MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Ber Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum ;-or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Ber Annum.

New Series No. 112

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND from 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, Angust, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that au 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 hereby each Steamer.

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JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

FOR CALCUTTA CALLING AT COCHIN.

TO sail in a few days the fine fast sailing Ship "Forth" for passage only apply to Captain Heckford at the Office of Messas. Aganoon, Sons & Co.—2d November, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Shaw Nurbheyram BHOWANEDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, deceased, may be committed to Hurkesondass and HURGOVINDASS, otherwise called KEKABHOY, the Grand son of the said deceased, and one of the Executors of the said Will, according to the tenor thereof; all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized of such application. Dated this 5th day of November 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON,

लाईर एपर*

શ્રી . મુત્રવહાની . જાદીકેટરની . શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ त्रा श्री म् अभवक वासा नीन दु वे पारी अरनार શાલ્ • નરની રાંત્ર • નવાંની દારાનાં • છેલાં •વીલ • તથા • વશીઆત નાંત્રાંનુ માખતી આ રતાં મુ . લેવાને . શા ફ . જિ. ઉપલા મરનારનાં છોકરાના છોકરા નથા . જે.ઉ પલાં વીલ ત્રા . દેડ વેલા • વધી લા ત્રાના • દેમ • વધીલ • જ્ રકીશંનદાશ છ્રેગાવનદાશ કે જેક્ને કીકાનાઈ કરીનેબી કેલ્છે તેમુગ્રીઈ સરજ કરી છે કે મલ્ને ત્ર લે વાશ તે . જે ત્રો . જે કે છે . ઈલા કે ! રાખતા . જે ! કે ते ह्यांने आरि स पे आथी . ल हे रथार *=तारी प. प भी जियमण्य १८४१

भाक्षटन दिश दिर नक

ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give informa. tion of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper,

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

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

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 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 readyfurnished 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, 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

INITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

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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 moder 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 con-

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 571. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l ., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.

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.

DOYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY, 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane

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

 Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
 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. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the ladian 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. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
 Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low

14. A dividend of 41, per cent has been to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposit 15. Board days every Thursday, at and every facility afforded for effecting other days of business.
LLIAM DANIELLWATSON

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42. Under the Government of the Council

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 Pubpil is 151. of which 51. 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 Artifcial; 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 con 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 commence on the 1st of October; these of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October. Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE

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

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits,

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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, duel-hing, 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,

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North Wetest Probinces.

We have not a word of news from the North-west this week, though, from all we hear relating to Lahore, there are pretty good prospects of our net being long without some from the Punjaub, the Sikh soldiery are still represented as impatient of control, and the Chieftains as averse to our in fluence or to any alliance with us, which may tend to that end; the Dusserah it is expected, will not pass over without some explosion of discontent or without some disturbance, which may lead to an active interference on our part. Toward the South-east matters appear to have almost reached their climax, and Tharawaddee must either succumb or get what he has so long waited for, a sound thrashing, the government are not at all behind hand in their preparations to meet his temper; in addition to the forces already spoken of as on their way to Moulmein, we hear that two corps from Lucknow, and the 52d and 49th Regiments from Cawapore embark from the latter place, and make all the haste they can to Barrackpore. The 2kst N. I. move from My upoorie to Cawnpore.—Delhi Gazette, Oct 27.

Mesrs, Rushton & Co.

The readiness with which Messrs. Rushton and Co. have met the wishes of Subscribers to the forthcoming Guide and Gazetteer as to the expence entailed for carriage, deserves prominent notice, and will, we are sure, very much encrease the number of purchasers. By the Advertisement published to-day, we find that the work is to be forwarded "free of charge for conveyance to any part of Brilish India or the United kingdom, on condition of payment in advance of the work, which as we happen to know that the outstanding balance of last year's issue, is still heavy, we consider very

Gerruckpoor.

A correspondent who dates his letter 20th October says:-"We are all quiet on the Frontier, and I suppose there will be no move into Nepaul this year. The lines are, it is said, to be removed from their present site two miles further said, to be removed from their present site two miles further to the North, though it is supposed the cantonments must, eventually be removed to a greater distance. The sickness among the officers and men has been fearful, some 800 men and upwards in the 41st have been through the hospital during the last six months, and some of this number three or four times; every thing that cure and attention, and I may add management could effect was, and istried by the worthy Colonel of the 41st, to check the sickness, but to very little purpose, all our hopes are centred in the approaching cold season."—Ibid.

Loodianah.

Although scarcely six hours have elapsed since we despatched our regular weekly issue to the Post Office, we are quite sure that the present important intelligence, we have now to communicate, will be a sufficient warrant for our submitting the following to our readers. A letter from Loodianah mentions the astonishment of the good folks at that station, at not receiving any letters from Cabul for a length of time, and we may also add that of ourselves, as we had on auxiously awaiting the result of the engagement in the Zoormut valley, the delay is however now accounted for.

The letter we have just received from Loodianah, is dated the 25th Instant, and says, "we have been very much surprised at not receiving any mail from Cabul since the 12th tant, and that only bearing date the 1st Instant, and vawere the surmises affoat as to the cause of the detention of the mails, a report from Peshawur gave out, two days hat one of the passes was in possession of an enemy, at a force had been despatched from Cabul to clear was scarcely believed, but the following important of intelligence which has just reached us from Gundaclears up the cause of the stoppage, the report was

The Khoord Cabool Pass was forced on the 12th: our los heavy, 30 or 40 killed and wounded—General Sale wounded leg-Mein, 13th, dangerously-Younghusband, and others also wounded. The Chief of the Rebels, Gool Mahomed Khan, was not in the action, nor were his

This is all we have as yet received, and whilst we make our congratulations on the victory, we cannot help regretting tenure upon which we held the supremacy of such a country, and support such a King. What is ever to recompense us for all this trouble, and expenditure both of life and money ?-Ibid. Extra, Oct. 27.

Quetta-

Our last letter from Quetta the 10th instant mentions that all the chiefs have not come in, and that the Bolan Pass is occupied by Goopur Khau, who is robbing at a great rate. Captain Tait's Kafila, when passing through, had three sepoys killed, without the party even seeing their enemies. Ibid.

The 6th Native Infantry.

We hear that the 6th Native Infantry at Bareilly, which was in orders for Saugor, marches to Cawnpore, en route to Barrackpore, for service to the Eastward.—Ibid.

