

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge To Non-Subscribers. Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England. £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFE, 1st Regt. N. I. Rs.



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

WANTED TO CHARTER

A Vessel from (3) three to five hundred Tons to the MAURITIUS, apply to the office of AGA MAHOMED RAHM, Nesbit Lane.—Bombay, Sept. 22d 1841.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Browning, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. Oliver Farrer, Esq. Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. Charles M. Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. William Sargent, Esq.

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

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS. George Fife Angus, Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester. John Gore, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. Halifax. T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. James Bogle Smith, Esq. James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

TRUSTEES. G. C. Clvn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Haili fax. Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

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.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Errol Earl of Courtown Earl Levon and Melville. Earl of Northbury. Earl of Stair. Earl of Somers. Lord Viscount Falkland. Lord Elphinstone. Lord Helhaven & Stanton

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman. William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq. Hamilton B. Ayrton Esq. Morton Balmanno, Esq. E. Boyd, Esq. Resident. F. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident. Charles Downes, Esq. Charles Graham, Esq. John Ritchie, Esq. N. P. Levi, Esq. F. Chas. Maitland, Esq.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., 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 provision for his family.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 1/2 cent. 30 2 3 10 2 8 2 do. 40 2 19 1 3 3 4 do. 50 4 9 8 4 14 5 do. 60 6 15 3 6 17 9 do.

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

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary. A NEW MORNING JOURNAL. UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL AND MARINER'S CHRONICLE, To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result.

The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thralldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearying exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah. PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street

PHYSICIAN. John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff. SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields. ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:— 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits. 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives. 4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy. 5. No additional expense but the stamp. 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. 7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies. 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate, on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only. 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms. 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms. 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums. 14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. England and Alexandria. £ 45 " " £ 30 " " England and Malta..... " 33 " " £ 22 10 " " England and Gibraltar.. " 20 " " £ 14 " " Alexandria and Malta.... " 12 " " £ 8 " " Malta and Gibraltar..... " 13 " " £ 8 10 " " Malta and Corfu..... " 7 " " £ 4 10 " " B. M. WILCOX..... } Managing Directors. A. ANDERSON..... } F. CARLETON..... }

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street

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DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7th.—Ship Formosa, A. Adam master, to Liverpool.—Passengers—Mrs. Adam and European servant.
Do. do.—Barque Cornwallis, J. Clark master, to Calcutta.—Passenger—1 Portuguese.
Do. do.—Ship Quintin Leitch, J. Grey master, to England.
Do. do.—Ship James and Thomas, G. Watson master, to do.
Do. do.—Barque Farraj Rahimany, Coonjee Faru, Nacodah, to Malay Coast and Singapore.—Passengers—160 Natives.

High Water.

IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

1841	A. M.	P. M.
Sept. 23d Thursday	4 13	4 46
" 24th Friday	5 27	6 12
" 25th Saturday	6 33	7 34
" 26th Sunday	8 15	2 49
" 27th Monday	9 8	2 13
" 28th Tuesday	9 42	10 1
" 29th Wednesday	10 22	10 43

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Week	Month	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
			Sun Rises. Sun Sets.	D. H. M.
Th.	23	Battle of Assaye, 1803	H. M. S. H. M. S.	22 6 23 A.
F.	24		5 50 25 5 54 25	
Sa.	25		5 50 28 5 53 42	
Su.	26	16 Sunday after Trinity. (St. Syprian.)	5 50 30 5 52 38	
M.	27		5 50 44 5 52 4	
Tu.	28		5 51 10 5 50 58	
We.	29	St. Michael.	5 51 35 5 49 52	
Th.	30		5 51 44 5 49 4	

