advocates of the Raja went at once into the merits of the question. There was no special pleading—no torturing of words—no twisting of minutes—no mouthing of high names—no begging of the case by quoting mere opinions—(opinions mostly of men deeply compromised); but there was an appeal to the evidence produced against the Raja, though not printed by the Court of Directors—that evidence was discussed, dissected, put to the test of probabi-lity, weighed with living testimony of unimpeachable character and we fearlessly assert, that the verdict of any twelve benest mea would be the verdict so emphatically prenounced by General Robertson—that 'upon such evidence he would not hang a dog. Yet, upon such evidence, has a Prince—an ornament to his kind been hurled, unheard, from his throne. A more wicked, disgraceful spectacle of lawless power arrayed against helpless right, the world has never beheld. What was the result? The gentlemen who opened the debate moved for the reconsideration of the Raja's case, by the Court of Directors. Other gentlemen recommended amelieration. 1 felt it my duty to give notice of an amendment. The Directors modestly proposed that the Court should pass over again their resolution of the 12th of February, 1840. The original motion was lost by a majority of seventeen-the majority being all Directors. On the motion of the Directors being put from the Chair, one experienced On the motion of the Proprietor got his amendment before the Court, which was, however, lost. The rest were jockeyed aside in the most shameless manner, and the Directors carried, by their own votes, their own resolution, that there should e no interference with the "responsible Executive."

I ventured to tell the Honourable, the Court of Directors, that they must not lay "the flattering unction to their souls,' that they had placed the question of the Raja of Sattara at rest. I rem nded them, that there were other and higher tribunals before which this case could be tried. That there was a legitimate appeal to the Imperial Parliament, the source of their power, and that to Parliament we would go. I reminded them, that we had upon the throne a benignant Queen, who would listen to our petition in behalf of a prostrate Indian prince, and that to the footstool of that monarch we would go. 1 reminded them, finally, that there was a bar, before which even they might be placed on their trial, and, peradventure, be found guilty: and I promised them, that no humble efforts should be wanting on my part, to bring them to that bar, if they should turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of disinterested compassion, and obstinately refuse the demands of outraged justice. They have fulfilled my worst fears. They have resisted evidence, as clear, as cogent, as convincing, as authoritative, as ever was submitted to the judgment and verdict of the human mind. If, "Faithful among the faithless found," corpse in his palanquin. My friends, I see the paleof a speechless horror, mingling with the crimson burning indignation on your cheeks. Too deep detestation cannot be, at this recital of atrocities, supple villain to supply his place; time, ample time, has been given them, to grow cool and thoughtful petrated in your own name, by your own countrymen, has been given them, to grow cool and thoughtful—
to review and to retrace their steps, and though late,
hom we have robbed of their country. Give your inignation words. Put it into action. Rouse up at the
treat call of nature and of justice, and cheek the deeds
those who are covering you with infaucy by the spons and tragedies they are cuacting, with the power
that the supply his place, that, ample thine,
has been given them, to grow cool and thoughtful—
to review and to retrace their steps, and though late,
to do something to redeem themselves, and to save the
British name from lasting infamy. If they ever had a
doubt respecting the Raja's innocence, that doubt
must have been a thousand times removed, by the accommittee them, to grow cool and thoughtful—
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to review and to retrace their steps, and though late,
to do something to redeem themselves, and to save the
must have been a thousand times removed, by the accommittee them. Prince they have trampled upon and exiled, has been from first to last, the victim of one of the foulest conhe Raja in his exile, and return to Sattara. The spiraces ever hatched by perjured caitiffs for the ruin of an honest and noble-minded man. From day to day, the jewels which the women of his household were able and from the debate of one year to the debate of another, bduction of the Rajah, his ruthless persecutors made their own servants stand forth to declare, after years for all, observe, that there is not in the posses. of the British Government a single document, or They saw the other day the evidence, which they had bought in every market where falsehood was exposed to sale, dissected, and demonstrated to be utterly unworthy of notice, where but the life of a dog might be years—a man accustomed to make the most regular concerned. It was proved, that themselves were the minutes of all his transactions, even the most trivial—accused by a Government that had offered liberal rewards, personal indemnity, and honourable distinct cast upon the yineyard of Naboth, the Jezreelite, and to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis having sention, as the premiums for evidence against him—and felt like him, when the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possession of their upon the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said, "I will not give the possession of their upon the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I will not give the possessor said, "I will not give the possessor said," I thee the inheritance of my fathers." Yet have they ing a written authority from