Whilst we write, a quarter to Eight P. M., we have experi enced another severe shock of Earthquake. -Ibid.

Earthquake.

Postmaster of Delhi-

We deem it but justice to the Postmaster of Delhi to state that any delay which may have arisen in the despatch of to-days regular issue, is to be laid entirely at our door, sickness in the Establishment having prevented our getting the Papers to the Post Office in time for the earliest despatch.—

Agra-

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp marched from Agra on the 23rd, en route to Bareilly, via Khasguni It is understood, that this movement is connected with a visit of ceremony to the Nuwab of Rampore.

Gwalior seems to be a fine 'location,' as Sam Slick would say, for rogues to fatten in, if they would only take care not to be found out. Another case of alleged fraud and dishonesty has been brought in to the Magistrate's Court here. A clerk named Concannon, two native writers, and two peons, attached to the Gwalior Post Office, are charged with fraudulent practices, the precise nature of which is not yet fully known.

Mr. Estridge, the celebrated traveller, who passed through this station in February last, arrived during the week and proceeds on a tour through Persia. The 3rd Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, left this on

Monday for Saugor, under Captain Day-We have had a few drops of rain this week—but scarcely sufficient to lay the dust, or accelerate the approach of the cold weather. Sickness is not now so general as it was a fortnight ago, which is more strange—as we have sad accounts of its prevalence at Delhee, Kurnaul and other stations.—Agra Ukhbar. Oct. 28.

Allahabad.

Sir Jasper Nichollas and family are living in the Governor's quarters in the Fort. The general Staff are in Camp on the Esplanade; His Excellency has been somewhat indisposed, since he left Berhampore, but is now well. As yet, however, there has been no Levee, nor have any officers, been admitted to speak with the Commander-in-Chief
except those of his Staff who have jurgent business. The

how the correspondents have correspondent have correspondent

Chief, will move towards Cawnpore, on the 1st proximos a party of Native Cavalry, which came from Cawnpore. The Residents of Allahabad (except a few who think dancing, and it is to be supposed feasting also, sinful) are to entertain the Commander-in-Chief and family at a Ball and Supper in the Assembly Rooms, on the 29th instant. The Companies of the 1st Native Infantry, now at Allahabad, under command of Captains Miles and Gifford, are ordered to march to Calcutta immediately as carriage can be provided, Boats are being collected for transport of the 66th and 52nd Regiments (expected from Cawnpore) to Calcutta. Captain Simpson of the 29th Native Infantry, has been appointed Pay Master of Invalids, in succession to Captain Bygrave .- Ibid.

Kurnaul.

Sickness is still raging, the Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon of the Buffs, are laid up. Mr. Hamilton of the Buffs, was buried last night, and several Officers are ill.—

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct 26th-Arab Ship Futta Rohoman, Nacoda. from Mus at 28th Aug; H C S Amherst J. Paterson, from Chittagong 23d Oct; English Brig Isabella, R Cole, from the Mauritius 13th Sept; English Brig Maria, W Palmer, from litto, 13th Aug. Hurharu 27th Octr.

VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Herald passes up at 7½ p. m.—Trio passed down at 3, Clarendon and Dale Park at 4 and Elizabeth Ainslie at 41 p. m.
KEDGEREE.—John Woodall, Dundee, Amazon, Orestes,

Brooke and Wm Lee passed down at noon. SAUGOR .- Breamar, Edward Robinson, Indus, Jane Gifford, Regina, Paragon, Brighton, Dowlut Savoy, Superb, Gleneira, Water Witch, Druid and Sophia, gone to Sea on the

The Shipping Report of this morning announced several arrivals: full particulars of which will be found in the usual

The Semaphore also reported the Mooburruck Dowlet, Na coda, from Bimlipatam 20th Sept.; the Petite Nancy, Dufourg, from Bordeaux 10th July, and the Esther, Sharpe, from Liverpool 26th June. Ibid.

We understand, that the 29th N. I. now at Lucknew, have eceived orders to proceed down to Barrackpere. Ibid.

The Maria, with her own steam, and the Elizabeth Ainslie, in tow of the *Dwarkanauth* steamer, left Coolie Bazaar yesterday morning, with detachments of the 14th M. N. I., for Maulmain. The Larkins, in tow of the Andrew Henderson, will this-morning follow with the remainder of the regiment, now encamped to the south-west of the fort, and the Stalkart will wait to carry on the third detachment, now at Midnapore. The troops already embarked, were in excellent health and spirits. *Ibid*.

In the hope of obtaining full particulars regarding the William Barras, we despatched a gentleman of our esta-blishment to the scene of the wreck for the purpose of ascertaining how the disaster occurred and whether there was any prospect of rescuing any part of the cargo, or of saving the hul of the vessel. But our friend had his labor for his pains. He found only the mizen mast standing above water, and not a single soul in the neighbourhood of the wreck to afford the slightest information. We conclude the pilot or the Captain will make a full report of the occurrence. In the mean time, we offer it as our belief that nothing can possibly be saved, for as the cargo consisted chiefly of rice there is every reason to believe it will swell, and burst asunder the beams and planks by which it is now confined.— Englishman, Oct. 25.

Madras.

The agitation of great and acknowledged grievances, and the putting our record of transactions in which jobbery and favouritism have carried the day in defiance of the immu table principles of justice, though it may not always be productive of the full benefit sought for, must ever be beneficial to the injured cause. With this feeling we have much satisfaction in receiving from an able Correspondent a very full exposition of the system—the grossly unfair system which has been pursued towards the Madrass Staff in the Southern Mahratta Country. The series of facts which these letters (we give to-day the first) will describe, and we have reason to believe with the strictest accuracy, will exhibit in its true colours the "wheel within wheel" system, whose inward mechanism it is not always easy to follow, but whose invidious workings are too often felt in the neglect of just claims or the infringement of just rights. As mere measure of policy, the evils of this system are not inconsiderable what can throw a greater damp on the fine 'spirit of our Army, than to find their fair claims thus set aside, and the straight course of impartiality abandoned for the tortuous line of jobbery and favouritism !- Spectator, Oct. 27.

It is we learn in contemplation to remove the left wing of H. M. 57th Regiment to Madras, to be replaced at Trichinopoly by a wing of the 94th; this movement is in an ticipation of a further reinforcement being required for Moulmein, Colonel Boxp, it is believed, will go to Moulmein in Command of the Artillery, information having being received of Colonel Montgomerie's having returned to China. The Steamer Forbes which was taken up in Calcutta to go to Singapore, is to carry orders to the two Iron Steamers which were sent from Bombay to China, to proceed to Moulmein instead.