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Aug. 29	CHINA	July 7
AGRA	Sept. 11	DELHI	Sept. 15
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 19	FRANCE	Aug. 1
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 19	HEAVEN	Aug. 10
Adelaide	June 18	LAHORE	Aug. 13
Sydney	July 17	LONDON	Aug. 4
Port Phillip	July 21	MADRAS	Sept. 14
BURMAH	Aug. 18	MANILA	May 4
Moulmein	Aug. 18	MAGRITICUS	July 17
Rangoon	Aug. 7	NEPAUL	" 3
CAROL	Aug. 27	PENANG	" 11
CAIRO	Aug. 30	PERLIAN GUYRE	" 15
CALCUTTA	Sept. 9	QUETTA	Aug. 16
CANDAHAR	" 6	SCINDE	" 29
CANTON	Sept. 3	SINGAPORE	" 19



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, September 23, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 9th instant, Madras to the 14th instant and Ceylon to the 3rd instant.

From the Calcutta papers we learn that Dhost Mahomed visited the Botanic Garden and the only items of intelligence in the Madras news-grubbling papers are the arrival at that place of the overland mail and the death of Lieut. Inverarity of the Engineers!

Our contemporary the Times is not yet done with the Bell of Scinde—to him a reasonable subject on which to fall back for spinning a yarn,—though by the bye it would be much better, now the victim of the Times has slept with his fathers, were the Editor to set to, spin himself a nightcap, go to sleep and awake up with some other subject of complaint than the constant tickling on the drum of his ear produced by the death Bell.

Though "strange, tis true" the Times is a little out of season in denouncing the late political agent in Scinde as ———, as what?—Anything but an honest man and a gentleman. It is as much unseasonable as un-reasonable in the Times to continue to produce those vibrations which have in constant succession emanated from the office in Marine street, whenever the tongue of Gordon manufacture comes in contact with the Bell of Scinde. The evil influence of the Times may have unseasonably hastened the death of Mr. Bell; at all events Time put his aid in to finish the mortal struggle, and now that the political agent is no more let his faults and his follies be buried in oblivion.

We have received notice to give up the write of an article which appeared in our issue of the 9th, reflecting on the character of the Vicar of Mahim, or in the event of our non-compliance with this modest request we are threatened with an action at Law! We are more assert, and in the of the case in question it will be seen that sequel we hold our correspondents inviolate and will try "the glorious uncertainty, of the law."

with our Reverend friend. A consciousness of being able to prove the truth of the statements contained in the article referred to, increases our confidence; and, as we are not to be frightened with the smell of powder and regard but little the anathemas of the Church, we are fully prepared to stand by the article written and the correspondent communicating the facts it contains, that our correspondents may have good proof of our fidelity whenever they affix their names to communications containing an expose of abuses; and also that the public may know that "what we have written we have written" and like the laws of the Medes and Persians will not alter or gainsay it.

We again wish to bring to the notice of His Highness the Nizam the necessity of watching over the movements of His Highness's Durbar. We are fully assured that there are parties, not more than 500 miles from Hyderabad and Secundrabad, whose object is to bring the affairs of His Highness into difficulties; who hope to see His Highness dethroned and brought to a level with other favored (?) Princes of India at Benares and Delhi. We have no wish to raise in the mind of the Nizam any unnecessary alarm, but we hope that His Highness will consider the geographical and political situation of his country: how that His Highness's territories are encircled with those of the Company; that the published suspicion of intrigue will occasion the withdrawal of the British officers disciplining and commanding His Highness's troops; and his apparent strength be directed against him: his political policy is drawing to a crisis when the plans now in project will be perfected; when, like the magnanimous but unfortunate Purtab Singh, the dethroned Rajah of Sattarah he may be called upon to accept the terms that were proposed to that Prince or forfeit his Gadee in the event of refusal. We warn His Highness now to be cautious, to watch narrowly every movement of the Hyderabad Durbar, and secure to himself and his family those rights now in possession, and save us from the necessity of pleading his cause with the zeal and honesty we have displayed in the Sattarah affair.