bly where your representatives sit, under the solemn obligation to restrain the abuse of the power they have, by act of Parliament, delegated. I call upon you to demand through them, an impartial investigation of the merits of this case. We have witnesses at hand, who have not yet appeared, whose testimony will carry confusion into the camp adversaries of the Raja. Let the Raja have a fair trial, and I fear not the issue. I now submit the motion of which I last evening gave notice. I anticipate your vote with confidence, and, when it is passed, I shall accept it as the happy herald of a verdict which shall, ere long, place the Raja of Sattara on his throne; vindicate the tarnished henor of the British name; prove to the world that though the acts of the East India Company may be cruel the heart of the British people is just. Speech of Mr. Thompson, at Glasgow, 13, Aug. - British East-Indian Advocate, Sepetmber 1.

The Satirist Almanack. SEPTEMBER.

1: The Cockney sportsmen commence their customaty annual peregrinations in pursuit of "game."

All cowkeepers keep an extraordinary watch over their cattle, and the doors of all hen-houses are strongly padlocked, poultry being in a very hazardous situation during the whole of the day.

Ladies who have parrots or singing birds are remarkably careful not to hang them out on this perilous morning, as these ornithological innocents are invariably con sidered as " fair game" by the sporting parties.

All parents who possess a proper regard for their offspring, prohibit their children from bathing, for fear they should be taken for waterfowl. 2: 1666-The great Fire of London.

During this destructive conflagration it is generally apposed the certificates of birth of Lord Rolle and John Braham, the vocalist, were irrecoverably lost. 3: 1840—Madame Laffarge's bottle of poison the Earl of Cardigan's black bottle, both analysed.

Bartholomew Fair commences.
This annual exhibition of fun and foolery, that so greatly exhilarates London apprentices, is celebrated by all the mountebanks in the metropolis, from Lord Brougham to Macready and Doctor Eady.

Punch and the puppet-shows are remarkably well attended, in consequence of Charles Kean's performances taking place out of town.

6: 1840-A physician at Lyons published a dissertation on beards and moustachios, affirming that they promote strength, and that the present age might not be without men as strong as Samson were they permitted to

Our experience in England clearly proves the con-trary. Those among us who render themselves notorious by beards and moustachies, such as the Earl of Harrington, Colonel Sibthorp, and Birmingham Muntz, being indisputably the weakest men.

8: 1761-King George the Third and Queen Charlotte married.

That our readers may form a correct idea of the very many substantial national benefits accruing to the country from this regal connubialisation, we present them with a statement carefully drawn up from papers laid before Parliament, which furnish the public cost of the sons and daugnters of George the Third.

We must premise, that in this estimate two of the mos

distinguished personages—one of which was the most expensive to the country—have been omitted, namely, George IV. Their cost, consequently, can only be con.

George the Fourth's cost may be fairly estimated at little short of a couple of millions; as, when he came of age in 1783, Parliament gave him 50,000l. per annum, an establishment. He also received from the Duchy of Cornwall 13,000l. per annum. In 1787 Parliament paid his debts, amounting to 181,000., and added 10,000l. per annum to his income. Having thus received and profited by this pleasant encouragement to princely pro-fligacy, he now got into debt with railroad speed, doing it at the rate of 80,000l. a year, which in seven years amounted to 539,890l., and which Parliament, on his marriage, again paid off for him, and granted him a new settlement of 125,000l. per annum, besides the rent of the duchy of Cornwall, amounting to 13,000l. more.

After this period his expenditure becomes a matter of conjecture, some idea, however, may be formed of the truly economical way in which alterations in his royal residences were effected, when we state that in 1815 the actual expenditure for only three quarters of a years cost the country the very moderate sum of 78,7891.

The expenses of King William the Fourth were very moderate, with exception of the cost of his corenation.