In event of the services of a General Officer being reuired for Moulmein, there is we believe, no great improba bility that the gallant Officer now in Command of the Madras Army will have the conduct of a second Barmese war. Major Ceneral HILL, is, we learn, expected at Bomby by the next Overland Steamer.

The 6th Regiment Madras N. I., has, we understand, beer selected to relieve the 37th, now in China.

Since writing the above we have received the Fort St George Gazette of yesterday evening, in which it will be seen the above movements of H. M. 47th and 94th Ragiments, are ordered after the Monsoon .- Ibid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Mr. EDITOR,—I am surprised that neither you or any of your able correspondents have ere this noticed the late glar-

The Regimental and Ordnance situations held exclusively by the Officers of Artillery are so numerous, as to have been considered hitherto not only sufficient, but to far exceed the proportion of staff appointments allotted to the other branches of the service, and if to this is added the fact, that the appointment in question necessarily withdraws another Captain from Regimental duty, when the Army list shews there are only 3 or 4 in three Battalions present for Foot Artillery duty, at a time too when a large proportion of the Regiment is employed on Field service, I think it must be admitted that the arrangement is an unloward one, to say the least of it, and calls for attention from a high quarter in

> Your well wisher FAIR PLAY

Military Arribals and Departures

ARRIVALS
Major Declazeau Horse Arty, from Poona.
Ensigu Pyke 9th Rt. N. I. from Deesa. Ensign Ford. Do. Do, Lt. C. A. Orr, Madras Engineers from Quetta. Lt. Frances Foot, Bart 20 Rt. N. I. from do. Lt. H. Pottinger, Shaw Sojas service from Nuggur. Captain H. D. Cowper, H. Ms. 40th Rt. from Kurrache Ensign O. Close 2d E. Regt. from Poona. Lt. Col. T. Dickson. Chief Engineer from Khandalla. Captain Cooke, 19th N. I. from Tannah. Ensign Anderton do. do. do. Ensign Fenwick do. do. do. Major W. M. Coghlan, Artillery from Poona.

DEPARTURES. Major W. White, 66th Regiment Bengal N. I. to Cawn ore and Borrackpore. Major S. Brown to Ballampere.

To Correspondents.

In reply to "Truth" we beg to state that the Bribery Transaction alluded to in the "Times" of Saturday last took place pevious to this paper becoming the property of the present Proprietor, if it occurred at all We are glad "Truth" has asked the question and take this, the shortest method of answering him, and at the same time informing the public, lest a false impression should go

In our late advocacy of the Rajah's cause we were actuated by no other motive than pure love of justice and Truth We have never received a Bribe or the offer of one.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN det 12	CHINA Aug. 24
AGRA Oct. 28.	DELHI Oct. 20
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 18	FRANCE Sept 8
AUSTRALIA.	HERAT Oct. 3
Adelaide July 5	LAHORE Sept. 30
Sydney Aug. 25	LONDON Sept. 9
Port Phillip Augt. 5	MADRAS Oct. 27
BURMAH.	MANILLA July 16
Moulmein Sept. 29	MAURITIUS Sept. 27
Rangoon 27	NEPAUL Oct. 22
CABOOL Oct. 4	PENANG Aug. 16
CAIBO Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH Sept. 29
CALCUTTA Oct. 26	QUETTA Oct. 12
CANDAHAR Oct. 5	SCINDE 20
CEYLON Oct. 20	SINGAPORE Sept. 23
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" Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Monday, November 8, 1841. ----

WE have received our Calcutta Papers up to the 27th ultimo. Extracts will be found in the usual place. From the Hurkaru we learn that the 14th Bengal Native Infantry were off to Moulmein by detachments, two having already sailed and the remainder to follow immediately. We are very glad that these precautions are being taken, though we are not so very certain that Tharawaddy has any hostile intentions towards us, he may be only making a demonstration; however these sort of things do not always terminate as they are intended originally, and it is wise to be ready.

By our extracts from the Delhi Gazette. our readers will perceive that matters in the Punjaub are still in an unsatisfactory state.

Shere Sing seems to have given unbridled sway to his habits of debauchery, and the disaffection of his Soldiery, constituted as the Empire is, we fear is but a prelude to its dismemberment.

No one at all acquainted with Eastern mat ters can fail to foresee the cruelties and horrors which must inevitably succeed, and confident as all appear that an interference on our part must take place sooner or later, we trust that no time will be lost on the part of our Rulers, in taking those steps which may be most advisable for their prevention. We almost think it a sin to forbear.

By an extract from the Delhi Gazette, which we have elsewhere inserted, our read. ers will perceive that the Khoord Cabool pass was forced on the 12th ultimo. Thus another act of bravery has been performed, more blood has been shed in defence of, as the Gazette says, "such a country and such a King."

the whole world must needs have our best troops harrassed and destroyed to preserve him on his throne. Such a man a King! Faugh! The shouts of the Functionaries who graced his instalment and the feeble moans of such of his subjects as were present, had scarce died away on the breeze ere his true charac ter and that of his family was developed. Verily we think it were better had we met the Russians at once than go on dribbling in this way. As for General Sale, who was wounded in the leg, we don't think there will be much of him left soon. We congratulate him and all his brave men on their Victory.

However talented, however well educated in other ways, no writer ever was so certain of a controversial defeat, as one who, we out a Clerical education (if we may use the term) either attacks the doctrines of a Preacher, or the correctness of his appliances of certain passages of Scripture in their support. Our contemporary of the United Service Gazette has however had the hardihood to enter the lists, though we think he must have strangely forgotten himself, where he calls upon the Venerable Archdeacon Jefferies, to shew where abstinence from intoxicating liquor is inculcated in the Scriptures.

That Drunkenness is a vice few will deny, or that it is the duty of a Clergyman to point out the consequences of vice : and we know of no class of men, to whom a well digested sermon on this particular subject could be more appropriately addressed, or by whom such a discourse is so much needed as a body of Soldiers. Look at their crimes ! ask any respectable Soldier (and there are many) what is the root of all their misery and discomfort-His answer will be, Drunkenness. And we think our brother has also strangely forgotten even the name of his paper, a paper professing au especial devotion to the interests of the Service, when he throws any ridicule upon the Clergyman's exhortation to abstain from the cause of many a good Soldier's disgrace.

