THURSDAY, SEPT 23, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 75

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, August, 1841.

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THICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Mouth.

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 Autstation 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.

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bld at Fort George on Captain D. G. Dure, 1th Regt. N. I... Rs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra-chee, on the second day after thearrival of the overland mail from England, in Octole next, and in each succeeding month, until fur-Byrder of the Hon ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Imbay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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

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AND

Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE

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EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESO.

AUTHOR OF THE " HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C

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PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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THE more en'ightened Members of the Uncover nanted 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, sasceptible 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 thraidon 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 representar tions. Our best and most unwearied 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 prograstinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our hest attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more comp ete, we have fortunately secured the premium only. permanent aid of afew able writers. We purpose also endering 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 Mariners'

Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan coutemporales. 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, paya able in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO JEUROPE 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 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, incuding 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 passen-gers 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 con-nexion 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 ex-pense, 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

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:

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F. CARLETON

Lincoln's Inn fields.

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2. Premiums calculated for non participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representa-

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy. No additional expense but the stamp.
 Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound princi-ples 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

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

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

14. A dividend of 41, per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one c'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secrete 7

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta,

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of th Elizabeth, Monook, from Rangoon 24th August; and the John Cree, Boyd, from Singapore 3d August.—Englishman, September 9.

succeed the late Mr. D. C. Smyth as a Judge at the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut: and also that it is not considered necessary to nominate a successor to Mr. Elliott's special appointment at Patna, the duties connected with his office there having been nearly brought to a termination—Star Post-script, September 9.

His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls and suite, and Brigadier

Dost Mahommed and Botany.

We were glad to here yesterday, that Dost Mahommed was sufficiently recovered, from the effects of his late severe illness, to admit of his visiting the Botanical Gardens, where Dr. O'Shaughnessy was to have exhibited some of the triumphs of European science to the admiring eyes of the Ex-Ameer.—Hurkaru, September 9.

Stormy Discussion.

A rather stormy discussion took place yesterday, at an unusually large meeting of the Agri-ho—ticultural Society.

The subject of debate was the propriety of awarding a medal to Captain Charlton, on the score of his having made known the existence of the tea plant in Assam. The medal was finally, awarded, by a large majority. We give a report of the proceedings in another column.—Ibid.

Marriage Hindrances.

When the Statute passed forbidding a man's marrying his wife's sister, we know that the chief ground upon which the public were reconciled to the enactment was that, there being a doubt entertained whether such marriages were legal, a positive enactment would prevent the miserable consequences which would ensue if a decision were to proclaim them void. By passing such a Law it was a tacit admission by the legislature that previously to the passing of the Act such unions were admisssible, and thus the legitimacy of families which had been doubted would be established; and for the future, as there was a doubt whether Revealed religion permitted such marriages, it was the safest way to pro-hibit them in future.

The first object of those who supported the passing of the Act being accomplished, the only question remaining for consideration is whether the doubt entertained as to the permissibility of such marriages as well grounded, and we are decidedly of opinion that it is not. The same opinion we know is entertained by a great many very able and very good men at home, and so strenuous have been their exertions to obtain a repeal of the obnoxious Statute, that, backed by a large number of petitions, the Earl of Winchelsea introduced, some time in May last, a Bill for that purpose. We suppose the fate of that measure, like that of many others, has been sealed by the sudden termination of the Session, Only one member of the House of Lords spoke against the repeal, and consequently in favor of the prohibition, and that member was the Bishop of London. He urged that permission to form such unious checked that freedom of intercourse so desirable to exist between married and single sisters, and that such marriages are forbidden by the Levitical Laws. To the first objection the noble Earl replied, that the possibility that a husband might have an opportunity to marry her sister, would never give rise to jeolousies with any but a weakminded or a vicious wife; and never gave birth to real causes of unhappiness, except where the other parties were worthless. ses were the rare exceptions met with in English society, and were not to be weighed for an instant against the advantage of obtaining to motherless children, the most desirable of all substitutes for the maternal care of which they ived. Upon the objection founded on the Levitical Law, the Earl, if we remember correctly, was not so happy in his reply, contenting himself with observing that there are doubts as to the text, and more doubts as to its being binding. Now we would grapple with the objection more peremptorily—and we would let it be admited a genuin, truly translated, and perfectly understood text—yet how is this more binding upon us than other provisions of the Jewish Law relative to marriage? If the text which forbids a man to marry his wife's sister is binding, why is not that binding, which directs that a man shall take the childless widow of his brother as directed in the 25th chapter of Deuteronomy

From this dilemma we are sure there is no extinction for those who argue in favor of the Statute from the authority of the Jewish Scripture. In such matters of civil policy we believe them to be no authority whatever, and we have the declaration of Jesus himself, that their Law of Divorce was

unjust, and to be repudiated. Whether the Law which has led us to this notice will be repealed in England, it is impossible to prognosticate—but we trust that it will—however show that that Law does not extend to India, and in a recent case, where a legal opinion was that the marriage of a man to the sister of his deceased wife would be valid .- Courier, Sept. 8.

Duty on Tea.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.—Gentlemen.—I am directed by the chief superintendent to inform you that it is his intention to move her majesty's government to make an abatement of one penny per lb on cargoes of tea, the whole of which shall be officially certified to be shipped at Hongkong, and imported there in native vessels.

The chief superintendant can of course offer no opinion upon the decision to be taken in this respect, but looking at the uncertain situation of British property at Canton of any other Chinese port, dinner existing troubles, he will feel it his duty to press the subject upon the particular and mos favourable consideration of her Majesty's government.

I am to request, gentlemen, that you will circulate this

letter, and have the honor to remain Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. ROBT. MORBISON,
Acting secretary and treasurer.
To Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.
And Messrs Cent & Co., Macao.—Ibid.