	112 113 11
	£.
The Duke of York cost the country	976,000
The Duke of Kent	976,000
The Duke of Cumberland	1,134,000
Hehasreceived since he became King of Hano	ver 53,36
The Duke of Cambridge	1,266,000
The Princess Augusta	
The Princess Mary	
The Princess Elizabeth	
The Princess Sophia	
10: 1839-A banquet given in the Thames	

celebrate the arrival of the workmen at low water mark. The following distinguished and exemplary noblemen having arrived at low water mark, were appropriately complimented with tickets of invitation on this exhilarating occasion:
The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquisses of Huntly,

Wellesley, and Londonderry, the Earls of Chesterfield and Fife, Lords Lyndhurts, Teynham, Kensington, Alvanley, and Allen. Whipper-in Holmes and Horace I wiss officiated as waiters, and were rewarded with the 'broken victuals' as a recompense for their trouble.

19: 1779 - Lord Brougham born. After having been all his life on the high scramble for every species of notoriety, and having written books sufficient to have educated not only all the Negroes, but the Common Councilmen of the City of London into the bargain, this crafty and consistent Scottish lawyer met with a most unexpected tumble from the Woolsack; previous, however, to this disagreeable occurrence he had taken good care, amongst his numerous substantial political jubbings, to get a large increase of salary added But that eye, and that tongue, and that smile will wheeto his retiring pensiou; on this Lord Brougham now vegetates, still, however, frequently playing the mountebank for his own amusement.

24; 1839 - The London Gazette of this date contains not a single bankrupt.

This remarkable and astounding phonomena is account ed for from the fertuitous circumstance of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Long Wellesley, Bob Steuart of Haddington, and Lady Hyde Parker being then on the Continent, and to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis having sent round

Smuggler Bill rites ganant and gay on his dapple-grey mare, away and away, And he pats her neek, and he seems to say, tinent, and to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis having sent round

In sooth he had need

28: Newmarket first October meeting.
The following horses are entered by their distinguished owners :-

Prince George of Cumberland's Mongrel out of Whitebeard.

Duke of Wellington's...... Pensioner

Viscount Melbourne's Earnig

Viscount Palmerston's...... Cupid

"Bear's greass. Lord Brougham's..... Plot Lord Lyndhurst s..... Judas " Bear's grease. " Crocodile.
" Weathercock. " Brass. " Puppy. Marquis of Waterford's ... Slang Earl of Cardigan's Bully " St. Giles's. Earl of Cardigan's..... Buily "Whitefeather.
Earl of Coventry's..... Folly "Barker.
Sir Francis Burdett.'s... Rat "Noodle.
Sir Robert Peel's..... Jesuit "Jim Crow.
Sir Robert Inglis's... Brazennose "Brandyball.
Sir John Cam Hobhouse's Turncoat "Liquor.
Dan O'Connell's...... Rent "Rant.
N. B.—This last beast is said to be the property of the Irish nation, but he has been so often bought and sold, that to what party he really does belong it is utterly impossible to ascertain. " Whitefeather,

terly impossible to ascertain. 29: Michaelmas Day.

All geese attain an ephemeral popularity. Green geese of a high breed, such as the Dukes of Beaufort and St. Albans, the Marquisses of Londonderry and Waterford, Albans, the Marquisses of Londonderry and Wateriord, the Earls of Coventry and Chesterfield, and Lords Abingdon and Dinorben, are kept under lock and key during this day, to prevent their being seized by any goose fanciers and devoured by mistake.—Satirist,

Whare you?

When the Farl of Coventry got up to speak the other night in the House of Lords, he was met by a general cry of "Who are you?" It is not stange that a nobleman who frequently forgets himself should occasionally be forgotten by others.

A Momento.

Lord Morpeth's diamond ring, given by the ladies of Doncaster, is stated to be bestowed as "a testimony of moral worth. We trust the noble lord, having been so fortunate as to obtain such a testimonial, will take the greater eare of it. Diamond rings are rarely bestow-ed for so distinguished a purpose as the reward of "mo-ral worth, and should be valued accordingly. The la-dies of Doncaster are doubtless capital judges of a man's moral worth; at all events his lordship is popular in that district of the "riding, and for their qualities we doubt not, besides moral worth. The latter attribute, taken singly, never got a man much in favour with the fair sex; rombined, however with the graces, personal and mental of, a Morpeth it must indeed be irresistible.— Satirist, Sept. 5.