Our cotemporary says, that " every teetotaller has been a drunkard." This, with the subsequent admission of the expediency of teetotallism, is the most extraordinary way of arguing against it we ever heard of. That because a man has once erred he is to continue in his course, is a doctrine which we ima gine it would puzzle our brother to prove "Gospel," and one moreover which we never expected to see in an ENGLISH news.

THE Rev. Fre Miguel was released from confinement on the first day of the present Term and has, we understand, resumed his vicarial duties.

WE observe that one of the periods of publication of the " Courier," is altered from Saturday to Friday. The impatience of his subscribers to peruse the intelligence he favors them with, is the assigned reason.

A man of War, Portuguese we believe, came into Harbour on Saturday evening, but we have not been able to ascertain her name or object. We are informed that neither the Master Attendant nor any of his subordia nates, know any thing about it, which is of course highly creditable to that Department.

WE have inserted a communication from a correspondent "Fair Play," complaining of the unfair distribution of Staff appointments in this Presidency. Our correspondent also complains of the withdrawal of so many officers from the Battalions of Artillery for Staff employ. We believe there is a very strict rule in force on this subject with reference to the Native Infantry, but are not aware how it is made to work in the Artillery. We will give our attention to this point and revert to it.

Ir there be one nuisance greater than another in the town of Bombay, and there is no dearth of them, it is the crowd of Beggars who pay their weekly visit on Sundays within A King hated by his subjects and despised by the fort. They travel in shoals and whether

one is walking or driving the annoyance is the same. They care nothing for the Buggy. Wallah's "Pice"! "Pice"! and the wretched objects of deformity one is obliged to behold are positively disgusting. We believe there is or was an order to the effect that they should not be allowed within the gates; whether this be the case or no, or whether it has become obsolete by the neglect of the Police we know not, but there should be such an order. We would not wish to be thought uncharitable or unmindful of the miseries of our fellow creatures, but we do not believe there to be any real charity in the do. nations which these people receive. If they be actually in want, let those who encourage them now, form a fund and let it be distribut in any fixed place, where the passage of the Streets would not be obstructed, and the eyesight not constantly offended by the contemplation of so much deformity. We hope this will meet the eye of some of the authorities, and that the necessary steps will be forthwith taken to check this evil.

LOCAL.

A beautiful I8 Gun Sloop of war, built in the Maza gon Dock yard for his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, under the directions of his agent, Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee Esq. was launched at midnight on the 1st Inst.

The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Mrs. Col. Melvillo She merged into her future element under the name of " England." The Party afterwards sat down to a very splendid supper, given in honor of the occasion, and a royal salute was fired the

Her dimensions are as follows

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Extren	ne length	112
Do.	Breadth	11. 6.
Depth	from limber board	15
Burder	in Tons	489
Her desti	nation is Zanzibar.	2 76 71 10 2
	The same of the sa	0.544 T. 1919

A new Steamer built for the native Gentlemen at the Presidency is to be launched, we hear, at the next Spring Tide.

THE Heat has been intense for the last few days, and as a friend remarked to us yesterday, the climate seems to be turned "topsy turvy." There was a slight shower on Friday night, and yesterday a few drops fell in the morning, which cooled the atmosphere a little.

Contemporary Selections.

Intelligence has been received by the Wild Irish Girl, stating that the transports Carnatic and Earl of Hardwick which left England in June last, with troops for China, called at Anjer in the latter part of September, having had an excellent passage of less than ninety days. A third vessel was subsequently seen in the vicinity of Anjer; supposed to have been the Tartar, which left England about the same time as the two others, and on the same service.—Courier, Nov. 6.

THE Gazette, of Tuesday, has an article on a sermon preached by Archdeacon Jeffreys, in the Cathedral, on the subject of tee-totalism. We agree with our contemporary's arguments, and we disagree very much with Mr. Jeffreys for riding his hobby horse in the pulpit. The Revd. Gentleman seems not to be aware how the world got on before the tee-total theory com-menced. Mr. Jeffreys appears anxious to make teetotalism, gospel, and we are informed that he lately preached a sermon, in which he represented those who did not preach tee-totalism as preaching a broken gosold not preach tee-totalism as preaching a broken gos-ble. We really wonder how the good old bishop sto-macked this. If Mr. Jeffreys would read the scripture, with an un-hobbied-horsed eye, he would find that he himself, the aspirant "Father Mathew" of India, is preaching a broken gospel when he preaches tec-totalism; but it may not be necessary for us to shew him his perversion of scripture. For our own part, we admire the principle of tee-totalism as applied to those whom it suits. Every tee totaler has been a drunkard or it a drunkard in principle and at heart, and he is right in putting the abstinence log upon the leg, as it tends to his advantage. Some may be tee totallers for example's sake, but their number is very few, and as extreme measures have never been known to last long, tee-totalism will always present a migratory surface. We are not at present arguing the question, but we would ask Mr. Jeffreys where the gospel inculcates tee-totalism, and whether that gospel, without tee-totalism, is not able to make a man wise unto salvation. We admit the expediency of tee-totalism : but we deny that tec-totalism is gosple, that is Christian gosple, Let Mr. Jeffreys shew how it is. If tee-totalism be gospel, it defeats Christianity, and in that way it signifies little whether a person dies in the righteousness and scandal-mongering of tee-totalism, or in a fit of delirium tremens. The end may be better for the Publican than for the Pharisee.—U. S. Gazette.

European Intelligence.