Madras.

Death of Lieut. Inverarity.

We regret to announce the death, at the Club House, late on Friday evening last, of Lieut. James INVERARITY of the Engineers. The deceased only returned to India on the 23d ultime, after an absence of between three and four years in England on sick certificate. We regret also to announce the death on the same day at Negapatam of Captain W. Bate of H. M. 57th Regiment, and at the presidency on the following day of Libut. D. G. Taylor of the 1st N. V. Battalion.

Lack of trade at Madras.

There do not appear to have been any arrivals from or partures to this port, in England, during the month of rust .- Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence.

COLOMBO, 2ND AUGUST.—Arrived barque Annabella, Capt. W. Ward, from London 11th May, Mauritius 10th August, cargo general, passengers Lieut. Skinner, Mr. J. A. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Coat, and Mr. and Mrs. Robb and family. The Annabella spoke the Woolsington from Colombo on the line,

85 days out, on the 7th of June.
1st, sailed brig Amido, Cuppy Tamby, for Kailpotam, cargo sundries, passengers 46 natives. 2nd, brig Seyed Ahmed We hear that Mr. Bardoe Elliot has been appointed to Kaffer Ruply, Fransisco, for Calcutta, cargo sundries, passacceed the late Mr. D. C. Smyth as a Judge at the Sudder sengers Miss Smith and servants.

In the Roadstead .-- Symmetry, Senator, Annabella and Gem .- Herald, Sept. 3.

Suspicious Death.

On the morning of Sunday the 29th instant, the wife of Sinho Naide, resident at Wecadde of Pantura, was found dead in a well. The inhabitants of the house of the deceased's Lovell, will leave Calcutta on the 20th instant for Allahabad. It is understood that His Excellency will not be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Chamier whose arrival from Madras was recently announced to this community.—Ibid.

dead in a well. The minablants of the nouse of the deceased s mother, roused by the screams of an infant, about 5 o'clock in the morning opened the door and found the infant child oftheir daughter laid at the threshold. On looking for its mother they found her laying dead in the well. The wounds observable on the body shew that she had been both beaten and bruised. Instantly after the body was found they went into her house, which is at the distance of about half a mile. Finding the door was shut, they broke it open and discovered a pot of cungy and some ginger which had been used for a nedicine the previous night, and some drops of blood on the floor and on some mats. Her jacket also was found torn asunder in the compound, a few feet from the house. Singho Naide has not yet been found.—Ibid.

China.

In addition to our own correspondence we have the ollowing from commercial letters of various dates :-" Macao, 2nd July, 1841. Every thing remains uiet at Canton, where there is now only one British Merchant ; but little business has been done, owing to the Chinese generally being still too much alarmed to return to their usual occupations and to the scar-city of money caused by the payment to Captain Elliot.

Considerable quantities of Cotton, for which the Chinese had already given value, have been settled for at 9-3 for the best Bombay, down to 7-5 for ordinary, and 10 for Madras, the greater part of which they have resold at a loss of 2 to 3 mace per pecul. Good Long Cloths have been sold at Sp. Drs. 5, but Woollens it is impossible to get rid of.

The English vessels at Whampoa: City of Derry, Isabella Watson, Candahar, Simon Taylor and Forfar-shire, are we believe, discharged, and loading for England with teas; but there appears little disposition to ship at the enhanced prices demanded, and they will

be sometime getting cargoes.

The foreign property destroyed in the factories has not yet been paid for, but we believe the matter will be brought forward immediately; previous to which Captain Elliot is desirous of seeing every British ship outside the Bogue, so that he may be free to revert to compulsory measures if requisite. It is said the Chinese are obstructing the branch of the river by which our ships of war got to Canton, and preparing warlike stores, but they have not yet attempted to repair any of the forts destroyed. The Chinese having prohibited the transit of bulding materials from Canton and Macao, building operations at Hongkong are much retarded, but Captain Elliot intends to insist on these restrictions being removed.

H. M. S. Calliope will start shortly for Calcutta, with 4 millions of Dollars, paid in Sycee by the Chinese, the remainder paid in Dollars, will await here the instructions of the Governor General; in the meanwhile part of it is being laid out in such Covernment bills, as the

officers and others have to draw at 4s. 6d. per dollar. The forces are preparing to go North and will be ready in about ten days, by which time the expected reinforcements will probably be here.

Captain Elliot has moved her Majesty's Government to grant a reduction of a penny per lb. in the duty on such teas exported from Hongkong as may have been brought there in native craft.

Some bills on England have lately been negotiated at 4s. 8d. 6 months' sight.

P. S. Patna Opium has advanced to Sp. Drs. 420. Benares Sp. Drs. 400 to 405. Malwa remains at Sp. Drs. 365.

Singapore, 9th August 1841.—Since our report of the 22d ult. per Maulmain, the Dido, Poppy, Hero, Sylph, Sea Queen, Highlander, and Rob Roy have arrived from Calcutta, bringing in all about 1,500 chests of Opium for this market. Immediately after the arrival of the Dido sales of Benares were made at Drs. 330 cash and Drs. 335, 2 mos. and Patna at Drs. 340 a 345, cash, and Drs. 350, two months, but after the arrival of the Sulph on the 5th prices declined a little. Considerable purchases for shipment to China having been made, however, holders are more firm and an improvement has since taken place; to-day's rates are about 330, cash for Benares and Drs. 345 a 350 for Patna, and not much demand. The Jews, who are the principal holders, sold yesterday (Sunday) at Drs. 1,000 for 3 chests, 2 months. *Malwa* is without enquiry, and we believe sales could not be made at Drs. 350. *Fifty-three* chests partly deficient, being all that has reached this by the Freak, are to be sold to-day by Public Auction, and we shall give the result in a Postscript.