The Smuggler's Leap. A TALE OF THANET.

BY THOMAS INGOLDSBY, ESO.

" Near this hamlet (Acol) is a long-disused chalk-pit of formidable depth, known by the name of " The Smugglers's Leap." The tradition of the parish runs, that a riding officer from Sandwich, called Anthony Gill, lost his life here in the early part of the present (last) century, while in pursuit of a smuggler. A fog coming on, both parties went over the precipice. The smuggler's horse only, it is said, was found crushed beneath its rider. The spot has, of course, been haunted ever since.'

See " Supplement to Lewis's History of Thanet, by the Rev. Samuel Pegge, A. M. Vicar of Godmersham." W. Bristow,

Canterbury, 1796. p. 127.
THE fire flash shines from Ruculver cliff, And the answering light burns blue in the skiff, And there they stand,

That smuggling brad, Some in the water, and some on the sand, Ready those contraband goods to land: The night is dark, they are silent and still, -At the head of the party is Smuggler Bill ! "Now lower away! come, lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. If Exciseman Gill should get scent of the prey, And should come, and should catch us here, what would he say? Come, lower away, lads-once on the hill, We'll laugh, ho! ho! at Exciseman Gill! The cargo's lower'd from the dark skiffs side, No trick nor flam, But your real Schiedam.

" Now mount, my merry men, mount and ride !" Three on the crupper, and one before, And the led-horse laden with five tubs more; But the rich point-lace,

In the oil-skin case Of proof to guard its contents from ill, The " prime of the swag," is with Smuggler Bill ! Merrily now, in a goodly row, Away, and away, those Smugglers go, And they laugh at Exciseman Gill, ho! ho! When out from the turn

Of the road to Herne, Comes Gill, wide awake to the whole concern! Exciseman Gill, in all his pride,
With his Custom-house officers all at his side! They were all Custom-house officers then; There were no such things as Preventive men.

Sauv qui peut ! That lawless crew Away, and away they flew ! Some dropping one tub, some dropping two, Some gallop this way, and some gallop that, Through Fordwich Level-o'er Sandwich Flat, Some fly that way, and some fly this, Like a covey of birds when the sportsmen miss, These in their hurry

Make for Sturry, With Custom-house officers close in their rear, Down Rushbourne Lane, and so by Westbere, Never stopping,

But shooting and popping.

And many a Custom-house bullet goes slap Through many a three-gallon tub like a tap, And the gin spirts out, And squirts all about,

And many a heart grew sad that day That so much good liquor was so thrown away. Some, on the other hand, seek Grove Ferry, Spurring and whipping like madmen—very— For the life! for the life! they ride! they ride! And the Custom-house officers all divide, And they gallop on after them far and wide All, all, save one—Exciseman Gill, He sticks to the skirts of Smuggler Bill! Smuggler Bill is six feet high, He has curling locks, and a roving eye, He has a tongue, and he has a smile Train'd the female heart to beguile, And there is not a farmer's wife in the Isle, From St. Nicholas, quite

To the Foreland Light, dle her To have done with the Grocer, and make him her Tea-

There is not a farmer there but he still Buys his gin and tobacco from Smuggler Bill. Smuggler Bill rides gallant and gay

In lieu of Lent corn, with a Quicksilver feed;

Nor oats, nor beans, nor the best of old hay,

Fodder his steed,

Government of Maharashtra

Will make him a match for my own dapple grey! Ho! ho! ho! bo!" says Smuggler Bill-He draws out a flask, and he sips his fill, And he laughs " Ho ! ho !" at Exciseman Gill. Down Chistlett Lane so free and so fleet Rides Smuggler Bill, and away to Up-street; Sarre Bridge is won-

Bill thinks it fun; " Ho ! ho ! the old tub-gauging son of a gun-His wind will be thick, and his breeks be thin, Ere a race like this he may hope to win !

Away, away Goes the fleet dapple-grey, Fresh as the breeze, and free as the wind, And Exciseman Gill lags far behind. " I would give my soul," quoth Exciseman Gill,
" For a nag that would eateh that Smuggler Bill! No matter for blood no matter for bone; No matter for colour, bay, brown or roan,

A voice cried "Done!"—

A voice cried "Done!"—

"Aye, dun," said Exciseman Gill, and he spied A Custom-house officer close by his side, On a high-trotting horse with a dun-colour'd hide. "Devil take mc," again quoth Exciseman Gill,
"If I had but that horse, I'd have Smuggler Bill!" From his using such shocking expressions, 'tis plain That Exciseman Gill was rather profane.