Disclosures and new enquiries are being daily made which may end in irreconcilable differences between the Company's and the Nizam's Government. The fate of the weaker party, and who that party will be, is not hard to conjecture. Let His Highness immediately disacknowledge the vast number of Arabs infesting his territories, and prevent their using the authority of the Hyderabad Durbar for committing aggressions upon the Company's territories; or, the bare shadow of proof of His Highness' indirect communication with them will be sufficient ground to plead an infringement of the treaties entered into in 1800 and 1822 respectively. The consequences of the suspicion (untried and even unproved) will require but little oracular wisdom to determine. The cloud is wavering and it may burst upon His Highness at a moment when unprepared for the event. Let those connected with the Hyderabad Durbar beware that their counsels are peaceable and just, or we may be necessitated to bring the transactions of that Durbar more prominently forward.

Contemporary Selections.

Ferozepore.

From Ferozepore we have letters of the 4th September. The weather had been for some time extremely hot and unhealthy. The sickness appears to have been precisely of the character prevalent in this quarter—a long intractable exhausting fever, which left the patient so weak and enfeebled that a change of air was indispensable for recovery. The detachment of Artillery destined for Candahar only waited for the arrival of an officer appointed to take command of them. They were to proceed to Sukkur by water. The 6th N. I. were under orders to march with the first Convoy on the 20th November, the 2nd convoy to move on the 10th January. It was apprehended that there would be a disturbance at Lahore during the approaching "Dusrah," and if so, some of our troops were expected to be called upon from Ferozepore to keep the peace. A report prevailed that the Governor of Agra was about to visit the Punjab capital during the cold weather, and that the 10th Light Cavalry would probably form his escort.—Times, Sept. 22.

Senor Lopes de Lima and his Government.

Although we were gratified by the perusal of three orders of the Governor General in Council, viz. two of the 17th, and one of the 18th Augst, published in the Boletim No. 38, on Public Education, on which subject, we wrote something sometime ago, longing to see this labour expedited, and brought to light, from the knowledge and wisdom of a Government, that is said to be constitutional, and a respecter of the Laws, and not despotic and overbearing. But to our surprise, our gratification, far from being complete, we observe that our Dictatorial Governor, Senhor Lopes de Lima, careless of the public case is only aiming to carry to the last extreme, the despondency of wretched and unhappy people, by inventing new designs to vex, oppress, and utterly destroy them. It is not that we are speaking as enemy to, or against, the civilization of our countrymen, and their moral improvement; far from us such base feelings, but it is the mode by which Senhor Lopes de Lima is trying to give these advantages, which, if, on the one hand, it seems to promote their happiness, and increase their welfare on the other, inflicts on them, the fatal stroke of death. It is true that all the proceedings of his Government, of a similar nature, have met with a torrent of approbation from the most affectionate ministry of Bomfim, who, without possessing any knowledge of them, must have induced him to boast of this kind of absolutism; but the greatest evil that follows from hence, and the wrongs that result from such measures to our countrymen, we must impute to them all, as they evidently do not know the rights and liberties that the constitution of the Monarchy has granted to people, by their consenting that the sacred code of our liberties should be thus infringed.

There shall be, says, Art 1st of the first order of the 17th August, in every country, schools, called schools of Country and Schools of Parishes.—The former shall be paid from the Treasury out of the Literary Subsidy, and the latter by the Corporation out of the contributions, pro rata, of the income of their common stock.

As to the first part of this article, we shall say nothing, because the Literary Subsidy was created for this purpose, as its denomination plainly shews; but as regards the second, whereby the Corporations are compelled and forced to establish schools paid by themselves through their contributions for it, is a subject that, being beyond Government prerogative, should be looked upon, as a direct attempt against article 37 Sec. 12 of the Constitution—Why, then, is the Governor to impose taxes, and exact such contributions? By doing so he not only constitutes himself a Despot, but a transgressor of the Laws, and an usurper of the Legislative power all the while he, at this rate, treads upon our institutions, mocks the sufferings of the people, and excites them to withstand legally his enactments in conformity, with Art 25 of the said Constitution.