The English Press and the French people

The Friench are a most wayward people; fond as they are of glory, military noise, and naval show, they grudge the expense of their national amusements. For ten years past they have been spending millions upon millions of francs in they have been spending infinous apon minious of trancs in reducing Algiers—a Turkish province—to a French dependency, and yet they have never colonised it; their hold of their African conquest is still that of mere military occuof their African conquest is still that of mere military occu-

pation. Its soil has been enriched by the blood and the bodies of thousands of Frenchmen, but its great fertility is yet undeveloped by French industry. The occupation of Algiers has become to France a permanent Walcheren ex-pedition, equally fatal to its honour, its armies, and its treasury. Last autumn, France rose en masse, and demanded of its Monarch and Chambers that it should be armed to the teeth; the demand was obeyed; the rest of Europe was compelled to follow the example, and plunged into military display and increased debts; as Sir Robert Peel justly remarked, public economy was for a time treated with universal scorn and contempt. Preparations for war are costly, and the deficiency of the French treasury, originally caused by its Algerine expeditions and African glories, was fearfully increased by the ardour of the nation to preserve itself from supposed dishonour. The day of reckoning was, however, sure to come at last—it did come—and the French Minister of Finance made a most woful statement of the fiscal deficit to the legislature, and asked for powers to raise a loan for an amount previously unknown to peaceful times. Powers were granted months ago, but M. Humann is either afraid to test the public credit of his country, or is anxious to avoid a combination of capitalists; he forbears to exercise these powers, and in his anxiety to supply the treasury with funds, he strains the law to its utmost verge to increase the amount raised from direct taxation on the foundation of the census. The people, from one end of France to the other, grumble-Toulouse revolts-other towns imitate its example-the entire South is moved—the municipality of Paris remonstrates the shop-keepers view the introduction of the sabred police to raise their taxes as a violation of their rights, and an accurate account of the population of France is apparently anattainable. The adherents of Henry de Bourbon gladly lay hold of the dissatisfaction to promote the cause of the exiled monarchy; and the fiscal necessities of France, caused by the improvidence and recklessness of its people, give their powerful aid to increase the unpopularity, if not to facilitate the overthrow, of the Orleans dynasty. Oppressive taxation may, after all, effect that which the pistols of assassins and the ravings of the Republicans, united with Carlismand what remains of Bonapartism, have hitherto failed to accomplish. In this predicament the apparent interests of the government and of the people are identical, and most obvious; but they appear to have escaped the observation of both. Public economy and a devotion to the material interests and industrial resources of France are the true remedies for all her evils. But the great curse of modern France, the selfishness and want of patriotism of its population, prevents the application of these means of national re-invigoration. agriculture of France has scarcely advanced since the days of Arthur Young; its external commerce, in spite of ports inferior to none in Europe, is quite inadequate both to its necessities and its position; one by one it has lost its productive or tropical colonies, and is, notwithstanding the inest opportunities ever opened to enterprise, unable to establish the most trifling territorial colony by peaceful means. The fact cannot be concealed, that, unless Frenchmen will devote some portion of the attention they now bestow on the affairs of their neighbours and on the public business of the world, to the development of the industrial resources of their own country, year by year they will decline in European importance, until their national greatness shall depend on their means of creating mischief. There is now an unwillingness throughout France to bear increased taxation; but there is in France no voice demanding public economy. If augmented taxes be so objectionable to them, so ought the necessity for that augmentation—a war establishment in time of peace. If the direct taxes be oppressive, and their increase by diminishing the immense army, and laying up in ordina-ry one-half of the unnecessary number of French ships of war now cruising in the Mediterranean. But no, of this mode of avoiding new taxes no Frenchman speaks or thinks; a revolution is, or at all events revolts are to be, risked, rather than a soldier shall be disbanded or a sailor discharged.— (HERALD.)

How to get up a case against the Person in Ireland, a day or two ago be

whethe Marlborough street magistrates, of a fraudulent design upon Lord Northland, on the score of services rendered "in devotedness to his Lordship's cause" at the late election for Dungaunon, vehemently insisted that there is such a place as Cootehill (whence he professed to have come) near that town—although Cootehill is in fact a village in nubibus; and he as confidently maintained that the election at which he had thus signalized his Toryism took place three months ago-whereas the Member for Dungannon was then sitting in the House of Commons. Moreover-misled perhaps by his consciousness that Ireland can everywhere boast at least a double allowance of Protestant Church-he pertinaciously contended that there are at this moment two churches in Dungannon, although there happens to be but one. The circumstances, it must be owned, were rather strong in proof of imposture; but they were not strong enough to convince the impostor himself to the inutility of

persevering in his story.
"The prisoner said he found that his Lordship had more interest with the magistrate than he had, and that it was useless for him to say anything, as his statements were not listened to." [Yet he went on to reassert the truth of his

This unabashed, unflinching fabricator of villages and churches, possesses only a fair share of the powers of imposture that distinguish his political competitors in other districts of Ireland-the inveterate and unwearied inventors of election riots and anti-Protestant outrages. His has long been their complaint; -the Liberals have " more interest with the Government than they have, their statements " are not listened to," it is "useless" for them to say anything; and yet they go on saying and re-saying in the teeth of the

Kerry was the chosen scene of some of these imaginary

" Any one who had read the alarming statements got up in the Times Newspaper since the elections, would have believed that the country of Kerry in particular had been in a state of open insurrection, and that the Conservative electors had been kept from the poll by an organised system of mob tyranny, to which many of these electors had fallen victims.
The moment, however, that the Government afford the opportunity of testing these assertions by evidence the Kerry Conservatives are totally unable to sustain their charges, those charges having been got up for the purpose of producing effect in England, and to afford a pretext, if the Tories should get into office, for measures of coercion against Ireland, and for the disfranchisement of her people."

Startled by the tales of horror, the Irish Government sent down a Commissioner to investigate and report as to the alleged obstruction of voters at Abbeyfeale. From his report it appears that everything was done to facilitate inoutrage, is of all places the most objectionable to the Tory witnesses. They are ready to give their reasons, but not upon compulsion; they will prove the atrocities, but they scorn to prove them at Abbeyfeale.

"The inquiry is instituted, the commission is opened at

Abbeyfeale, and neither the party who has preferred the charge nor a single witness makes his appearance on the ap-

The Government Commissioner, so far from being able to eatch a culprit, cannot even catch an accuser. The giants whom he went forth to kill, have jumped down their own throats, in despair of finding anybody else to swallow them. But the Commissioner must do something to save his office from becoming a sinecure; and he accordingly summoned a Mr. Sandes, the most prominent of the complainants; but Mr. Sandes refuses to attend " unless a troop of dragoons is specially despatched to essort him from Glynn to Abbeyfeale." Nothing less than a troop of dragoons! He can make his charge good in the face of the world; but he positively will not stir without a troop of dragoons. Well, to avoid the necessity of this parade, and to spare the timid

Mr. Sandes himself, nor any person for him, appeared, and thus was an entire day lost, and additional trouble given

No Military escort, no evidence! The attempt to substantiate a charge was extremely liable to failure; but the parade of a troop of dragoons escorting a witness along the high roads of Kerry could not fail. The particular proof of outrage might break down; but the disturbed and dangerous state of the county would have been demonstrated by the Military escort. That refused, he retreats before the pur-

It would seem, however, that there are alarmists and outrage-fabricators in Ireland, who set upon a more tious plan; what that is, may be seen in the case of the Rev. Mr. Crampton, whose house, near Dublin, has been the object of nightly attack by the persecutors of clergyman, and nightly watch by a sleepless body of police. His gate was damaged, and the windows of his lodge and dwelling house were again and again broken by stones flung in the dark. The police were prompt to spring out of the lodge when they heard the crash, but the depredators always escaped, and a suspicion arose that the attack must of ne cessity be made by somebody from within. At last, as evi dence formally taken shows, the police perceived a man stealing from the dwelling-house over the lawn, and helping himself to some stones. He had no sooner discharged these at the shutters than the police seized him. Their prisoner was the Rev. Mr. Crampton himself!