He was, it is true, Worse than a Jew, A sadold scoundrel as ever you knew, And he rode in his stirrups sixteen stone two. He'd just utter'd the words which I've mention'd to you, When his horse, coming slap on his knees with him threw Him head over heels, and away he flew, And Exciseman Gill was bruised black and blue;

And when he arose His hands and his clothes Were as filthy as could be,-he'd pitch'd on his nose, And roll'd over and over again in the mud, And his nose and his chin were all covered with blood; Yet he scream'd with passion "I'd rather grill Than not come up with that Smuggler Bill!"
"Mount! Mount!" quoth the Custom-house officer, " On the back of my dun, you'll bother him yet. You're words are plain, though they're somewhat rough, Done and Done' between gentlemen's always enough I'll leud you a lift—there—you're up on him—so,— He's a rum one to look at—a devil to go!" Exciseman Gill

Dash'd up the hill, And mark'd not, so eager was he in pursuit, That queer Custom-house officer's queer-looking boot. Smuggler Bill rides on amain, He slacks not girth and he draws not rein, Yet the dapple-grey mare bounds on in vain, For nearer now-and he hears it plain-Sounds the tramp of a horse-" Tis the Gauger again!" Smuggler Bill

Dashes round by the mill That stands near the road upon Monkton Hill,-"Now speed,—now speed, My dapple Grey steed, Thou ever, my dapple, wert good at need! O'er Monkton Mead and through Minister Level

We'll baffle him yet, be he gauger or devil ! For Manston Cave, away! away! Now speed thee, now speed thee, my good dap

ple-grey!
It shall never be said that Smuggler Bill Was run down like a hare by Exciseman Gill!" Manston Cave was Bill's abode; A mile to the north of the Ramsgate road,

(Of late they say It's been taken away,-That is, levell'd and filled up with chalk and clay, Ay a gentleman there of the name of Day,) Thither he urges his good dapple-grey:

And the dapple-grey steed, Still good at need, Though her chest it pants, and her flanks they bleed, Dashes along at the top of her speed; But nearer and nearer Exciseman Gill Cries " Yield thee ! now yield thee, thou Smuggler Bill!

Smuggler Bill, he looks behind, And he sees a dun horse come swift as the wind, And his nostrils smoke, and his eyes they blaze Like a couple of lamps on a yellow post-chaise! Every shoe he has got Every shoe

Appears red-hot,
And sparks round his ears snap, crackle, and aplay,
And his tail cocks up in a very odd way,
Every hair in his mane seems a porcupine's quill,
And there on his back sits Exciseman Gill,
Crying "Yield thee; now yield thee thou Smuggler Bill! Smuggler Bill, from his holster drew

A large horse pistol, of which he had two, Made by Nock; He pull'd back the cock

As far as he could to the back of the lock ; The trigger he touch'd and the welkin rang To the sound of the weapon, it made such a bang;

Smuggler Bill ne'er miss'd his aim, The shot told true on the dun—but there came From the hole where it enter'd not blood, but flame ! So he changed his plan,

And fired at the man; But his second horse-pistol flash'd in the pan! And Exciseman Gill, with a hearty good will, Made a grab at the collar of Smuggler Bill.

The dapple-grey mare made a desperate bound When that queer dun horse on her flank she found, Alack! and alas! on what dangerous ground! It is enough to make one's flesh to creep To stand on that fearful verge, and peep Down the rugged sides so dreadfully steep, Where the chalk-hole yawns full sixty feet deep, O'er which that steed took that desperate leap It was so dark then under the trees, No horse in the world could tell chalk from cheese Down they went-o'er that terrible fall, Horses, Exciseman, Smuggler, and all!

Below were found Next day on the ground, By an elderly Gentleman walking his round, (I wouldn't have seen such a sight for a pound,)
All smash'd and dash'd three mangled corses, Two of them human, the third was a horse's, That good dapple grey, and Exciseman Gill Yet grasping the collar of Smuggler Bill !