From what we have observed we are led to guess that the real object of Senhor Lopes de Lima, is to plead his services before the Government of Portugal, and to hand them up as evidence of the good institutions he pretends to bestow upon our countrymen, with the view of obtaining new graces; but, if the Ministry should be willing to weigh for a moment the argument produced in opposition to his proceedings, would it not be found that, far from sanctioning these measures, of Senhor Lopes de Lima or giving him praises and composing panegyrics not deserve, he should on the contrary, have been called upon to answer for his conduct, and severely punished for the revolting excesses perpetrated during his Government? and would not also be found in this absolutism that he is practising with the Ministry to impose on him a condign punishment, prescribed by the Law which he has so openly, with contempt, violated?

Which is then the obligation that binds the corporations to pay for these schools. None—And which is the right the Government has to dispose of their common income? None. It follows then that he usurps the power, being well aware of the cowardice of the people, and continues to squeeze all their means of livelihood. The communities or corporations are private associations which subsist under the protection of the laws of the country, and can not be forced to a greater onus, than that to which they were bound by their original conventions or others subsequently adopted by the unanimity of the share holders, viz. copy-holders, or gainers; and hence it is evident, that the Government cannot overload them with more charges than those already settled by the Law, or agreed upon by them.

Supposing for a moment that he could do so, which we flatly deny, grounded as our argument is on the executive code in that section, that relates to the power of executive authorities in general, on what grounds are the corporations only to be compelled to contribute with their funds towards the maintenance of the above mentioned schools? They do not profit exclusively from public education, and the generality of the inhabitants of every county that we have at Goa, in this case, should have the contribution extended to them. The population, now a days, of that estate is above 300 thousand inhabitants and in the proportion that civilization extends to all the corporations only are they to pay towards their education, which is now to be general, when all the individuals, the Corporation are composed of, hardly amount, perhaps, to 20 thousand? Here we have again another proof that an exclusion of a tax on Corporations, is not grounded on that principle of equality that is established by the Law.

To all these arguments we have set forth, to shew the illegality of imposing a contribution on the corporations, and the criminality of the Government, and to the necessity of appealing to the means, prescribed by the Law, for upholding the rights of citizens inviolable, we shall add more, that when the constitution in the Art 28, Sec. land 2, guarantees a primary and gratuitous education, and other establishments, in which arts and sciences are to be taught we do conceive, every honest man will do the same with us, that it is not meant that such education should have to be supported by oppressing anew the people or corporations, but by the original grant assigned for that purpose; because if the people are bound to pay taxes besides the Literary subsidy it is not that a Governor General should infringe such regulations. It is quite sufficient plainly to do, as Senhor Lopes de Lima is doing, and in this manner, we may possess, not only schools, museums, and universities, but every thing that may be wished for!! In order that the people should learn paying for education in this manner, it is needless that the Government should undertake to guide them; they well know what is most convenient to themselves and he who compels them to make such new and painful sacrifices, cannot claim any other name, but that of a despot and oppressor, nor deserve other than the public indignation.

Senhor Lopes de Lima aims only at celebrity of being the founder of schools and propagator of the civilization of our country, be it at the expence of whoever that may bear the charge, his object is, that the Treasury of the Estate should not be touched at, which is kept exclusively to please the fancy of that Gentle-

man, with the view of meeting disbursements of unauthorised and unnecessary charges, but never for the good of the people, already overloaded with taxes; as well as to quench the thirst of certain classes of idlers, that live upon the public resources, without paying any attention to reduce, what is giving away, upon objects and persons without any merit, nor taking into consideration the bringing of the receipts and charges to a par.

The case however is that Senhor Lopes de Lima does whatever enters into his head, because, having gone beyond the legal limits, and finding himself unpunished, he is not afraid of the voice of public opinion, that has condemned his acts, he cares not for the clamours of the miserable inhabitants, whom he oppresses, and who are silent, being afraid of his fury.

We shall see what the Corporations have now to say. Pregoeiro da Liberdade of the 4th. September 1841.

Order of Senhor Lopes de Lima referred to in the above article.