Cotton—considerable arrivals of Madras, the Resolu-tion and Clarisa, and of Bombay by the Fatal Barry and no demand whatever. Sales could not be made

we believe even at Drs. 18 per bale. Piece Goods .- Market well supplied, and almost no demand. Red Kurwahs, Chintzes and small and large Gurrahs will be wanted in October.

Gunny Bags.—Market still fully supplied—and sales thanks of sir A. Cochrane and sir John Duckworth for his zealous exertions, and having his suggestions acted upon by the board of customs.

Wheat .- Market quite glutted-and the Highlander brings 1,000 bags more for which Drs. 2 per bag will likely not be obtained.

Gram is wanted. A small lot per Sylph is retaining at Drs. 3 per bag. An arrival of 200 bags however, would reduce the price to Drs. 2 a 2½. Bengal Rice unsaleable.

Saltpetre. Well supplied-and shipments not recommended. Caster Oil Stock large. A few cases have been sold at Drs. 31 per box. 3 months.

EXPORTS.

Gold Dust still continues scarce and in great demand Pahang, uncleaned, have been bought at Drs. $29\frac{3}{4}$ a 30, cleaned at Drs. $30\frac{1}{2}$ a $30\frac{3}{4}$ and Borneo at Drs. 26 a 28, uncleaned for shipment to Calcutta. Tin is also scarce and has been bought at Drs. 161 for shiphave been bought at Drs. $5\frac{1}{8}$ a $5\frac{1}{4}$, Langhat at Drs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ a Broke, in consequence of his wounds received in his gallant a small supply would bring Drs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{1}{4}$ according to of sir J. Warren, as well as of the late sir Edward Colored quality. Mace and Nutmegs have been bought at Drs. 8 a 100

per pel. for shipment to Calcutta and Bombay.

Gambier is in fair request at Drs. 2 35 a 2 40 per pcl. for the English market. Cutch is quite unsaleable—even at Drs. 2 a 21 per

Pearl Sago. Rather scarce and in demand at Drs.

2 a 2. 10 per pcl.

Cassia Lignea. None. Last sales Drs. 12 per pcl. Camphor (China). Only a few chests in the market held at Drs. 42 per pcl. while Drs. 38 is the highest

Alum. About 500 pcls. held at Drs. 21.

Junks Teas. Good chops are in demand for England at Drs. 8 and one or two favorite chops at Drs. 10 per 20 catties, for Java. Now little left.

Exchanges. On London. Bills scarce and wantedlast transactions 4s. 8d. 6 months sight. On Calcutta Some small amounts of Private Bills have been sold at 219, 30 days sight. The Union Bank is drawing at

Singapore 14th August 1841.—Since our Report of 9th per Dido, we have little alteration in our market to notice. Considerable sales of Opium have been made for shipment to China, Patna at Drs. 348 a 350, and Benares at Drs. 328 a 330, cash, and about Drs. 5 per chest more, 2 months, which are about our present rates but there is not now much demand and stock still considerable. The Rob Roy sailed last night and the Sea Queen this morning for China. Other articles of Indian Import continue without al-

In Exports—we have to notice a decline in Black Pepper, Rhio having been sold at Drs. 4. 95 a 5, Delhi . 51, and West Coast Drs. 51 per pel. Tin and Gold Dust continue in demand at our last quotations, Gambier can be had at Drs. 2 25 a 2 30.

The Highlandar is loading for Calcutta. The Georgetown from Liverpool and Batavia, is the only arrival from Europe since the 9th.

The Government Treasury is open for Bills on Calcutta at 217. The Mor is the last arrival from Calcutta. The Black Swan has not yet made her ap-

No further accounts of the Chief-officer or Crew of the Sultana.-Courier, Sept. 8.

Memoir of the personal services of sir H. le Fleming Senhouse. K. C. H.

In 1806 Mr. Senhouse was appointed by sir Alexander Cochrane to command the Express armed brig, on the leeward islands station, then mounting four eighteen pounder and six twelve pounder carronades, on the old principle and two four pounder guns. When he took charge of the vessel. she was a perfect wreck, with a crew of 50 men and boys.

she was a perfect wreck, with a crew of 30 men and boys.

In passing fort royal bay to a port of equipment, mr. Senhouse defended the Express against the attack of the Argus, French national brig of sixteen brass nine pounders, and 120 men, accompanied by a schooner, mounting two eighteen pounders with 30 men. These vessle were sent out to capture the Express, when passing near the anchorage. After engaging some time, the enemy were repulsed and their vessels made sail to escape. The Express followed in a crippled state with every hone of capturing the brig, when a second schooner. with every hope of capturing the brig, when a second schooner coming to the rescue. mr- Senhouse was obliged to haul off two of his guns being dismounted, all the 18lb. shot fired away, three men wounded, and the boats and rigging cut to pieces.—The French captain was afterwards tried and cashiered by admiral Villaret Joyeuse, the governor of Martinique, for not taking the Express.