It is long since a certain curning prophet starved himself to fulfill his own prediction of his death; and the world was just requiring for its credibility some modern token of similar devotedness when the Rev. Mr. Crampton was detected in the act of flinging stones at his own windows. The clergy of Ireland are not always so conscientious -so selfsacrificing in their zeal to ground an allegation upon gennine facts. The Kerry Tories would have been content with a solemn asseveration of the committal of outrage, backed by a plausible statement of the dates and circumstances, an offer of affidavits, and an indignant demand for inquiry. But they are not clergymen perhaps. The Rev. Mr. Crampton has a duty to discharge - hence he discharges missiles at the brittle parts of his dwelling-house. He cannot, like the fabricators in Kerry and other counties, sit tranquilly within his peaceful dwelling, enjoying the rumours in circulation of the Catholic persecution and outrage to which he is supposed to be a victim; but on the contrary, he issues forth at midnight to verify report, by pelting his own personage in the dark. We say to every alarmist whose domicile is the scene of abominable outrages never committed, " Go and do ikewise.!' Commit your outrage, on the principle of catching your hare; and thus your system may be styled, " Every testant his own Catholic persecutor.

Mr. Crampton, to do him jussice, alleges that he only threw the stones with the view of waking the police. stratagem does seem to have had the effect of opening their

Not bound to Cure.

In an action for the amount of a doctor's bill, tried at Croydon on Tuesday, the learned Judge, in summing up, observed that " a surgeon was not bound to cure a patient, he was only expected to exercise due and sufficient skiil and attention." Professional men have long acted on the first part of the direction of the learned Judge; they are quite aware that they are not bound to Cure a patient, and not being bound to render him that benefit, they occasionally dispense with the trouble of trying. Professional politeness, however, is altogether exemplary, and "visits" still made with laudable punctuality and chough tried, as above mentioned the dg his bill with him, on one occasion news pocket, at he same time which but to pred over to the patient by way, we presume, he counter-irritant." How greatful must the latter ha counter-irritant." have felt for this sample of professional skill. It is really a new feature in provincial practice, and might be worthy the notice of some of our town bred practi-tioners of the healing art—Ibid.

Literature.

Seven Years. (Continued from our last.)

" How true it is," said he, " that death's thousand doors stand always open; and when we reflect what trivial accidents suffice to destroy life, how marvellons it is that and of us should walk in the midst of them hour by hour, and escape. We are surrounded from morning to night with animate and inanimate objects, all of which may become a means of death; and yet, so wonderfully are we protected, that for one who finds death in them, myriads find it in some sharp disease, or some slow decay of the body's vital powers. You were inquiring after Mortimer, Penruddock, and Capel, and I told you they were all dead; and I might have added, they all found their graves where not one of them had reason to expect he should do so. Charles Mortimer was drowned off Greenwhich, the boat he was in being run down by a steamer. There were four others, besides the watermen, not one of whom could swim; yet they vere all saved, while Charles Mortimer, who was an excellent swimmer, lost his life. Then, Cornelius Penruddock, leaning against the balcony of his own house, in conversation with a friend, overbalanced himself, and was killed on the spot. Lastly, Hugh Capel-what a death was his! Returning home from an evening party, as he was crossing Finsbury Square he saw the red glare of a fire flashing up into the sky. Hastening to the spot, in one of the small streets that run at the back of the City Road, he arrived just as a distracted mother, with her infant in her arms, appeared at the second floor window, frantically imploring succour from those beneath. In vain they besought the poor creature to fling her baby into the street, knitting their arms together at the same time to receive it, and telling her she might herself trust to the same mode of escape. Her courage failed her. Several times she enveloped the infant in its quiry—but the accusers are missing. Abbeyfeale, the place clothes, as if resolved to venture its fate, but each time where proofs were to be had, being adjacent to the scene of drew it back to her bosom, and cast an agonising look to Heaven. Capel, who witnessed this scene, dashed through the crowd, gained the street door, and in spite of all the entreaties of the firemen and others, entered the burning house. How he made his way through the dence suffocating smoke, or passed unharmed amid the flames that were roaring through the lower appartments, nobody could ever tell; but the next minute almost, he was seen by the side of the woman, who, overpowered by this unexpected deliverance, fainted in his arms. A shout of joy burst from that multitude as he retreated with his burden from their sight, and every eye was directed towards the door, expecting to see I im emerge in safety with the mother and child. There he is!' some exclaimed; and another shout was raised in admiration of his intrepid humanity. ' Now he is coming ! -no!" Alas! he came not. He was never seen again. It was supposed (it could only be conjecture, however,) he

turn was cut off by the rapid ascendancy of the flames, and that they all perished together; for the uext day in digging the ruins their blackened ashes were found in one spot, beneath where the landing of the first-floor had fallen in."

" Poor Capel !" I exclaimed. " He was always a humane. high spirited, generous fellow, and worthy of a better fate, I should say, did I not know how presumptuous it would

I longed to get my uncle into another argument about omniscience, but the old gentleman would not let me ; for, instead of falling into the trap I had laid for him, be fell asleep, that is, he took his customary forty winks before taking his customary night-cap, which consisted the year round of a scientifically prepared tumbler of arrack punch. His nap ended, and his punch begun, he asked me with

a melancholy smile whether I had any more friends to inquire after? I remainded him of one whose name had been mentioned,-my pretty little sweetheart, as he used to call her, Jane Robinson."

