

TO ADVERTISERS:

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge to this Subscribers. 4 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England. 12 1/2 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.

Levy's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack. Rs. 2 Printing Ditto Ditto Ditto Rs. 3 Gentlemen's Ditto Ditto Ditto Rs. 14 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.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of 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 give 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.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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 Barnard, Esq. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. John S. Browning, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields. SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

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

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

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Errol Earl of Courtown Earl Levon and Melville. Earl of Norbury. Earl of Stair.

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

This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate 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 28s. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 37l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 184l. 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 subsistence for his family.

Table with 2 columns: Age, and Annual Premium. Rows for ages 25, 30, 40, 50, 60.

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, I, Lombard-street

PHYSICIAN.

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

SURGEON AND SECRETARY.

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

SOLICITORS.

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

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

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

- 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term.
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 meets 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.

Seventeen of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

34, Bridge street, Blacking Lane, London, E.C. 4. 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Will. IV. c. 47.

Lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Office that admits the Assured to participate in the Profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

Table with 2 columns: Age, and Annual Premium. Rows for ages 25, 30, 40, 50, 60.

The Bonus declared in 1841 amounted to 16l. per cent on the Premiums paid during the year ending 31st Dec. 1839.

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.

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 Admiralty 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 Harbour.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Agents, For, and To Sails. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. C. French.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atlanta, Zenobia, Victoria, Enterprise, Auckland, India, and Berenice; Brig Tappin, Pallurus, and Tigris, Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Carina and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Dune, Fagel Robinson, Alliance, Hannah, Lion Castle, Rangoon, Pelambur Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley Dowlat Pursand, Ruby Cadena. American—Schooner Rowena. French—Man of War Favorite. Portuguese—Brig Quatro de Abril and Brig Tres Irmãos.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Ship Accident.

The Ship Union, Capt. Surlen, 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 Mohamed Ally attached to No. 2. chowkce boat, on approaching a bhar, 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 off scot-free.

It has now been discovered through the activity of Mr. R. Torrens, the Magistrate of the Twenty four Purgunnahs, that Seepore 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-anchored 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 bhar 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—Idid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of a Hindoo.

NO. VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—As long as I have got strength in my fingers to hold 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 lucubrations, some of the most honest of you, have remarked, that the style betrays a great deal of such radical letters, 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 confirm us in our belief that your hearts are sufficiently hardened not to feel the pangs of human misery; 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 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 in dropping 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 passions 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 such a 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 enumerate all your misdeeds, which are of daily occurrences; your insincerity in politics and treachery in trade, and your undexterousness from the Ryots, and your partiality in the distribution of justice, are topics of so vast an 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 morality are no lesson to you. You are bent on nothing but worldly 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 appearances. God forbid that your conduct in this world be an example to posterity. So long as your conduct is at such variance with the impositions of these eminent personages, you cannot stand on your heels to defend and shield yourselves from the attacks which humanity dictates and philanthropy suggests.

Having so far prefaced 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 conspicuously 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 whipped 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 due 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 Parsees. 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 delinquency, 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 Constable who has thus grossly infringed his duty and committed so heinous a crime by inflicting a mortal wound on the poor Parsee, what point would you have lost? Whether your national honor had thereby been lowered or your great judicial character had suffered a tremendous shock? On his dismissal, the Constable is said to have left the Court in triumph, and all his friends congratulated him as he was strutting 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 of 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 violation 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 profession 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 Hindoostan be strangled to a man, be assured that the sentence can be carried into execution without your encountering 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 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 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 magnanimous 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 would consult the comfort and happiness of the governed, 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.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

- ARRIVALS.
Lieut. R. Wallace—18th Regt. N. I. from Pshaw.
" Vincent—10th Do. from Poona.
" Peacocke—1st Gran. from Deogan.
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.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Borneo, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, China, Delhi, France, Herat, Lahore, London, Madras, Manila, Mauritius, Nepal, Penang, Persian Gulf, Quetta, Scinde, Singapore.