For his conduct on this occasion mr. Senhouse was sent by sir Alexander Cochrane to cruise for intercepting the supplies to the Spanish main on the west of Caraccas, with the Balahou, schooner under his command. He continued there for six months, effectively destroying many armed launches fitted for its protection, he captured many hundred prisoners, who were liberated on parole, after burning and sinking their craft the station being too far to leeward to send them generally

Mr. Senhouse was selected by sir A. Cochrane to bring home despatches intercepted and considered to be of importance in 1808, on the commencement of hostilities by Spain against France. On his return he was present in 1809 at the attack of Martinique by sir A. Cochrane and sir George Beckwith and then received from the former a flattering appointment to act as adjutant of the fleet under captain Philip Beaver, of the Acasta, who was charged with the disembarkation of the immediate command of sir G. Beckwith, in bay Robert. Mr. Senhouse, holding only the rank of lieutenant, was thus directed to perform all the relative duties of a captain of the fleet, all captains and others junior to captain Beaver, being ordered to obey any orders coming in his name from captain

Order from sir A. Cochrane Jany 27. 1809. "Whereas there is an expedition preparing to attack the island of Martinique, and captain Beaver, of h. m's ship Acasta being appointed by me to superintend the landing, and to cooperate with the division of the army in supplying them with stores, provisions and ordnance. &c; and captain Beaver having requested that an intelligent and steady officer shall be appointed to assist him in his various duties during the said expedition; ! do hereby authorise and appoint you his adjutant until further order accordingly, and all the officers junior to captain Beaver, are required to obey his orders signified to them through you &c."

Extract from captain Beaver's letter to sir A. Cochrane, of the 31st of Jany. 1809. " And lieut Senhouse whom you did me the honour to appoint as my adjutant for the expedition rendered me very essential service in carrying on the detailed duties of the

Mr. Senhouse afterward acted succesively in the command of h. m.'s brigs Wolverine, Ringdove, & Superieure ; and in the Ringdove was present and joining in the chase of a French squadron, which ended in the capture of the Haut-

poult 74, in 1809. Mr. Senhouse, having subs equently no enemy to contend with, in the west Indies and on the Newfoundland station, in the command of the Ringdove and the Recruit, devoted his attention in the enforcement of the laws of the customs. He detected and brought to trial many delinquents, with much painful exertion, and under much prejudice to himself from the many vexatious actions brought against him, receiving the

In 1813 captain Senhouse commanded the Recruit and the martin in north America.-Whilst blockading the Delaware in the Martin, sloop, being ordered to chase in a very intricate navigation, the ship grounded, and was immediately attacked by the U. S.'s flotilla of guuboats, consisting of 10 vessels mounting together 8 long 32 pounder guns 12 eigh teen do, do., and eight six pounders. The Junon was the only frigate in the Delaware, and could render no assisttance with her guns, as the shallowness of the water prevented her near approach to the enemy. The Martin's 9 pounders were the only guns which could be used with effect: but they were so well served, combined with the gallant attack and capture, at captain Senhouse's suggestion of one of the enemy's gunvessels by the boats of the Junon and Martin, under lieutenants Philip Westphal and Morgan, that the flotilla abandoned its attempt to destroy h. m.'s sloop,—thus rescued from a destruction which at first appeared inevitable.

In 1813 sir John Warren selected captain Senhouse for the responsible command of the force destined for the winter protection of the British frontier on the coast of the bay of Captain Senhouse also received on that station the most satisfactory testimonials from major general sir Thomas Sau-

mazez governor of New Brunswick, and from sir Jhon Sherbrooke, the governor of Nova Scotia; the latter acquainting captain Senhouse, that he had particularly mentioned his services to lord Bathurst, the then secretary of war.

Captain Senhouse was employed, under sir Thomas Hardy at the capture of Morse island in the bay of Fundy, on which service he was ordered fron the local knowledge he had obtained of that station. Sir Thomas Hardy entrusted the arrangements for the disembarkation of the troops to captain Senhouse, and was pleased to express his opinion of the services then rendered, in his official account of the capture.

captain Senhouse also joined the expedition under rearadmiral Griffith and sir J. Sherbrooke, employed in the capture and the occupation of Penobscot in the district of Maine.
in the U. S., in 1814; and was selected by the former to be
the bearer of his official despatches, detailing the circumstances of that transaction. This last distinction was only
conferred by admiral Griffith, from his professional observation of captain Senhouse, whilse under his commend as contion of captain Senhouse, whilse under his command, as cap-tain Senhouse had not any private acquaintance with the

admiral, and had never been his prefessional follower.

It is also to the high and proud praise of captain Senhouse, that he was chosen by sir Henry Hotham, to be the captain under his flag in 1815: a circumstance which proceeded equally from sir Henry's observation and knowledge of captain Senhouse's professional conduct, when sir Henry was cap tain of the fleet in north America: a distinction which he then well knew how to value, coming as it did from an officer so universally praised, and so deservedly believed in the service.

Captain Senhouse served accordingly as flag captain of home is ship Superb, 74, during the hostilities with France at the return of Napoleon from Elba. The command of the squadron intended to support the French royalists in the western departments of France, and toblockade the coastfrom L'Orient to Bordeaux, to prevent the escape of Napoleon, was entrusted to sir H. Hotham. Captain Senhouse was consequently engaged in aiding and assisting in the debarkation of large supplies of arms and ammunition for the use of the royalist chiefs of the armies of La Vender and Mesbahin and was personally in communication with them in various enterprises. He had also the gratification of witnessing the happy termination of hostilities by the personal surrender of Napoleon as prisoner on board the Superb, off Rochefort after being disappointed in his project of embarking for America by the admirable arrangements made by sir H. Hotham on the coast general ly; and more especially byhis orders to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon for his government and the placing of his ships in blockading Barque roads.

With the dismantling of the Superb in September 1815, captain Senhouse's active services ceased until 1831. In the meantime he employed himself in study; and in visiting the French arsenals, where he was most liberally and unrestrictedly admitted, that information which secured to

him the valued approbation of the late king.

On sir J. Graham's appointment as first lord of the admiralty, captain Senhouse presented to him a statement of his services. His services and claims were then acknowledged and an intention expressed of granting an appointment. The, pledge, however, had not been realized, when captain Senhouse was again selected, without any application, by his lamented friend, sir H. Hotham in 1831 to serve under his flag, and he commanded the Asia and St. Vincent, thence

Captain Senhouse was employed in prominent services while commanding the St. Vincent under sir Henry's flag, as well as independently under his own pendant; and as com-modore at Vigo and Napoli di Romania, he received the highest commendations from sir W. Parker, then commanding in the Tagus; of mr. Addington, minister at Madrid and of the Spanish government, the approbation of which was conveyed by a royal order transmitted through the Spanish ommodore at Vigo, Quintano.