" Ay," said he, " Jane Robinson," musing as he spoke, and stirring his punch pensively at the same time; " she was a sweet little creature, and after the decease of your poor dear aunt, had I been a few years younger, I don't know what might have happened, had we been much together. But it

" I should think not," I replied. " Why Jane would scarcely be more than two and twenty now, were she liv-

" Well," interrupted my uncle, with an arch gravity, "and, pray what is my age?"

" Somewhere between thirty and seventy, I should

" Then you would guess wrong-but no matter. When a man of mature years fixes his affections, he knows what he

" Not always," interrupted 1 ' " though when a young girl marries a very rich and a very old man, she knows what

" Not always," retorted my uncle, briskly ; " for were the prettiest girl in Christendom to marry me to-morrow, and I thought it was for my money, and not for myself, I'd take care she should have nothing but myself; I'd leave my money to build churches."

" In one of which she might do penance all the rest of he life," ladded.

" Poor Jan as dying of a ding-day was fi (though you hav suppose you hear

ously distorted and livid corp groom, saw him a cholera was said to be contagious, infectious, and I kr what. Jane disproved it all, for she never quitted side till he died, and after his death hung distracted body, kissing those lips which the doctors declared b pestilence. The day he was buried she put on her w clothes, married herself by placing the wedding-rin her finger, and was never after seen to shed a tear. that which killed her. Could she have wept, as women commonly do, abundantly, her grief would have worn itself out instead of which it wore her out. Day by day she withered her countenance for fourteen months was on the morning she died. I am told her last moments were heavenly; so full of holy resignation, of sacred ecstacy, of seraphic joy. As her body melted away, I verily believe her soul had some revelation of the beautiful vision. ' How miserable I should be. said she, ' if I might not die, for I have nothing else to do now in this world; then closing her own eyes, she faintly articula ted, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done! , and resigned her spirit to God."

Here my uncle blew his nose, and my cigar was so short that the smoke of it got into my eyes, and I could not see where my lemonade stood. Then we both of us gave a long sigh at the same time; upon which, turning round sharply to see what was the matter, " Why, the devil !" exclaimed my uncle, " didn't you ask her mother to tell you all about

" Men meet together," said I, " and talk of what they will do tomorrow, or next week, or next month; or being things to-day, the prosperous end whereof they do not expect to witness for many years. If they would be taught, here is a lesson for them, a lesson which the world is hourly teaching, but in vain. Perhapswisely so. Perhaps do I say? It is. Were it ordained that we should have the apprehension of death constantly clinging to our thoughts, life would stagnate, and the generations of man, instead of being, as now. linked to the past and the future, would flourish and decay as a summer flower. Nevertheless, he that looks back upon SEVEN YEARS, and counts the friends and acquaintances who within that little space have dropped into the grave, will not be too unmindful of his own fleeting existence, or of the time when 'theworm,' as Job says, 'shall feed sweetly on himself, and he shall be no more remembered.' But, will you allow me," I continued, " to direct your attention once more to that important consideration, the omniscience of the Deity. which invests all these seeming accidents of life with a harmony of purpose so beautiful, that----"

" There goes St. Paul's," interrupted my uncle : " twelve o'clock-I have not been out of bed so late for months."

There was no misunderstanding this hint, so I took it; started out of my chair as if I was surprised myself, and bidding the old gentleman good night, relieved him at once from my company and my argument. When I got to my lodging I sat down and read Howe's treatise on "The Reconcileableness of God's Prescience of the Sins of Men, with the wisdom and sincerity of his counsels, exhortations, and whatsoever means he uses to prevent them," which reconciled nothing but the impossibility of reconciling the foreknowledge of an event with the liberty of the agent to perform or not to LINES TO MY DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUN, BROWN BESS.

I HAVE a sweet friend, and her name is Brown Bess ! Who often in raptures I ardently press, And as on my shoulder she 'll rest or recline, I glory to think that I can call her mine. Her voice how it echoes through valley and grove When I make her repeat the fond fire of her love, It comes from her bosom in one noble strain, Where, save to please me, it would ever remain.

She's tall, and she's slender, with scarce any waist, And, what is most curious, she bath but one breast; If there I should touch her in play or in sport, It is strange, she's the first one to spread the report.

And, odaly enough, she is not flesh and blood ! How could she? for sulphur and nitre's her food! Her body is iron, her head it is wood ! But she does as I bid her, -she's TRUE and she's Goop.

If she's well-directed, how lofty's her aim, Objects most exalted she will for you claim, Whatever you wish for she'll bring down withdeath, Though she wastes all her strength and gives upher last breath

Her soul is for pleasure, dull life's her disgust, If idle she's kept she will spoil and will rust, She seeks not the banquet, or mirth-swelling hall, Still-there's none more adapted, or fit for a ball:

She's most temperate, too, e'en to a moral, Although she doth keep both a flask and a barrel. Ay, barrels ; but she, like the publican knaves, Keeps these for the pigeons, that come for their graves.

Miss Steam has an appetite always so large, Whilst each meal for Bessy is but a small charge; Then drink costs her nothing, she loves to be dry, Whilst Steam must have pipes, and a constant supply.

Then Steam is so flighty, and Bess so docile. With Steam you can't travel in surety one mile ; With Bess you may go through the land, far and wide With her under your arm, the same as a bride.

Again, as a bride, should you movingly press My Bess-the soft pressure-will swiftly confess The warmth of her feelings ; her sensitive frame Will quickly evince in the strength of her flame.

The young lordling's plaything, the gamekeeper's pride The night-watcher's friend, and the freebooter's bride! The smuggler's " chere amie," the bushranger's wife, Who would part with her only on parting with life. As oft she hath done both blackbirds and thrushes. Then why should you wonder at my tender love,

Forgive this long story, but I had my cue, In laying down all her perfections-for you, There's two I forgot, she's allied to famed Lock(e), nd doth really belong to an excellent stock.

When a cock or a cap on she also can move?

Good Reader! I bow, and exhausted retire, And hope you will think that I have not missed fire, But brought down my game, and each time hit the mark And handled my gun well-albeit on a lark.

Aug. 27. J. Sr. L. Mc. C.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH 1841. THE approach of the Holidays has nearly suspended business and we have therefore few remarks to offer this week.

Corrow.-Continues firm at our former quotations, and the dealers will not contract for new Cotton of the finer des-criptions except at high prices, as it is said the Crops in Gu-zerat have been injured in consequence of the rains during the latter end of the monsoon having been deficient. OPIUM .- Has slightly declined; the best being now to be had at Rs. 720 & Chest. A small quantity has just arrived from Malwa.

The following is the latest return of the Drug as published n the Govt. Gazette of the 4th Instant.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

ROWBAY

Passes granted up to the 17th October 1841 under the pro-

passes granted under the Proclamation of 1840 | 41, from Pe 15th September to the 5th October 1841..... ", 180 thitto, ditto, under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 from the Dh to the 22nd October 1841 1,059

Balance of former year's Importation..... Chests 2,000 Imported from the 1st to the 2nd November 1841.... None

Exported from the 27th October to the 2nd November 184148

Remaining...... Chests 1952 CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

The Market continues inactive, a few Hundred Tubs of Chinchew Sugar-candy have sold at Rs. 5. & Tub.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Some extensive sales of Bleached Longcloths have taken place at from Rs. 7. 12, to Rs. 8. # piece, and Grey Madapollams at Rs. 2. 10.

METALS.—Iron was sold in some quantity on the eve of the departure of the Mail at Rs. 26, and it is now reported at Rs. 251 \$\psi\$ Candy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

ExcHANGE. - Bills on Calcutta have rather fallen in price. BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The rate may be quoted from 2s | 04d @ 2s | 0d. P Rupec. On Madras.—Rs. 100. 8. to 101.

FRE GHTS.

To LONDON & LIVERPOOL .- £ 3. 10 P Ton. To CHINA .- Rs. 16 & Candy for Cotton to Macao.



Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st By Order of the Hon'ble

the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt

bay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Vessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.	:
200 CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	. 23d June.	4
*Cambrian	Skinner & Co	do.	1st Aug.	T
*Malabar	Tanton & Co	do.	23d July.	1
*Childe Harold	Diron Carter & Co	do.	26th Aug	緑
*Bombay	Diroin Carter & Co	do.	18th June.	1
*Tasso	Foster & Co	do.		1
Reaper	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	do.	12th Aug.	7
*Anonyma	Remington & co	do.	3d Sept.	1
*Token	The second of the same state o	1000	120th Sept.	1
Edinburgh	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		8th Sept.	1
Francis Spaight	Porster & Cu	do.	In Sept.	7
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Commit	10	16th June	. 1
*Ceylon	The Committee of the Co	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	14th Aug	
Devonport	Frith & co		19th June.	
Mertoun	Me., Brownings & Com.	do.	4th Aug.	
William Pirrie			15th July	-
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co	And the Control of th	25th Aug.	0
Caledonia	Dirom, Carter & Co	Station with common artifact in	4th Aug.	4.8
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co		. 10th Aug.	E)
Queen Victoria	Pollexien, Mune & Co	do.	15th July.	53
Montague	Skinner & Co		23d July.	83
Clansman		do.	19th Aug.	34
Christiana		do.	19th Aug.	
Alex. Grant	IR. & A. Hormusjee		7th Aug.	
Woodman		do.	5th Sept.	
Corea	Gillanders, Ewart & co.		27th Sept	
	Higginson and Carawei	do.	- Cope	•
Shakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & co.	do.	8th Sept.	
Lady Clifford	Foster & co	The second second second	115th Sept	0
Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee	DOTATION THE SECURITION OF SEC	In Sept.	
Hindoostan	W. Nicol & co	and the second second second second	10th Feb.	
Agnes Gilmore			26th June	
*Brilliant	Maevicar, Burn & Co	do.	20th July	
*Thistle	Frith & co	The second secon	19th Jui	
*Aqueda		do.	117th Aug	51701
*St. Vincent		***	24th Aug	
*Wave			15th Sep	
Glasgow	Macvicar, Burn & co		10th Sep	
Margaret Polloc	k Eglington, Maclean & C	do.	In Sept.	
Lanarkshiae		China.		
Mavis	20112121111111111111111111111111111	Aden		
Lydia				
Sir John Harve	y Eglington Maclean & C			
Kilblains	Eglington, Maclean & C			à
Maria		Australia	W. J. J. W.	
W.Nicol		Madras		
Mnarch	season in the service of the service		TOTAL THE	
A	SERVICE AND MAKE CHEST AND A		35 1 35 1 25	
	**** ******************			

* Have sailed by the latest account.

INION BANK of AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS.

George Fife Angas, Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. chester. John Gore, Esq.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit

which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at.

| Launcesnto, Sydney. Bathurst. and Melbourne Port Phillip Hobart Town.

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By order of the Board.
SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASI A Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M, P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrolt, Alderman, Oliver Farrer, Esq.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

nationally momentous interests.

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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.

> Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISHEMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

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Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his per-sonal 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.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in 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.

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* The Managing Directors.

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Thornton, & Co. Standing Counsel—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.
Solicitors—J. B. De Mole, Esq., merchant Tailors'
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Secretary—Mr. James Allan.

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND From Malta twice a Month-Iberia, Capt. W. D. Evans 560 180 ON THE RIVER NILE:
Between Atteh and Cairo......Lotus—Iron Steamer.

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

dria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth

in Four een days.

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

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

the Pacha.

tion of ritish Government having sanctioned the detention of aritish Government having sanctioned the detenthe Mails are when Steamer at Suez for 24 hours after traordinary exertians, reach Suez in time to embark in

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c. Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under

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Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin. Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required.

Each vessel carries a midical officer approved of by

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

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

The Company do not hold themselves Table foany damage or loss of bagage, nor for unavoidable de lay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind what-

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Measurement goods, 1s. 101d. per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18l. 18s.; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Snipper's risk, 15l. 15s. (fodder not included).

Specie.—To Malta, 10s. per cent.; to Alexandria 12s. 6d. per cent.; to Ionian Islands, 15s. per cent, PARCELS, according to size, 10s., 12s. 6s., and 45.

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To secure Passages, ship Cargo, and obtain information of every kind, apply to the above Agents; to W. & F. C. Carne, Falmouth; at Southamption to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or at the

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NEW SYSTEM of RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES.

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

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age. | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr | 5th yr | 6th yr | 7th y 30 | 164 | 171 | 1711 | 189 | 197 | 1105 | 111 Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives. Age, | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 Prem. | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 8 6 | 19 1

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

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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 and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

cery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry

(per Treasurer)..... 100 0
Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)...... 264 18 11

Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel,

Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half...

Year's Dividend on I,0001. Three per
cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)...... 15 0 0

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

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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