"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 Aboera, 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 Bombay, for a contempt of the order of the Supreme 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 Honorable Court to merit its censure. But if at a tea party, and in the presence of several respectable 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, declared that he would avenge the death of the Bhungee before his 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.

The Thakoor of Autrollee have also had some difference about the division of the village, and very properly thinking that peace 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 Moomhum 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 Ahmedabad, 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 Majesty'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

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 Marries are now doing. It is fair to suppose, from the present 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 protection.

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 Tattar. Lieutenant Hill very properly was sent out to survey the road as far as Jeysoulamere, it being feared that water would not be procurable—this being the route 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 exception of the 20th Regiment, which was intended to be stationed at Dadur. Her Majesty's 41st Regiment cannot return to India by the Soorneanee route, in consequence of the Commissariat being deficient of carriages. The Commissariat is by no means in a condition to stand the indents attendant upon another campaign or even to convey the Troops to India. Ten thousand Camels and two thousand Bullocks, were all that the Commissariat could muster in January last, what is now to be done Heaven only knows. At the time of our correspondent's writing, there were 3000 to 4000 contract camels engaged, conveying grain for the use of the Army.

The Pay Office at Sukker is to be abolished, and Captain Hunter, we believe, is appointed Paymaster to the whole of Scinde. At the date of our correspondent's letter Sukker is described as quiet, and the weather temperate—"just passable."

European Intelligence.

Historical sketch of the case of the Rajah of Sattara.

(Concluded.)
What is to be thought of the conduct of the British Government in this business? They have throned a virtuous and benignant Prince, upon a charge which they never took the most important preliminary step to substantiate, and at the same time have concluded from the Minister of the British Crown all knowledge of the alleged guilt of a Government in friendship with us. It is not possible to believe that British Indian authorities, either at home or abroad, entertained the most distant idea of the genuineness of correspondence which they took out of pawn, thing approaching to a conviction of its authenticity would have laid them under the most solemn responsibility, as loyal subjects, to bring the whole matter before the Queen's Ministers, that an immediate and rigid inquiry might have been made into the facts of the case. But no. The evidence that was considered abundantly sufficient to warrant the dethronement of the Rajah, known to be too foul, contemptible, and unsubstantiated to be made the subject of a moment's inquiry on the part of those who are sworn to maintain the integrity of Her Majesty's dominions, and to bring to justice whomsoever they may be, who meditate the disturbance or ruin of her empire.
The third and last charge against the Rajah is in perfect keeping with the two I have already exposed. It is set forth that the Rajah, with the same design of overthrowing the English, intrigued with the ex-Rajah of Nagpoor. And who, pray, is he? Why, at the time, a wretched fugitive; subsisting on the bounty of the Rajah

of Judpore. A dethroned Prince, residing in obscurity, 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 nearest 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 rebut 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 defending himself, when he is already tried, convicted, and 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 memorandum, 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 yield a certain sum from his treasury for the benefit of his worst 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 entertained the idea that he had cherished hostile designs he could agree to nothing, but this idea being removed, he would agree to say thing I proposed; and 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 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 understanding 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 self respect against a throne, and the continued protection of the British Government, he would surely yield the former to secure the latter. But such views were far from the mind of this noble man. He said plainly, "Gentlemen, you mistake me altogether. I can relinquish a throne, I can go into exile, I can see my King, I can give to another, or absorb into your own territory; but I cannot forfeit the testimony of my conscience; I can sacrifice every thing but my honour!" What was to be done? It was secretly determined that the Raja should be forthwith deposed. He had already expressed his willingness to remove without a murmur at the bidding of the Governor. Nay, he had said, when with the Governor at the residence of the political agent at Poona, "I will stay, if you please, here, in this bungalow, nor ever enter my capital again, till I have established my innocence before an impartial tribunal." Neither force nor rudeness, therefore, were required. The Governor had but to say "depart," and the Raja had passed his word that he would quit his kingdom immediately. His guilt is ever clandestine, timid, and sta althly.