The honour of knighthood was conferred on sir le Fleming Senhouse in 1832; the following is an extract from sir

Herbert Taylor's letter on the occasion.
St. Jame's Palace. April 13, 1832
"I have been honoured with h. m.'s commands to assure you that he has received with great satisfaction the interest-ing and valuable information which has been recorded in so

able and clear a manner" The king has also referred to the memorial of your services which he knows to have been very meritorious and useful; and he has ordered me to transmit to you, an amark of his approbation, the accompanying insignia of a commander

of the Guelphic order"

When sir le Fleming Senhouse became for the second time flag eaptain to sir H. Hotham, h. m. William 4th, express-

ed himself thus to sir Henry, at Windsor.

"Sir Henry, your are most fortunate in having one of the cleverest fellows of the navy for your captain"-Sir Henry replied-" he was fully aware of it" His majesty said-"Yes, am sure, I need not tell you so; he must be not only a clever man, but most zealous in his profession; few like him would have employed the leisure the peace has given him in gaining the information he has; there was not a question I asked him that he could not give me a ready and satisfactory

reply"—again repeating—" you are lucky in having him." In 1837 sir le Fleming Senhouse again memoralized the first lord of the admiralty when he observed that he had then been 23 years a captain, and had served 17 years previous to attaining that rank, in constant active service, yet had he never received an appointment as captain to any ship or any office whatever, from admiralty patronage. He had received only two appointments, as captain of the Superb, in 1815, and of the St. Vincent in 1831, by the private privilege of selection on the part of sir H. Hotham, from that officer's appreciation of his professional services; it being the well own custom of the service as declared and acknowledged as the admiralty-" that selection for command as flag captain

by private privilege does not take from professional claims on the admiralty for active employment."

There was, also, another old rule of the service namely; that a captain serving under a flag, was always entitled to some employment, after that flag had been hauled down, as a compliment to the officer he had served under, if not as a reward for his own services.

Sir le Fleming Senhouse, however, had the mortification of seeing almost every captain who had served under a flag in the late war, who wished for employment, receiving active appointments either affoat or a shore, and repeatedly he had seen men enter the service since the war, pass through all the gradations of rank, and receive repeated appointments by which they have been eligible for their flags, whilst he was entirely neglected and forgotten.

Sir le Fleming Senhouse commissioned the Blenheim 72, on April 9, 1839; and he was sent from England with the intention of filling the office of second in command of h. m.'s naval forces employed on the eastern expedition :had this intention been carried into effect, the aspect of British affairs in China, on the retirement of admiral Elliot would have speedily brightened; nor would this gallant, distinguished and able officer have died of a marsh fever, heightened by anxiety, grief, and vexation.-Canton Regr.

Military Arribals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. J. T. James, 9th Regt. M. N. I. from Secun derabad.

Lieut. John Kemball, from Poona.

Capt. John Gray, H. M. 40th Regt. Do.

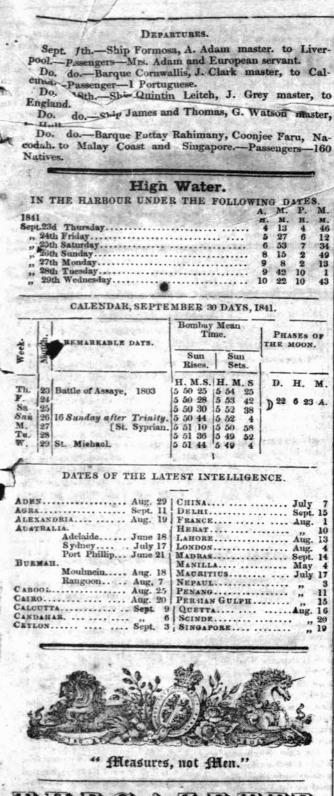
Lieut. Dunsterville, Comt. Dept. from Kandalla.

DEPARTURES

Lieut. Col. Marshall, 6th Regt. N. I. to Poonah. Lieut. Edward Wood, 12th Regt. N. I.

Shipping Arribals and Departures.

Sept. 21st.—French ship-of-war Favourite,—ke, commander, from Brest 4th June.—Touched at Teneriffind



THE BAZETTE

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 DhostMahomed visited the Botanic Garden and the only items of intelligence in the Madras news-grumbling papers are the arrival at hat place of the overland mail and the death of Lieut. Inversity of the En-

Our contemporary the Times is not yet done with the Bell of Scinde-to him a reason able subject on which to fall back for spin ning 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 little out of season in denouncing the late political agent in Scinde as ---what ?- Anything but an honest man and gentleman. It is as much unseasonable as un reasonable in the Times to continue to pro. duce those vibrations which have in constan succession emenated from the office in Ma. rine 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. Bel ; at all events Time put his aid in to finish the mortal struggle, and now that the politcal agent is no more let his faults and his fillies be buried in oblivion.

with our Reverend friend. A consciousness | Senor Lopes de Lima and his Govern 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 the knowledge and wisdom of a Government, that is 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 Hydrabad and Secundrabad, whose object is to bring the affairs of His Highness into difficulties ; who hope to see His High... ness 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 High. ness'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 crises when the plans now in project will be perfected; when, like the magnanimous but un, fortunate 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 irreconcileable differences between the Company's and the the laws of the country, and can lot be forced to a Nizam's Government. The fate of the weak. er party, and who that party will be, is not hard to conjecture. Let His Highness im, mediately 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.

