

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

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 not being long without some from the Punjab, the Sikh soldiery are still represented as impatient of control, and the Chiefs as averse to our influence or to any alliance with us, which may lead 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 Tharawadde 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 Moulein, we hear that two corps from Lucknow, and the 52d and 49th Regiments from Cawnpore embark from the latter place, and make all the haste they can to Barrackpore. The 2d N. I. move from Mypore to Cawnpore.—Delhi Gazette, Oct. 27.

Messrs. 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 expense entailed for carriage, deserves prominent notice, and will, we are sure, very much increase 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 British 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 reasonable.—Ibid.

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 Nepal this year. The lines are, it is 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 during the hospital during the last six months, and some of them three or four times; every thing that cure and attention, and I may add management could effect was, and is tried 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 been anxiously awaiting the result of the engagement in the Zoornut 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 instant, and that only bearing date the 1st instant, and various were the surmises afloat as to the cause of the detention of the mails, a report from Peshawar gave out, two days ago, that one of the passes was in possession of an enemy, and that a force had been despatched from Cabul to clear it, this was scarcely believed, but the following important scrap of intelligence which has just reached us from Gunda-muck, clears up the cause of the stoppage, the report was but too true.

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

This is all we have as yet received, and whilst we make our congratulations on the victory, we cannot help regretting the fragile 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 Khan, who is robbing at a great rate. Captain Tait's Kaffla, when passing through, had three-seps 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.

Earthquake.

Whilst we write, a quarter to Eight P. M., we have experienced another severe shock of Earthquake.—Ibid.

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.—Ibid.

Agra.

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

Gwallior 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 Concaunon, two native writers, and two peons, attached to the Gwallior 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 Delhi, Kurnaul and other stations.—Agra Ukhar, Oct. 28.

Allahabad.

Sir Jasper Nicholls 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 of the officers, been admitted to speak with the Commander-in-Chief except those of his Staff who have urgent business. The

Chief, will move towards Cawnpore, on the 1st proximo, accompanied by the 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, and 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 Batts, are laid up. Mr. Hamilton of the Batts, was buried last night, and several Officers are ill.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct 26th—Arab Ship *Futta Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 28th Aug; H C S *Amherst J. Paterson*, from Chittagong 23d Oct; English Brig *Isabella*, R Cole, from the Mauritius 13th Sept; English Brig *Marina*, W Palmer, from ditto, 13th Aug. *Hurkaru 27th Oct.*

VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1841. DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Herald* passes up at 7 1/2 p. m.—*Trio* passed down at 3, *Clarendon* and *Dale Park* at 4 and *Elizabeth Ainslie* at 4 1/2 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*, *Dovlet Savoy*, *Superb*, *Glebeira*, *Water Witch*, *Druid* and *Sophia*, gone to Sea on the 26th inst. *Ibid.*

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

The Semaphore also reported the *Mooburack Dowlet*, Nacoda, from Bimlipatam 20th Sept.; the *Petite Nancy*, Da-fourg, from Bordeaux 10th July, and the *Esther*, Sharpe, from Liverpool 20th June. *Ibid.*

We understand, that the 29th N. I. now at Lucknow, have received orders to proceed down to Barrackpore. *Ibid.*

The *Maria*, with her own steam, and the *Elizabeth Ainslie*, in tow of the *Dwarakanath* steamer, left Collee 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 *Stalwart* 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 establishment 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 hull 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 favoritism have carried the day in defiance of the immutable 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 Madras 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 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 favoritism!—*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 anticipation of a further reinforcement, being required for Mouleim, Colonel Bopp, it is believed, will go to Mouleim in Command of the Artillery, information having been 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 Mouleim instead.

In event of the services of a General Officer being required for Mouleim, there is we believe, no great improbability that the gallant Officer now in Command of the Madras Army will have the conduct of a second Burmese war. Major General HILL, is, we learn, expected at Bombay by the next Overland Steamer.

The 6th Regiment Madras N. I., has, we understand, been 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 Regiments, 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 ever noticed the late glaring innovation on established rules by the appointment of an Artillery Officer to the situation of Fort Adjutant of Bombay.

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 *unlucky* one, to say the least of it, and calls for attention from a high quarter in the East.

Believe me Mr. Editor Your well wisher FAIR PLAY.

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS Major Declazeau Horse Arty, from Poona. Ensign Pyke 9th R. N. I. from Dessa. Ensign Ford. Do. Do. Lt. C. A. Orr, Madras Engineers from Quetta. Lt. Frances Foot, Bart 20 R. N. I. from do. Lt. H. Pottinger, Shaw Sojas service from Nuggur. Captain H. D. Cowper, H. Ms. 40th Rl. 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 Cawnpore and Barrackpore. Major S. Brown to Ballampore.