The Governor General in Council has decided upon the following:

Several corporations and authorities having been called upon to give in their opinions on the most convenient and practicable plan of ameliorating the course of popular instruction, which years since remains in this Province in statu quo; to the detriment of the moral improvement of the inhabitants; and having heard several individuals, well informed of the local circumstances by their situations, vizt. the civil authorities, and the members of municipal corporations, possessing practical knowledge of the circumstance of the country of their birth, inclusive of the Advocate General, met together, in a general assembly; in conformity with the opinions of the majority of the meeting, and Council, upon this important subject, I find convenient to order provisionally the following:

1st. There shall be established in every county, schools, called Schools of the County, and Schools of the Parishes. The former shall be paid by the Estate out of the Literary Subsidy, and the latter by the corporations out of contributions, pro rata, in proportion to their resources.

2d. Every county shall have three schools; vizt one of Grammar and the Latin language, Logic, and Rhetoric; and two of Grammar and the Portuguese Language, Orthography, Arithmetic, Drawing, Elements of Geography, Chronology, and General, and local administrators shall fix upon the locality of these schools.

3rd. The Normal Lancasterian School of Pangni, included in two of the Portuguese Grammar schools allotted to the preceding article.

4th. And it should be reciprocally endeavoured that all the Portuguese Grammar Schools should be organised on the Lancasterian method, the practical Professors being preferred for tuition, to those similarly qualified on those respective matters.

5th. The existing schools as Colvale, Becholim, and Ponds, shall be abolished, the regimental schools at the latter places answering the purpose and one, at the former, being unless.

6th. The continuation of the Professorships to be guaranteed to the present Professors, both of existing schools, and of those that are to be done away with, if they be found qualified, as required by Article 4th.

7th. The Professors of these schools, and their assistants, each school having one of the latter, shall continue to draw the same salary, as heretofore.

8th. There shall be schools of Parishes in every village, where above 40 boys may be entered on the list. The village that cannot muster this number, be added to others, to form one district of Elementary Education, their school being fixed upon a central point, which shall be resorted to by all the boys from them, not exceeding, however, the number of 60.

9th. In these Schools of Parishes shall be taught Reading, Writing and Cyphering, Politeness, Good Morals, and Christian Religion, Elements of the Portuguese Grammar, and Rules of Arithmetic up to the complex numbers inclusively.

10th. Each Professor shall receive a salary of 240 xerafins per annum, which shall be paid agreeably to Art. 1st.

11th. To every three schools of the Parishes, there shall be one assistant, with a salary of 180 xerafins. The Assistant shall attend constantly in one of the most crowded, and shall leave it only to substitute any other Professor, when called upon, during an impediment.

12th. In the principal place of each District, there shall be, when circumstances permit, one school for the girls; its mistress shall receive a salary of 150 xerafins per annum, and her assistant one hundred, to be paid in the same manner as the Professors of the Parishes.

13th. In these schools shall be taught needle work, viz. embroidery, and marking with perfection, Reading, Writing, Drawing &c. The duties of Christian Religion, Politeness, and Good Morals, being carefully instilled into the minds of the fair, as well as the love of domestic virtues that are most essential to their sex.

14th. In each county there shall be a Committee of Inspection of the Public Education, or Board of Direction to be composed of the Administrator, as President, Procurador Fiscal of the Municipal Corporation, two Deputies of the Corporations, chosen by the General Corporations, and one of the present Professors. This Committee shall continue to exercise their controul, during the period the Municipal Corporation serves their time, and at the annual of the latter the same persons of the Inspecting Committee, being re-elected, is not objected to.

15th. As soon as the Municipal Corporations, and Administrators of the Districts, shall fix upon the locality of the schools, the Administrators will proceed, immediately to instal these Committees, who shall engage themselves without delay, to carry into effect what has been decided upon; to the end of which they shall suggest whatever more alterations may be required to be adopted, and propose them to the Professors and Assistants, who they may find qualified to be temporarily appointed. This is all that can be done for the present.