W: have received notice to give up the From Ferozepore we have letters of the 4th September.

The weather had been for some time extremely hot and unwrite 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 at threatened with an action at Law!
We ore more assert, and in the of the case in queson it will be seen that sequet we hold ou correspondents inviolate and will try "tl glorious uncertainty, of the law."

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 Punjaub capital during the cold weather, and that the 10th Light Cavalry would probably form his escort.—Times, Sept. 22.

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 said to be constitutional, and a respecter of the Laws, and not despotic and overbearing. But to our surprize, 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 com-

mon 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 ursurper 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 comformity, with Art 25 of the said Con-

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 in-stitutions 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 panegerics not deserve the 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 ople, and continues to squeeze all their means of livelihood. The communities or corporations are private associations which subsist under the protection of 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

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 corpo-rations, 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 gratui-tous 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, mu-seums, 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 needles 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 painfull sacrifices, cannot claim any other name, but that of a despot and oppressor, nor deserve other than the public

Senhor Lopes de Lima aims only at celebrity of be ing 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 consider-

tion 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 un-punished, 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

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

The Governor General in Council has decided ugon 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 que, 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 comformit; 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 Grammer and the Latin language, Logic, and Retoric; and two of Grammer and the Portuguese Language, Orthogrphy, Arithmetic, Drawing, Elements of Geography, Chronology, and General, and local administrators shalfix upon the locality of these schools

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

4th. And it should be reciprocally endeavoured that all the Portugues Grammar Schools should be organised on the Lancastrian 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 usless.

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 Grammer, 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

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 impedi-

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, iz. 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 Committe,

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 upun 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 appro-

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 hall take this subject into their most serious consideration, in order that such masters may only teach that which is sufficient to give some idea of music. The authorities and individuals to whom it may concern are hereby directed to carry the above measures into effect. Government House at Pangim, 17th August of

J. J. LOPES DE LIMA.

GOA.

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

Marine and Colonial Departments No. 566.-Her Majesty the Queen is pleased, through the Marine and Colonial Secretary's Department, to acquaint the Governor General ad interim of the Indian Estates, in reply to his despatch of the 19th February last, that the zeal and promptness he dis-played in repairing and despatching the Carrua Princess Royal, with a remittance of 500 quintads of raw Salt Petre, has been highly gratifying to Her Majesty, and to recommend him that, in future no more saltpe-tre be sent home, unless refined in India, as in the raw state it becomes more dear, than is purchesed in the home market, for the purpose of manufacturing the gunpowder. His reports on the settlements of Dew and Damaun are approved of, as timely measures adopted by their respective Governors for their amelioration, and the instructions issued by him, as per Portafa. No. 162, regarding those Ports, and of Goa, have met with a general applause here, and have been noticed even by most of the European commercial journals. The establishment of a normal school of French and Englishmen of mutual tuition, has been much approved. His report on a great number of public works, civil and military, as having been got up in a short time, and those also that he has in view, has been highly satisfactory to Her Majesty, who nevertheless requires of him to be more cautious regarding the eclesiastical edifices, consulting always, on this subject, the opinion of the Prelate of the Diocese, and acting in combination with him regarding the delicate subject of removing to Pangim the Tomb of St. Francis Xavier; which removal is admirable only in case the building of "Bom Jesus" may be in imminent danger of falling down, and destroying the Tomb of the Saint, and the building being in a ruinous state, that does not admit of being repaired. Her Majesty is also pleased to acquaint the Governor General ad interim that his suggestion to exact a house tax from the Proprietors at Pangim and Margao, to cover the charges to be incurred for the illumination of these towns, should, before being carried into effect, be left for her consideration. The intended project of illuminating the Light House at St. Lorenco of Agoada, is much gratifying to Her Majesty, and she authorises him, that it may be carried into effect this year. That most part of the workmen of the Arsenal being engaged for the construction of Corvette Eliza, as soon as the Charrna Magnanime sets sail to Macao, and Timor, is approved. The measures adopted to conclude the construction of the Frigate, so many years laying at the Dock of Damaun Her Majesty is perfectly aware of. The proposed Regulation on the subject of the public health and the intro-duction of the Post into the Districts, being of the utmost necessity and utility, is under consideration. Her Majesty has gladly seen also, that the Governor General ad interim is exerting himself to increase the receipts, and to recover certain sums of public money, that were nearly lost to the coffers of the public treasury. As to what relates to the misunderstanding that took place a Macao, between it's Governor and the Senate, Her Majesty has under contemplation to regulate definitively the constitution of the Government of that settlement, making out the authority and prerogatives of several authorities which will put an end to those contentions. Her Majesty is gratified to lern that a good harmony and understanding is continuing to exist between the Governor General ad interim and the Pritish authorities, and the good reception met with, by the Portuguese officers and the Ships Company of Charrna Princess Royal from the British Government, as having conducted themselves worthy of the complement paid to them, as well as those with which Colonel Vieira was honored, as due to the rank he held. The measure adopted by the Governor General ad interim of despatching the Corvette Infanta Regente with packets to the Governor General of Mosambique, and dispensing the Charrua of this Commission, in consequence of the reasons assigned by the said Governor General ad interim, is approved. Paco de Necessidade, 25th May 1841. CONDE DR BOMFIM.

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, and not unsuccessfully by great activity, great fluency, a fair enough stock of self-complacency, with an agreeable personal address; and then, when the matured business is at last accomplished, to exclaim, like Coriolanus of his exploit among the Volscians, " Alone I did it." Thus, he omits no opportunity of telling everybody how he opened the trade with India and China; Temperance is all his own-and in this matter he certainly did get a report from a Committee of the House of Commons such as no other mortal could have obtained; CLARKSON and chronology are rather against entire claim to the abolition of Slavery, but what he did do by votes, speeches, and so forth, as well as by " resigning the command of a frigate which the Imaum of Muscat employed to convoy slavers," he does not allow to be hid under a bushel.