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

"Faithful among the faithless found," My corpse in his palanquin. My friends, I see the palanquin of a speechless horror, mingling with the crimson of burning indignation on your cheeks. Too deep is the detestation cannot be, at this recital of atrocities, perpetrated in your own name, by your own countrymen, upon the distant plains of India, in the eyes of a people whom we have robbed of their country. Give your indignation words. Put it into action. Rouse up at the great call of nature and of justice, and check the deeds of those who are covering you with infamy by the spoils and tragedies they are enacting, with the power you have placed in their hands.

Let us leave the lifeless body of Balla Sahib in the jungle, and the Raja in his exile, and return to Sattara. The Raja, out of all his private wealth, carried with him only the jewels which the women of his household were able to carry in the hurry of departure, to secure. Immediately upon the abduction of the Raja, his ruthless persecutors made themselves masters of all his papers. But I may here, for all, observe, that there is not in the possession of the British Government a single document, or fragment of one, in the handwriting of the Raja, affording the slightest evidence of infidelity to the British. How triumphant is this fact! An intriguer for twenty years—a man accustomed to make the most regular minutes of all his transactions, even the most trivial—accused by a Government that had offered liberal rewards, personal indemnity, and honorable distinction, 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 travelling 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 deponents 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, 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 courtizans—the corrupt judge—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 delighted 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 deprived 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 150,000 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 withhold 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 influential 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 hand, 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 mauling of high names—no begging 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 probability, weighed with living testimony of unimpeachable character and we fearlessly assert, that the verdict of any twelve honest men would be the verdict so emphatically pronounced 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 amelioration. I 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 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 be 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 reminded 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. I 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, in hot haste, or blind ambition, or wounded pride, or partial or entire ignorance of the facts of the case, they drove the Raja from his throne, and chose a supple villain to supply his place; time, ample time, 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 accumulated proof which has been furnished, that the Prince they have trampled upon and exiled, has been from first to last, the victim of one of the foulest conspiracies ever hatched by perjured catiffs for the ruin of an honest and noble-minded man. From day to day, and from the debate of one year to the debate of another, they have seen the most upright and distinguished of their own servants stand forth to declare, after years of the most intimate knowledge of the Raja, their firm and enlightened conviction of his entire innocence. 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 concerned. It was proved, that themselves were the violators of the treaty with the Raja, when they cast upon the jaguars of Nalath, the Jeerolite, and fat like him, when the possessor said, 'I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers.' Yet have they

decreed, that there shall be no justice done. The man is proved to be innocent, but they abide by the award they made, in the day they declared him to be guilty. It is upon record that the sentence under which the Raja lies, was not pronounced or inflicted because he was guilty, but for the act—the thrice noble, the ennobling act, of declining to keep his throne at the expense of his honour. What then remains, but that the lovers of justice out of doors should espouse the cause of helpless innocence, now enduring the unjust sentence of unrelenting power. This, I believe, will be done. Let the work commence here. To you, as to a part of this great nation, I appeal. I call upon you to send this cause for trial to that assembly 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 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 honor 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, September 1.

The Satirist Almanack. SEPTEMBER.

1: The Cockney sportsmen commence their customary 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 considered 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 supposed the certificates of birth of Lord Bolle and John Ibrahim, the socialist, were irretrievably lost.

3: 1840—Madame Lafarge's bottle of poison and 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 grow.

Our experience in England clearly proves the contrary. Those among us who render themselves notorious by beards and moustachios, 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 conubination, we present them with a statement carefully drawn up from papers laid before Parliament, which furnish the public cost of the sons and daughters of George the Third.

We must premise, that in this estimate two of the most distinguished personages—one of which was the most expensive to the country—have been omitted, namely, George IV. Their cost, consequently, can only be conjectured.

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, besides a donation of 60,000l., to assist him in forming an establishment. He also received from the Duchy of Cornwall 13,000l. per annum. In 1787 Parliament paid his debts, amounting to 181,000l., and added 10,000l. per annum to his income. Having thus received and profited by this pleasant encouragement to princely profligacy, he now got into debt with railroad speed, doing it at the rate of 50,000l. a year, which in seven years amounted to 350,000l., 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 78,789l. 14s. 2d.

The expenses of King William the Fourth were very moderate, with exception of the cost of his coronation, which amounted to 50,000l.