To Correspondents.

In reply to "Truth" we beg to state that the Bribery Transaction alluded to in the "Times" of Saturday last, took place previous 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 abroad.

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.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include ADELPHI, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BURMAH, CAROL, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CRYLON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HEBAT, LAMORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MANILLA, MAURITIUS, NEPALS, PENANG, PERMAN GULF, QUETTA, SCOTLAND, SINGAPORE.



"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 Mouleim 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 Punjab are still in an unsatisfactory state.

Sher Singh 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 matters 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 readers 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." A King hated by his subjects and despised by

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 character 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, without 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 an 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 teetotaler has been a drunkard." This, with the subsequent admission of the expediency of teetotalism, 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 imagine it would puzzle our brother to prove "Gospel," and one moreover which we never expected to see in an ENGLISH news-paper.

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 subordinates, 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.

If 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 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 unkind of the miseries of our fellow creatures, but we do not believe there to be any real charity in the donations which these people receive. If they be actually in want, let those who encourage them now, form a fund and let it be distributed in any fixed place, where the passage of the Streets would not be obstructed, and the eyesight not constantly offended by the contemnation 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 18 Gun Sloop of war, built in the Mazagon Dock yard for his Highness the Imam 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. Melville. 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 next day.

Her dimensions are as follows

	Feet.	In.
Extreme length.....	112	...
Do. Breadth.....	11	6.
Depth from limber board.....	15	
Burden in Tons.....	489	

Her destination is Zanzibar.

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 commenced. Mr. Jeffreys appears anxious to make tee-totalism, 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 gospel. We really wonder how the good old bishop stockaded this. If Mr. Jeffreys would read the scripture, with an un-hobbed-horsed eye, he would find that he himself, the aspirant "Father Mathew" of India, is preaching a broken gospel when he preaches tee-totalism; but it may not be necessary for us to show 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-totaller 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 tee-totalism is gospel, that is Christian gospel. Let Mr. Jeffreys show 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 French 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 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 occu-

patation. 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 expedition, 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 Mr. 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 unattainable. 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 Carlism and 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-vigoration. The 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 finest 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 ordinary 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 Peers in Ireland.

Two or two days of the 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 Dunganon, vehemently insisted that there is such a place as Cootchill (whence he professed to have come) near that town—although Cootchill is in fact a village in nubibus; and he as confidently maintained that the election at which he had thus signified his Toryism took place three months ago—whereas the Member for Dunganon 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 Dunganon, 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 intuity of perverting 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 story.] This unabashed, unfeigning 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 admitted intuity.

Kerry was the chosen scene of some of these imaginary outrages:— "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 afforded the opportunity of testing those 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 inquiry—but the accusers are missing. Abbeyfeale, the place where proofs were to be had, being adjacent to the scene of outrage, 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 seem 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 appointed day. The Government Commissioner, so far from being able to catch 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 escort 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 gentleman's nerves— "The Commissioner and all others interested proceeded to Glynn to take his evidence, but, strange to say, neither

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

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 pursuing Commissioner.

It would seem, however, that there are alarmists and outrage-fabricators in Ireland, who set upon a more conscientious plan; and 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 necessity be made by somebody from within. At last, as evidence 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 cunning 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 self-sacrificing in their zeal to ground an allegation upon genuine facts. The Kerry Tories would have been content with a solemn avowal of the commission 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 clergyman 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 likewise." Commit your outrage, on the principle of catching your hare; and thus your system may be styled, "Every Protestant his own Catholic persecutor."

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

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 skill 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" are still made with laudable punctuality. A surgeon, though tried, as above mentioned, for giving his bill with him, on one occasion was pocketed, at the same time which but to pass over to the patient by way, we presume, of counter-irritant. How grateful must the latter 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 practitioners 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 marvellous 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 Greenwich, 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 were 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 clothes, as if resolved to venture its fate, but each time 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 dense suffocating smoke, or passed unharmed amid the flames that were roaring through the lower apartments, 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 him 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 might have saved his own life, but that lingering too long in striving to drag his little infant from the infernal

turn was cut off by the rapid ascendancy of the flames, and that they all perished together; for the next 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 be."

I longed to get my snells 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, he 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 reminded 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 was not to be."

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

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

"Somewhere between thirty and seventy, I should guess."

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

"Not always," interrupted I, "though when a young girl marries a very rich and a very old man, she knows what he is about."

"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 her life," I added.