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. These Lectures he here republishes from the newspaper reports, a new plan of Universal Suffrage preceding them; and he forestals any objections of Mes-rs. LOVETT, COLLINS, and others, against claims to originating this movement, by giving the history of its conception and compo-

"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, but the result of much reflection on the working of the present system as witnessed in many actual contests. It was written, indeed, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, on board the ship President, on her way from England to America; and the greater portion of it was penned amid the profound stillness of the midnight-watch, when the

tion; but was designed, in the event of death-to which all who encounter the perils of the sea are so liable-to be left as alegacy to my countrymen, and one of the sincerest proofs I could offer them of the earnestness of my desire to see our comstains upon its national character, viz. the profit. gacy, fraud, and corruption exercised at those very periods when the whole nation ought to be animated with the purest spirit of patriotism, and enter upon the duty of choosing their legislators with all the disinterestedness and solemnity becoming an act scarcely less important in its consequences than a right discharge of the duties of religion itself."

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, he has made it practically unworkable; for in theory the sailing is all fair enough-clearrunning off gibly, and looking altogether like well got-up child's-play at elections. That every male of full age should have a vote, who is insane, has not been convicted of crime, and is not in the receipt of par rish-allowance, is a broad and intelligible qua. lification, as all qualifications must be. Property habitancy, corporate freedom, are all tangible things; so is a diploma from a learned body, or admission into a learned profession; so would be a certain amount of public stock, or a certain number of shares in recognized public companies; all very simple in their essence, however the carelessness of the claimant, the arts of an opponent, or the indifference and incapacity of public offices, may complicate the matter. One of Mr. Buckingham's tests, the power of reading to the Register, &c. "a page or sentence in any ordinary History of England, opened at random, and of writing half-a-dozen lines of any thing his mind or memory might suggest, is test enough of that power; but the capability of read. ing and writing to this extent is mechanical, and furnishes no great "proof of qualification"; for a person incapable of such reading or writing may be an honester man, a shrewder judge of charac. ter, and every way more fitted to discharge the duty of elector, than one who is capable. The test, however, is smiple and perfect in itself: but when we are to require proofs of "moral purity," and especially to exclude all "habitual drunkards," a wide field is opened to fraud, litigation, seduction, and all the other arts of election-ering which it is Mr. Buckingham's object to destroy, This is his plan for proof the second.

"The second proof-of good moral character for sobriety and fintegrity-would be given in certificates from known residents of the town, or persons with whom the party was connected in business, either as a master or workman, or by relatives and friends; and on this head there could be no more difficulty than is experenced by those who can obtain no situation of trust or employment without this requisite testimony to good character and conduct."

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 interests of the nobility, gentry, and clergy, will down. In the first place, the smile does not hold; be best preserved. They dead, therefore, any exhousekeepers eschew "a written character." And if experience repudiates this where opinion operates as some check upon improper colouring, and the law punishes fraud, every one may anticipate the value of a certificate from partisans anxious to increase their number of voters. Besides, these cer ificates could not be deemed final; they might be impugned by facts : and then only fancy the moral inquisition these Registration Courts would become, and the scenes of seduction to which they would lead. As registra ion-time approached, for example, Mr. Easily-led, a confiding Liberal, is introduced by Mr. Sly, a Tory agent in disguise, to Mr. Pleasant-tipple, a man of no poli. tics: a series of merrymakings are the result, and the Liberal some thrice a week is seen home by the police: the fact is clear, for the authorities prove Mr. Easily led's incapacity to take care of himself about every other night. But then arises the question of how long this conduct is to be persisted in to shake a "certificate for sobriety," and whether circumstances of temptation are to be admitted as an excuse, if so to what extent. It is easily seen, that with such questions, an inquiry into treatnig by a Committee of the House of Commons would be dulness itself compared with the edifying amusement of a Registration Court. Not to mention, that if no persons are fit to be electors but such as have a high degree of morality,-or, as Mr. Buckingham expresses it 'all habitual drunkards, [are to be excluded,] as persons who are not fit to be intrusted with the discharge of a solemn trust, which requires a high degree of reason and moral purity to exercise rightly,"-other foibles besides tippling shou'd be inquired into.

Mr. Buckingham is averse to eanvassing, to separate advertising addresses, speechifying in the open air, and the attendance of non-electors: the last not improperly, as under ths new system they would only consist of women, children, the insane, the convicted, and persons of habitual moral impurity. Mr. Buckingham is friendly to secret voting, but not to the Ballotthe Ballot is not his own invention. His principal alleged reason is that taking men up to the poll is the relie of a feudal and barbarous age This is his.

PLAN TO SUPERSEDS 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-

greater part of my fellow passengers were buried ed to him through the post office, enclosed in in deep sleep. It was not meant to serve any a printed circular directing him to draw his pen political party, or to gratify any personal ambia through the names of the candidate for whom he wished to give his vote; then to put the card in a biank envelope, seal it, and instribe his name with his own hand on the ourside of such envelope, so that it might give assurance of its coming from him as a registered elector; and then to put the whole in an ordinary letter-cover, address d to the mon fatherland purged of one of the greatest Registrar, at his office, and send it, for security,

On the day appointed, the letters are delivered by the p.s., 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 outer seal is first broken, and the first enclosures, with the voter's au'ograph signature on each cover, are arranged alphabetically, as they come out, (the card containing his voice being still kept secret in the second enclosure, which is till sealed up.) When all are thus disposed of, the next process will be the opening of the registration book, the calling over from it the names of the voters, according to their alphabetical entry; the comparison of the autograph signature of each persen in the let er cover with the autograph signature of the same person in the book to establish their identity, relecting for future inquiry any doplicates or forgeries, or doubtful names-it any of either ind ed, under such a system, should be like y to

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; whi h, for the perfect security of secrecy, might be done by youths under the check of the parties already acting as Re. gistrar and assistants, or blindfolded if that were deemed necessary, as in the case of drawing tickets which particular envelope any particular card was

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. It would, in fact, be worse than the present system persons who yield their vote to a flattering request, though containing a concealed threat, might resist the personal dictation and mistrust of this demand, though intending to keep their word; and would of course be treated, not as unfriendly voters, but as tricky rascals, who had made a promise and broken it.