But where was the Dun ? that terrible Dun ?-From that terrible night he was seen by none !-There are some people think, though I am not ore, That part of the story all nonsense and fun,

But the country-folks there
One and all declare,
When the "Crowner's 'Quest' came to sit on the pair, They heard a loud horse-laugh up in the air !

If in one of the trips Of the steam-boat Eclipse
You should go down to Margate to look at the ships Or to take what the bathing-room people call "Dips,"
You may hear old folks talk Of that quarry of chalk; Or go over—it's rather too far for a walk, But a three shilling drive will give you a peep At the fearful chalk pit so awfully deep, Which is called to this moment "The Smuggler's Leap! Nay more, I am told, on a moonshiny night, If you're " placky," and not over subject to fright, And go and look over that chalk-pit white,

You may see, if you will, The Ghost of Old Gill Gra ppling the Ghost of Smuggler Bilt, And the Ghost of the dapple grey lying between 'em-I' m told so—I cant say I know one who's seen 'em!

MORAL. And now, gentle Reader, one word ere we part, Just take a friend's counsel, and lay it to heart-Imprimis, don't smuggle!—if, bent to please Beauty, You must buy French lace, purchase what has paid duty!

Dou't use naughty words, in the next place,—and ne'er in Your language adopt a bad habit of swearing! Never say " devil take me!"—

Or such like expressions. Remember, Old Nick To take folks at their word is remarkably quick!

Another sound maxim I'd wish you to keep, Is " Mind what you are after, and-lookere you Leap!

Above all, to my last gravest caution attend-NEVER EORROW A HORSE YOU DON'T KNOW OF A BRIEND ! Bentley's Miscellany for September.]

Zydney.

Prayer for more Convicts.

We say, then, to the people of New South Wales pray for a revival of the supply of convicts-leave it to Major Mudie, and such as he, to refuse them when they are to be had-they perhaps are conscious of sound reasons for doing so-but be not you so simple as to quartel with your bread and butter, for fantas. tical sophisms, which, by your own experience, you, know to be untenable. The British Go vernment will gladly listen to your request-the House of Commons have already expressed their opinion by leaving the Government in a minority of twenty-one-and Lord John Russell ouly wants a little encouragment—a specious excuse, for rejecting all the foolish endicies all the palatable and indigestible fallacies with which the Archbishop of Dublin, Molesworth, and the rest of the squad, have crammed him .- Sydney Gezette, Aug. 17.

The Strathisla arrived from Hobart Town on Sunday last with 3,400 bags of wheat. The Countess of Minto, from Leith, 1st of April, had arrived there on the 1st instant, with merchandise and the following passengers.

Mr. Wm. Blair, Mr. John Blair, Mr. Samuel Glass and Miss Mary Glass. The barque Shepherdess, Capt Poole, from London, 6th of April, with a general cargo had also arrived. Passenger—Mr Dana. The Coun-tess of Minto and Sisters were to sail in a few days af-

ter the Strathisla, for this port.

The James, from New Zealand, reports the Skerne being laid on at Hokianga to Sydney. The Chelydra was to proceed from Hokianga to Suckland. The James spoke the Sir John Falstaff off Hokianga, bound for that

The Sarah Bell, a new brig, of upwards of 200 tons burden, and built expressly for the Australian trade by her owner. Captain Bell, is we perceive, laid on at Hull for this port.

The George Fyfe arrived from Port Phillip yesterday afternoon, with sundries. The ship England had sailed for this port with part of her original cargo and I7 passengers in the steerage. The William, Abrams Westminster, Strotheden, Australasian Packet and Lady of St Kilda were laid on for Sydney, to sail in a few

days after the George Fyfe.

The Munford, schooner, arrived yesterday morning from Manilla, with 7625 bags of stgar, 20 cases of cigar and 7 chests of tea. The Sicellian and Fair Barbadion were laid on at Manilla for Sydney. The Symmetry and Susan for London, and the Clerinda for Singapore. The Mecope, whaler, Capt. Blaxlard, was spoken on the 27th May, in the Straits of Mindora, with 1150 barrels sperm oil out 13 months reshe was in company with the Mar-shall Bennett, whaler, out 11 months, with 900 barrels sperm. The Margaret was also spoken, homeward bound, with a full cargo, out 23 months .- Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence.

October 22d, Ship Strabane, John Cook, Master, from Greenock, 27th June.
Do. 23d, Barque Marchioness of Douro, Robert Wood-

worth Master, from Singapore, 1st. Sept. Passenger .- William Mason Painter.

October 23d, The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Newman, Acting in charge, from Kurratchee. 19th October. Passengers .-- Lieutenant R. Wallace, 18th Regt. N. I. 3 Servants, 75 Pioneers, and followers.

October 21st, Barque Ann, John Salkeld, Master to Liver-

Do. do. The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah Husson Khan, Syrang, to Surat.

Do. 24th, Ship Thalia, W. Murray, Master to Liverpool. Do. do. Ship Duilius, G. Underhill, Master to Colombo Passenger .- H. Viscardo.

Vessels Erpected.

From | To Sail.

Agents.

Names.

	The state of the s	m II . Manhon & Co	T am A	00 7 7
11	*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		23d June.
10	*Malahar	Skinner & Co	do.	1st Aug.
B	*Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	23d July.
NA.	*Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	26th Ang.
25	*Tasso	The same of the sa	do.	18th June.
23			do.	Tour o'duo.
-3	Reaper	Remington & co	do.	12th Aug.
-3	*Anonyma	Remington & co	do.	21 C
3	*Token		do.	3d Sept.
9	Edinburgh	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		20th Sept.
:1	Francis Spaight	Forster & co	do.	8th Sept.
a	Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In Sept.
-1	*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
3	Devonport	Frith & co	Liverpool	14th Aug.
-4	Mertoun	Me., Brownrigg & Co	do.	19th June.
4	William Pirrie		do.	4th Aug.
1		Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	15th July
-1	Helen Stewart	Dirom, Carter & co		25th Aug.
d	Caledonia	Diroin, Carter & Co.	do.	40 Aug.
3	Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co	bo.	4th Aug.
1	Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co	ъо.	10th Aug.
1	Montague	Skinner & co	do.	15th July.
-1	Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	qo.	23d July.
ា	Christiana		do.	19th Aug.
4	Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	19th Aug.
01	Woodman		do.	7th Aug.
ା	Corea	Gillunders Ewart & co	do.	5th Sept.
-1	Lancaster	Higginson and Cardwell.	do.	27th Sept.
м		McG., Brownrigg & co.	do.	or orbe.
	Shakespeare	Foster & Co	do.	8th Sept.
3	Lady Clifford	Poster & Co	do.	16et C
-4	Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee	do.	15th Sept.
d	Hindoostan	W. Nicol & co		In Sept.
3	Agnes Gilmore	The state of the s	Clvde	10th Feb.
-	Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & Co	do.	26th June.
-1	*Thistle	Frith & co	do.	20th July.
.:4	*Aqueda		do.	19th July.
1	*St. Vincent		do.	17th Aug.
2	*Wave		do.	24th Aug.
ιd	Glasgow	Maevicar. Burn & co	do.	15th Sept.
-3	Margaret Pollock	Eglington Maclean & co.	do.	10th Sept.
93		Egington, Muonan & co.	do.	In Sept.
4	Lanarkshize		China	In Sept.
53	Mavis	Grey & Co	Aden	200
63	Lydia			B-10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ķΟ	Sir John Harvey	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Aden	er stween som
- 4	Kilblains	Eglington, Maclean & co.	Calcutta	and the street of
-1	Maria	Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	
- 1	W. Nicol	W. Nicol & co	Australia	
3	Mnarch		Madras	Barrier Street of
97	PROTESTAL COLORS			
	Straken			, p

. Have sailed by the latest account.

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1	From Southampton (Oriental, Capt. J. Soy	1673	45
1	1st of every month (Great) Liverpool, Capt. J. R	1 1540	46
1	Building at Liverpool, J Hindoostan	1600	
	for the Indian Seas. \(\) \(\		
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	every saturday at Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis	700	26
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	Malta									13	10			8	1
Malta and Alex	andria · .									12	10			8	
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Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Lord Kenyon Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt. MP TREASURER-Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. f. R S.

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

inquiry. Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUN-DRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England aud Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was

420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

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

(per Treasurer)...... Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell,

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meet on the first Wednesday in every Month. JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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