Table listing expenses of various royals: The Duke of York cost the country 976,000; The Duke of Kent 976,000; The Duke of Cumberland 1,134,000; He has received since he became King of Hanover 53,365; The Duke of Cambridge 1,266,000; The Princess Augusta 348,000; The Princess Mary 348,000; The Princess Elizabeth 348,000; The Princess Sophia 384,000.

10: 1839—A banquet given in the Thames Tunnel to 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 Marquesses of Huntly, Wellesley, and Londonderry, the Earls of Chesterfield and Fife, Lords Lyndhurst, Teynham, Kensington, Alvanley, and Alton, Whimper-in-Holmes and Horace Twiss 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 to his retiring pension; 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 phenomena is accounted for from the ferocious circumstance of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Long Wellesley, Bob Stewart of Haddington, and Lady Hyde Parker being then on the Continent, and to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis having sent round a circular to all her tradesmen, not to let any of them purchase any goods, until they had procured from her a written authority from her.

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... Peasloner " Lobster. Viscount Melbourne's... Earnig " Sovereign. Lord Brougham's... Cupid " Bear's greas. Lord Lyndhurst's... Plot " Crocodile. Lord Abinger's... Pirate " Weathercock. Lord Montague's... Baron " Brass. Marquis of Londonderry's... Snarl " Puppy. Marquis of Westminister's... Miser " Meanness. Marquis of Waterford's... Slang " St. Giles's. Earl of Cardigan's... Bully " Whitefeather. Earl of Coventry's... Polly " 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 Turcoat " Liqueur. Dan O'Connell's... Rent " Raat.

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.

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 Marquesses of Londonderry and Waterford, 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, Sept. 5.

Where you?

When the Earl 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 strange 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 care of it. Diamond rings are rarely bestowed for so distinguished a purpose as the reward of "moral worth, and should be valued accordingly. The ladies 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; combined, 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, ESQ.

"Near this hamlet (Acol) is a long-dimensioned chalk-pit of formidable depth, known by the name of 'The Smuggler'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.

Tax fire flash shines from Ruelver cliff, And the answering light burns blue in the sky, And there they stand, That smuggling-band,

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 Gill!

"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 cliffs side, And the tow-line drags the tubs through the tide, No trick nor sham, 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 fire 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.

Saw qui pent! 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, Somewhat 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 spirits 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, But that eye, and that tongue, and that smile will wheedle her To have done with the Grocer, and make him her Tea-dealer;

There is not a farmer there but he still Buys his gin and tobacco from Smuggler Bill. Smuggler Bill rides gallant and gay On his dapple-grey mare, away and away, And he pats her neck, and he seems to say, "Follow who will, ride after who may,

In sooth he had need Fodder his steed, In lieu of Lent corn, with a Quicksilver feed; Nor oats, nor beans, nor the best of old hay;

Will make him a match for my own dapple-grey! Ho! ho! ho! ho! says Smuggler Bill...

You may see, if you will, The Ghost of Old Gill Gra ppling the Ghost of Smuggler Bill...

Sydney.

Prayer for more Convicts.

We say, then, to the people of New South Wales pray for a revival of the supply of convicts...

The Strathgairn arrived from Hobart Town on Sunday last with 3,400 bags of wheat. The Countess of Minto...

The Sarah Bell, a new brig, of upwards of 200 tons burden, and built expressly for the Australian trade...

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...

The Munford, schooner, arrived yesterday morning from Manila, with 7625 bags of sugar, 20 cases of cigars and 7 chests of tea. The Sicilian and Fair Barbadoes were laid on at Manila for Sydney...

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS. October 22d, Ship Strabane, John Cook, Master, from Greenock, 27th June. Do. 23d, Barque Marchioness of Douro, Robert Woodworth Master, from Singapore, 1st Sept. Passenger.—William Mason Painter.

DEPARTURES. October 21st, Barque Ann, John Salkeld, Master to Liverpool. Do. do. The East India Company's Patimar Po wnah Husson Khan, Syrang, to Surat.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Gambrian, Malabar, Child Harold, Bombay, etc.

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

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...