The criticism on evils ex sting is better than the schemes for the abolition of evil. Though by no means new, the remarks on the failure of the Ref rm Bill are partly put, and the general description of the House of Commons is good. It seems to have struck M . BUCKINGHAM, that some hard- headed and unpoli e Chartist might inquire, why, if he saw these evils and their remedies such a long time ago, he did not bring in a bill when he was a Member of Parliament to which he replies by this sketch of

A HOUSE OF COMMONS. 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. By far the greatest number desire to

see only men of rank, fortune, and influence in Legislature believing that by them the tension of the franchise-any addition to the intellect over wealh; and fear nothing so much, , as an approach to a cu tailment of what they call the legitimate influence of property." Such a bill as this would, therefore, have no more chance of a favourable reception in the House of commons, than the question of Catholic Emancipation had when it was first introduced there, or the Abolition of Slavery, or the Relief of Dissenters, or the Reform of Parliament itself.

The House of Commons, indeed, is the last place in the langdom 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. Stephens in tones of remonstrance, and almost of menace, and when Members have fe t that their seats would be endangered by any further delay, that they have bestirred themselves to do with regret and rea luctance, what could be no longer left undone.

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 conciousness of a great and just cause. None of the great objects of the Liberal party have yet been defeated, and Lord John refers to the victories of its principles in an opposition numerically small, as well as in power, as earnest of the success of those important questions to which the popular party has now devoted itself, and that " monopoly of trade will share the fate of religious intolerance and political exclusion,"

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 surplusage. -Examiner.

Thames Tunnel.

The shield of the Thames Tunnel is no louger 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 be. tween Lord Brownlow and " Henry Ransen, Wesleyan minister, who thus addresses the noble lord :-

"Your Lordship is fully aware that the chief prt of the "Your Lordship is fully aware that the chief pet 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 Pla. Mr. Cust who is expected at Guine and the control of the period of the period of the period of the period of the will age 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. The number of members on a lease, or in any way in which your lordship may be disposed to grant our request. The number of members of the Wesleyan Society in the Gainsborough circuit is at this time, upwards of 1,300, and out of this number there are 20 who reside in Torksey.

Lord Brownlow replied:

"With every sentiment of good will and of perfect to-leration towards the Wesleyan Methodists, I must decline compliance with your request, insumpton exists and on the wesleyan Methodists."

compliance with your request, inasmuch as it is not cuesistent 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 the papers being lost, improperly filled up, or the 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 in-formation from Capt. Fulcher, of Regency-square, they applied to the magistrates for summons against him. which was granted. On taking it to the house, the servant told the officer that he was ordered not to take it in, and therefore should not. The officer then laid it down in the hall, and the servant, "obeying orders," took it up and threw it into the square after him. The magistrates, on being informed of this strange conduct, ordered another summens to be served on the captain personally, if pos-sible, and intimated their determination to inflict the full in a lottery, to prevent any one from seeing out of penalty. In town several obstinate persons are daily fined at the police offices for refusing the necessary informa-

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 noi e was heard in the western gallery, as if from pressure against the back of one of the sears. 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 confustairs fell, and others following feil 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, whe died the same evening. During the panic a number of ladies actually slid down the pillars supporting the reof 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 pre-vented 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 proeeeded .- Herald.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
adv Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	201 ASept
Iorley	Dirom carter& co	London	25th ast.
	Remington & Co		Despatch.
	Ritchie, Steuart & Co		Despatch
	Remington & co		Despatch
Ierculaneum	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	20th inst.
alcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	. Liverpool	28th inst.
	Macvicar Burn & Co		25th inst.
	Eglinton, Maclean & Co		Despatch
ircassian	Forbes & Co	Cork	- Despatch
	Aga M Rahim		
sahella	Forbes & Co	China	. Despatch
rdaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co	Macao	Despatch
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co	. Singapore	Despatch
Asiatic	Foster & Co		Despatch
Cornwallis	Khimehund Motichund		
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya		. Despatch
ames & Thomas !	Remington & Co		
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co.		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & C	o. P. Gulph.	· Wallet
Sterling	Higgin son and Cardwe		
Repulse	Forbes & Co		
Fhalia	MeG., Brownrigg & C		
Athol	Skinner & Co		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & co		:1
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Samuel	Skinner & co		
Majestic	G. S. King		
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co		· 12 - 1 25 - 1

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord
Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodoase, Hannah, Lord
Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear,
Fati Rayman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Pessels Expected.					
Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail		
Marie	Foster & Co. Skinner & Co. Remington & Co. Foster & Co. Dirom Carter & Co. Grey & Co. Foster & Co. Foster & Co. Higginson & Cardwell Me., Brownrigg & co. Macvicar, Burn & co. Dirom Carter & Co. E. W. Nicol & Co. Pollexfen, Milne & co. Skinner & co. W. & T. Edmond & co.	do,	23d June 4th June 20th July 9th June 22d June 10th July 7th June 18th June 18th June 18th Iec 22d May 29th Inne 1st ag 6th une 1st ag 6th une 1n July 1n July 1n July 1n June 1th June		

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