16th. And having in consideration the standing orders of the 15th and 17th November 1835, enjoining Government to publish in the Boletim its proceedings, the Inspecting Committee shall submit to me the Plans and the Bye Laws for the guidance of the schools grounded upon those standing orders, as much as can be applicable in this country.

17th. These projects conveniently concocted in a plan of Public Education, as practicable here, and being accompanied by the success obtained from the establishment of these new schools, shall be submitted, at an early opportunity, for the information of Her Majesty, to obtain, if deserving, her royal approbation.

18th. It is highly desirable that the necessary measures should be undertaken without delay, so that some of the schools may be opened on the 1st of October next of this year.

19th. As soon as the schools of Parishes shall be established, the music masters shall be prohibited to

teach writing and cyphering the Inspecting Committees shall take this subject into their most serious consideration...

J. J. LOPES DE LIMA. GOA.

Boletim, No. 36, of 16th August 1841.

No. 566.—Her Majesty the Queen is pleased, through the Marine and Colonial Secretary's Department, to acquaint the Governor General...

U. S. GAZ. Sept. 21.

European Intelligence.

Mr. Buckingham's Plan For Popular Elections.

It is rather a trait in Mr. BUCKINGHAM's character to put himself forward in any popular movement to advocate its objects...

As Free Trade and Chartism seem to be just now the broadest popular objects, Mr. B. has been travelling in Yorkshire to lecture on the Whig Budget.

It may commend itself to some minds the more readily, when they know that it is not an effusion of the moment, got up for the present occasion as an electioneering effort...

greater part of my fellow passengers were buried in deep sleep. It was not meant to serve any political party, or to gratify any personal ambition...

The objection to Mr. Buckingham's scheme is, that it is too fine for practice; in endeavouring to refine and polish up Universal Suffrage so as to make it acceptable to the bettermost sort of folks...

The second proof—of good moral character for sobriety and integrity—would be given in certificates from known residents of the town, or persons with whom the party was connected in business...

This, like the statement of a clergyman in a pulpit, looks all very well when it cannot be examined; but tried by examination, it breaks down. In the first place, the smile does not hold; housekeepers eschew "a written character."

Mr. BUCKINGHAM is averse to canvassing, to separate advertising-addresses, speechifying in the open air, and the attendance of non-electors: the last not improperly, as under this new system they would only consist of women, children, the insane, the convicted, and persons of habitual moral impurity.

PLAN TO SUPERSEDE THE BALLOT. The Registrar, having a card containing the names of the several candidates printed on it in a clear and uniform manner, should then provide a sufficient number of these to furnish one to every elector; which, for security, should be forward-

ed to him through the post office, enclosed in a printed circular directing him to draw his pen through the names of the candidate for whom he wished to give his vote...

On the day appointed, the letters are delivered by the post, at the office of the Registrar himself; his two assistants and an agent of each candidate being present to see justice done to all.

The verification of the signatures being completed, the next step would be the opening of the inner sealed covers, throwing the printed cards into one box and the written envelopes into another; which, for the perfect security of secrecy, might be done by youths under the check of the parties already acting as Registrar and assistants, or blindfolded if that were deemed necessary.

It requires very little consideration to perceive that such a scheme has all the alleged evil of the Ballot; without one single chance of secrecy; all doubtful voters would be compelled to draw their pens through the names of the candidates, in presence of the party coercing them.

The criticism on evils existing is better than the schemes for the abolition of evil. Though by no means new, the remarks on the failure of the Ref. Bill are partly put, and the general description of the House of Commons is good.

In that assembly the great majority, Whig and Tory, are men of large landed or funded property; who, whatever they may profess in their speeches, are extremely prejudiced against all changes, and more strongly hostile to changes in the state of the representation than in any thing else.

The House of Commons, indeed, is the last place in the Kingdom in which to originate reforms of any kind. It never moves till it cannot longer remain unactive. Every measure of good that it has ever consummated has been originated out of door; and it has only been when the whole community has been agitated, and its voice made to penetrate the walls of St. Stephen's in tones of remonstrance, and almost of menace, and when Members have felt that their seats would be endangered by any further delay...

Lord John Russell's Address To the City.

We hear but one opinion as to Lord John Russell's address to the City of London, namely, that it could not have been better done—that it is concise, vigorous, firm, and hopeful in the consciousness of a great and just cause.

We never read a manifesto which satisfied us so completely, nor one upon which we were less disposed to comment, for comment upon what is so excellently said seems an impertinent surplussage.

Thames Tunnel.

The shield of the Thames Tunnel is no longer to be seen, as it is now again at work forming a junction with the shaft, which is nearly sunk to the required depth on the Wapping side.

Earl Browlow and the Methodists.

The Hon. Mr. Cust has published a correspondence between Lord Brownlow and "Henry Ran-en, Wesleyan minister," who thus addresses the noble lord:—

"Your Lordship is fully aware that the chief part of the people called by the name of Methodists, like the highly respectable founder, the Rev. John Wesley, have ever been distinguished by their zealous and firm adherence to Conservative principles. In our judgment it would greatly promote amongst our people the interest of the U. S. Mr. Cust who is expected at (Glasgow) on Tuesday next if we could be allowed by your Lordship to say that you will favour us with a small piece of land somewhere in the village of Torksey (for the purpose of building a chapel). We should be glad to purchase it, to have it on a lease, or in any way in which your Lordship may be disposed to grant our request.

"With every sentiment of good will and of perfect toleration towards the Wesleyan Methodists, I must decline compliance with your request, inasmuch as it is not consistent with my principles of attachment to the Established church to contribute to the propagation of dissent from her discipline and worship. I cannot enter into any compromise of religious principles with reference to the possible results of an election."

The Census.

The enumerators have had considerable difficulty at Brighton, and in other places, in obtaining correct returns; the papers being lost, improperly filled up, or the persons refusing to answer the questions. One case has excited some interest from the high respectability of the party. The enumerators being unable to obtain the required information from Capt. Fulcher, of Regency-square, they applied to the magistrates for summons against him, which was granted.

False Alarm in Church.

A serious catastrophe happened on Saturday, during a confirmation held by the Bishop of Chester at St. Thomas's Church, Ashton, near Wigan. The Bishop had just concluded the ceremonial with the female candidates for confirmation, at about half-past six o'clock, when a cracking noise was heard in the western gallery, as if from pressure against the back of one of the seats. This caused an impression that the gallery was giving way under them just in front, where the organ was situated. A general alarm was unfortunately created—a simultaneous rush towards the gallery stairs took place, and in the hurry and confusion ensuing a number of females at the bottom of the stairs fell, and others following fell upon them, until the staircase was completely filled up with persons literally piled one upon the other nearly to the ceiling, in the most imminent danger of dying from suffocation or being squeezed to death. The screams were heartrending; those who retained their self-command lost no time in rendering assistance, and after much difficulty and nearly twenty minutes' delay, they were liberated from their fearful situation. Many of the sufferers, when first got out, appeared to be dead, being black in the face, having the most frightfully distorted countenances. Medical aid was promptly at hand, and all were recovered, with the exception of an aged woman, named Pendlebury, who died the same evening. During the panic a number of ladies actually slid down the pillars supporting the roof to the floor, and others were with difficulty prevented from jumping into the body of the church. One young lady did spring from the gallery, but was caught by a gentleman near her and prevented from falling. It has been ascertained that there was no defect in the strength or structure of the gallery, and there is nothing to indicate whence the noise proceeded.—Herald.

Shipping in the Harbour.

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

H. C. Fessels.—Receiving Ship Hangers: Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Tappan and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Caridia and Maldiva.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Potamher Savoy, Fanny, Lodase, Hamamshaw, Dudley, Faze carides, Dowlat Pursand, Futeh Currim, Bramear, Fat Rahman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

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

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.