"Poor Jane," said he, "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 was not to be." (though you have heard nothing of her since, I suppose you heard that she had been married, and the morning after she should have been a joyous groom, saw him a hideously distorted and livid corpse, cholera was said to be contagious, infectious, and I know what. Jane disapproved it all, for she never quitted his side till he died, and after his death hung distracted about the body, kissing those lips which the doctors declared to be pestilence. The day he was buried she put on her wedding clothes, married herself by placing the wedding-ring on 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 before our eyes, and the first smile that had been seen upon 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 ecstasy, 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 articulated, '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 it?"

"Men meet together," said I, "and talk of what they will do to-morrow, 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. Perhaps 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 'the worm,' 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 Reconcilableness of God's Presence 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 perform it.

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.

She's tall, and she's slender, with scarce any waist, And what is most curious, she hath 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, oddly 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 GOOD.

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 with death, Though she wastes all her strength and gives up her 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 Steam you can't travel in surety one mile; With Bess you may go through the land, far and wide, 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 "cher 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, When a cock or a cap on she also can move?

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), And doth really belong to an excellent stock.

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. S. R. 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.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.—Continues firm at our former quotations, and the dealers will not contract for new Cotton of the finer descriptions except at high prices, as it is said the Crops in Guzerat have been injured in consequence of the rains during the latter end of the monsoon having been deficient.

OPIMUM.—Has slightly declined; the best being now to be had at Rs. 720 per Chest. A small quantity has just arrived from Malwa.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM. BOMBAY. Passes granted up to the 17th October 1841 under the proclamation of 1841 | 42. Chests 49

INDORE. 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

Total. 1,239 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 1841 2,000 Remaining. Chests 1952

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

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

THE MONEY MARKET. EXCHANGE.—Bills on Calcutta have rather fallen in price. BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The rate may be quoted from 2s | 0d @ 2s | 0d. per Rupee. ON MADRAS.—Rs. 100. 8. to 10L.

FREIGHTS. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—£ 3. 10 per Ton. TO CHINA.—Rs. 16 per Catty for Cotton to Macao.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st December next.

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

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Malabar, Child Harold, etc., with their respective agents and arrival/departure dates.

* Have sailed by the latest account.

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

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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 Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip.

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

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge. By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. Oliver Farrer, Esq. Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. William Sargent, Esq.

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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.

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.

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FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

From Southampton (Oriental, Capt. J. Soy. 1873 450 1st of every month (Great Liverpool, Capt. J. R. 1840 404) ENGLAND. Building at Liverpool (Hindustan, Capt. A. M. 1800 520) FOR THE INDIAN SEAS. (Bentuck, Capt. J. R. 1800 520) FOR VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, & GIBRALTAR. From Southampton (Tayne, Capt. A. M. 1800 305) every Saturday at (Braganza, Capt. S. Lewis. 700 390) 4 P. M. (Royal Tar, Capt. G. Brooks. 700 390) (Montrose, Capt. G. Wilson. 650 340) Building at Liverpool (Lady Mary Wood. 650 250) BETWEEN MALTA, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PATRAS, AND CORFU. From Malta twice a Month—Iberia, Capt. W. D. Evans 500 180 ON THE RIVER NILE: Between Atfeh and Cairo. Lotus—Iron Steamer.

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

The Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Fourteen days. The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gibraltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.

Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.—From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Pack-boats on the Mahmoudik 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.

The British Government having sanctioned the detention of the Mails by the Steamer at Suez for 24 hours after extraordinary exertions, reach Suez in time to embark in her.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

Table with columns: 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin. England and Malta. Alexandria. Gibraltar. Malta and Alexandria.

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

A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare. Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for the 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines. Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required. Each vessel carries a medical officer approved of by Government. Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

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

The Company do not hold themselves Table for any damage or loss of baggage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever. Passengers can proceed from London to Southampton (from whence the vessels start) by Railway in three hours.

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TO MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, AND IONIAN ISLANDS. Measurement goods, 1s. 10d. 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 4s.

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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 Southampton to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, No. 51, St. Mary Ave, London.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitably decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

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

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70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1824.

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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.

Table with columns: Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr, 7th yr. Row for age 30: 164, 171, 171, 189, 197, 110, 111

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with columns: Age, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80. Row for age 30: 119, 220, 17, 142, 0, 16, 10, 9, 10, 8, 6, 10, 1

ALTERNATIVE.

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

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages. Officers whose destinations are not known, covered ottal parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate premium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

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

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

TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. F. R. S. AUDITOR—John Pepps, Esq.

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

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 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 £201. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0 E. L. P. A. 2 0 0 W. I. A. 2 0 0 G. L. P. A. 1 0 0

The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer) 25 0, Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer) 25 000 Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (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, Esq. (per Treasurer) 50 0 0 Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on £1000. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare) 15 0 0

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

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary