

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 ADVERTISERS

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette included in the charge To Non-Subscribers..... 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England..... 12 s. in advance.

Agents in England Messrs. Grundlay, Christianan 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..... 3 Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... Ditto..... 18 Engraving..... Ditto..... Ditto..... 18

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. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 2

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

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

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

TRUSTEES. G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beadome. 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.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

Commercial Maritime Journal

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 Cumming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

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

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

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SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undesignated 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra-chee, 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.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol Earl of Cornwall Earl Levon and Melville. Earl of Northbury Earl of Stair.

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

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 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.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, I, Lombard street

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

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

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

ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

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

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

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

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 Attee 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. Table with columns: To and From, 1st Cabin, 2nd Cabin. Rows include England and Alexandria, England and Malta, England and Gibraltar, Alexandria and Malta, Malta and Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu.

B. M. WILCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON, Managing Directors.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

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 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 protracted.

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 several 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 in a style, not inferior to any of its contemporaries. The Subscription is Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. in advance. Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—Seymour, Davies, from London 15th May, and the Buccaneer, Rogers, from Moulmein 5th Sept.—Englishman, Sept. 25.

Reform the Post Office.

We do not meet a man in Calcutta who is not out of humour with the Post Office of Bombay, the runners between Poona and Midnapore, and the Government of British India. The long delay that has taken place in which may of the letters and newspapers and the state in which they are urged on all sides to insist upon some alteration in the system. It now appears that the delay has arisen in some measure from the new practice of registering the letters at Bombay, a practice rendered necessary as a check upon the rascalities practised by the Dawk, Baboos or Purvoos at some of the stations on the route—

Sycee Silver.

It was noticed a few days ago, that a quantity of Sycee Silver was missing from H. M.'s Ship Calliope. Circumstances have since transpired, which will probably lead to the knowledge of the perpetrators of the robbery. It would appear, that last night at about 10 o'clock, as a pyke was returning from the residence of the Superintendent of Police, he fortuitously observed two European seamen engaged in earnest conversation with a podar, whose shop is adjacent to that of Capt. Birch. His attention was consequently attracted by the singular fact of such a class of men having business to transact at such a time and place. He accordingly more minutely watched the actions of the parties concerned when ocular demonstration convinced him, that the seamen were disposing of property which, upon close inspection, he discovered to be silver. He consequently left a mark at the spot and went to his Police compound and informed constable Jones of the affair; Jones accordingly accompanied him to the place, as soon as the podar saw him, the man attempted to abscond, but was apprehended, and lodged in safe custody with the seamen at the Town Guard. The case stands over for the deposition of Captain Kuper of the Calliope, and the result of the affair will be given so soon as it is known.—Star, Sept. 25.

Dacoity.

A Mr. James D'Silva, who was returning to Calcutta from Burdwan by dak was on the night of the 22nd instant, unexpectedly attacked by a party of dacoits and robbed. The bearers, as is usually the case, deserted their master. Mr. D'Silva, not the least daunted by the number being about six or seven, bravely defended himself and his property, but was at last overpowered. The bearers returned a short time after, and Mr. D'Silva was constrained to return to Burdwan. We understand that he represented the atrocious circumstance to the local authorities, and every exertion is being made to trace out the dacoits. Among other things Mr. D'Silva's writing box was taken, in which is engraved his name. The box contained valuable papers, these it is not improbable may lead to the discovery of the dacoits.—Ibid.

New Tariff.

A supplement of Wednesday's Calcutta Gazette contains the New Tariff, and copies of it are now on sale at the Military Orphan Press. The values of the Imports are generally lower than they were last year. On the Exports, the alteration is the other way, the valuations being as generally higher. This is another proof of the improvement in the state of our mercantile interests, for it shews that the demands for, and consequently the prices of, our home productions have increased.—Courier, Sept. 25.

Madras.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—24, Hindostan, Captain G. J. Roiman, from Calcutta 17th August. Passengers for London—Messrs Young, Seaton, Mathias, and Syms, Miss Young, Colonel Mathias, Lieut. Syms H. M. 62nd Regt. Lieut. Bruce, B. Artillery; Lieut. Wilson, 58th B. N. L., Misses M., W., and Juliana Lloyd, Masters R. Birch, John and Richard Lloyd, Francis, William and Daniel Seaton, George and Frederick Syms. Steerage Messrs. J. Orphin, Thomas Rose, H. Dean, J. Smith and F. Boyd.—For Madras, E. H. Lushington, Esq. Writer; E. Dauvers, Esq. 25. French Ship Pondicherry, Captain P. L. Bandoim, from Pondicherry 23rd instant. Passengers.—Revd. Messrs. Blanchin, Guerin, La Fontaine, Rozie, Chauquet, La Brumire, and Madame Pagot. 27. Barque British Sovereign, Captain John Cow, from Calcutta 8th September. Passengers.—Doctor and Mrs. Elson and 2 Children; Messrs. Rawson and Buzley. DEPARTURES.—25, Barque Eliza Ann, Captain M. Poulson, to Pondicherry. 26. Barque Fortescue, Captain W. Hall, to the Straits. Passengers.—Major E. Messiter, Lieuts. Scott and Babington, Captain Leslie, C. Rogers, Esq.—Spectator, Sept. 29.

A Toddy War.

The war between the Magistrate and the toddy dealers continues with unmitigated fury. One of the latter having been sentenced by the Police authorities to receive two dozen lashes and work three months on the roads, for refusing to open shop, has appealed to the Supreme Court, which as our readers are aware is now sitting. A writ of habeas corpus having been granted to produce the body of this alcohol vender, he was yesterday brought into court, when it was decided that he should be released. He has brought an action we understand against the Magistrate for false imprisonment, laying his damages at 15,000 Rupees. Mr. Branson is his Attorney, and Messrs. Smyth and Parker have been retained as counsel. The case comes on for trial we are told this day.—Herald, Sept. 29.

Burma.

The King of Burma.

By the latest accounts from Rangoon we learn that the king is to quit his capital at an earlier date than was expected. It is thought that the effect of a petition from priests and nobles that His Majesty would put off his departure to the end of the rain, was to induce him to start on the 29th of this month, but if so the departure of the king is contemplated, we should expect to see some advanced movement of troops

either by land or water; but as yet all seems enough, beyond the preparations going on at Rangoon in the shape of domiciles for the royal family; and at Martaban, for we know not what: they seem to be still clearing away jungle there at a great rate and erecting a number of small houses, but we do not hear of any thing in the shape of a place building there. A report is current that one of the royal family is likely to visit the place. Most of the men they have been able to collect there are said to be employed in the jungle cutting timber for the new stockade about to be erected, but we have not yet been enlightened as to the cause of this fortification. Some say it is in consequence of the frequent firing at Maulmain from the Man of War and Gun Boats; but if we are not mistaken, all this show of activity at Martaban commenced long before any thing was done here in the Gun Boat line. The truth may be, that we are both equally alarmed at each other, and that the Burmese have as much idea of attacking us as we have of molesting them.—Chronicle, Aug. 25.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1841. No. 564 of 1841.—The Committee appointed to examine Assistant Surgeon D. A. Carnegie, M. D. in Hindoostanee, have reported that he has been found to possess a sufficient knowledge of the colloquial part of that language, to enable him to conduct his professional duties satisfactorily. No. 565 of 1841.—Captain G. Pope, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, having completed the term of service in that Grade, required by the Regulations, is promoted to Assistant Commissary General, vice Davidson appointed Deputy Commissary General. Captain Pope, is directed, on his arrival at the Presidency, from his leave to the Neighbourhood, to present to the relief Lieutenant Bate from the charge of the Commissariat Department at that station. Lieutenant Bate is permitted to remain at Sukker, until the arrears in his accounts are brought up. No. 566 of 1841.—Captain J. C. Harley of the 2d or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health. No. 567 of 1841.—Surgeon C. Dussat of the Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health. No. 568 of 1841.—Captain W. Rollings of the 2d or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health. No. 569 of 1841.—The services of Sergeant J. Crossley, late Toll-keeper on the Bhoré Ghat, being no longer required in the Civil Department, he is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for military duty. Bombay Castle, 1st October 1841. No. 570 of 1841.—The following orders are issued:—An Order by Brigadier R. England, K. H. dated Quetta the 24th August 1841, appointing Captain Hobson of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Scinde Force, during the absence of Captain Balfour on medical certificate, null further orders. An Order by the same Officer dated Quetta 24th August 1841, appointing Lieutenant T. L. K. Nelson of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment Foot, to act as Major of Brigade to the 1st Infantry Brigade, vice Hobson, or until further orders. No. 571 of 1841.—The following promotion is made. Ensign E. A. Green to be Lieutenant, vice Caerton deceased.—Date of Rank, 20th August 1841. The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Green promoted. Rank as Ensign in the Regiment. Army. John Joseph Laurie.—15th Sept. 1841.—2d February 1841. No. 572 of 1841.—With reference to the appointment in General Order No. 562, dated 27th ultimo of Captain M. Willoughby, to be Fort Adjutant of Bombay, Director of the Fire Engines, and Secretary to the Clothing Board, Captain Ward, 15th Regiment, is appointed to act until Captain Willoughby joins, or until further orders. Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1841. No. 573 of 1841.—Brigade order dated 9th November 1840, directing all Reports and Returns of the Poona Brigade to be made to Lieutenant Colonel W. Spiller of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Fenall on duty to Seeroor until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Capon, is confirmed. Bombay Castle, 14th October 1841. No. 574 of 1841.—The General Order No. 249, dated 2nd April last, is cancelled, and Lieutenant A. S. Young, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant of the Wing of that Regiment remaining at Mhow from the above date, agreeably to the regulations. Bombay Castle, 5th October 1841. No. 575 of 1841.—The appointment of Lieut. H. Boye, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Assistant to the Superintendent, of the Revenue Survey in the Dakkan, as notified in General Order No. 519 dated 3d ultimo, is cancelled. No. 576 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution in the General Department, to depute Lieutenant J. Anderson of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to make a Survey of a portion of the Nardooda River, between Hirunphal and Hindia.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments. Krishnaji Wasdeo Shahany, mamltadar of Kheir, to be mamltadar of Joonere.—Date of appointment, 17th September, 1841. Chintoo Succeram, mamltadar of Poorandhur, to be mamltadar of Kheir. Ditto ditto. Mr. D. Davidson, acting second assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Sec. XI. of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs. Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1841. Mr. E. Williamson, unconvicted assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise, is allowed a furlough to extend the leave granted to him on the 14th July last to remain at the presidency, preparatory to his applying for leave to proceed to sea. N. Kirkland Esq. collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation, on the opening of the season. P. Stewart Esq. collector of Poona, is permitted to proceed into his districts, on deputation, from the 1st instant. Bombay Castle, 6th October 1841. The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. H. Bell, unconvicted assistant to the superintendent of the Dukhun survey, on the 7th ultimo, is extended for a further period of seven days. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. D. BLANE. Acty. Secy to Gov.

Opium Memorandum.

Table with columns for BOMBAY, INDORE, and EXPORTED, listing opium quantities and values for various periods.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. None. DEPARTURES. None.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of latest intelligence for various locations like Agra, Alexandria, Australia, etc.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, October 8, 1841.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Ship Palatini, G. Gordon, Master, from Aden 13th Sept.—Passengers 53 men, 3 women and 4 children H. C. Troops.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 25th, and Madras to the 29th instant, Maulmain to the 25th August, and Adelaide (South Australia) to the 29th June.

Rumours are afloat that a requisition from the Post Master General to Government has been made for a scale of 2000 Rs. for an additional Establishment to be added to the Post Office.

The Steamer "Auckland" which left some time ago with a Field Detachment of H.M.'s 17th Regt. to relieve the Corps stationed at Aden, the Gulph of Arabia—may be expected back with the Detachment of H. M.'s 6th Royal Regt. and the Bombay European Regt. on or about the 13th or 14th Inst.

South Australia.

Departure of Colonel Gawler.

The presentation of the Address to Col. Gawler has been postponed from 12 o'clock yesterday until 12 o'clock to-day, as will be seen from the following announcement:—The committee appointed to conduct the presentation of the Address, and public testimonial to Colonel Gawler, on his departure for England, beg to inform their fellow-colonists, that Colonel Gawler has appointed to-day (Tuesday) the 22nd instant, to receive the deputations, at twelve o'clock precisely, at the residence of His Honor the Judge, Whitmore-square, and the committee would respectfully request that as many of the colonists as can possibly be present on that occasion, will be at the court house at that hour.

The departure of Colonel Gawler is fixed for one o'clock to-day, (Tuesday), and the committee hope that as many of the colonists as possible will be present, to pay this last mark of respect to Colonel Gawler.

This postponement has arisen out of a meeting held in the Town Council room on Saturday last, a brief sketch of which is all for which we now find room. Mr Alderman Smilie having been called to the chair, the committee appointed to superintend the preparation of the address stated Colonel Gawler's readiness to receive the Deputation from the Colonists at 12 o'clock on Monday, and the Committee for the superintendence of the "GAWLER TESTIMONIAL FUND" announced the receipt of £513 towards the purchase of a suitable and lasting testimonial of the enduring esteem of the colonists towards Colonel Gawler on his departure.

Mr Edward Stephens then observed, that as it was the wish of many of those who had subscribed, not only to have their names, but the amount of the subscriptions printed, he felt it his duty to make known that wish to the meeting.

His Honor the Judge observed in reference to this proposition that the object of the "GAWLER TESTIMONIAL FUND" was not to shew that they could raise a large amount of money, but to shew their great respect and esteem for Col. Gawler, which was not to be measured, however, by the amount they subscribed. The line of conduct the colonists had pursued reflected the greatest honor upon them, and he felt that he was only giving utterance to Colonel Gawler's sentiments, when he said, that, however small the sum subscribed, it would be received with the highest pleasure, and would afford him the most lively satisfaction, as a mark of their respect and esteem. This was his Honor's first appearance at any of the meetings called in reference to Colonel Gawler, and he was proud of the opportunity of joining in expressions of respect for His Excellency. In presenting that testimonial which had been prepared, he was quite sure the colonists would find, that Colonel Gawler had the most grateful sense of this their kind consideration, and that the expressions of esteem heretofore given had been duly appreciated. Without going into political matters, he might be permitted to say, that, in the administration of the affairs of the province, the welfare of the colonists had always been near to his heart—that that welfare in fact had been the object he constantly kept in view. With respect to the purity of his motives and his heart—with respect to the goodness and uniform kindness of his disposition—and with respect to the singleness and disinterestedness of his purpose in all his endeavours to benefit the colony—there could be no doubt—there was in fact but one opinion—and it afforded his Honor therefore the utmost satisfaction to witness the course the colonists had pursued.

His Honor concluded with submitting that the names only, and not the amounts, should be published, which was unanimously assented to.

The arrangements of other matters having been left with the Committee, the meeting then separated.—Southern Australian, June 27.

Further outrage of the natives.

On Friday last, just as we had gone to press, intelligence reached us of a further act of aggression, on the part of the Natives, at Mr Dutton's station, Mount Dispersion, where, it appears, one shepherd has been severely wounded, and a flock of eight hundred sheep carried off, and where, it further appears another shepherd is missing, having had nine hundred sheep under his charge. The supposition is, that the latter of the two shepherds is murdered, and that the sheep have fallen into the hands of the same party of natives.

The Police being now in pursuit of the sheep lately wrested from Mr Inman and party, no force is at present at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor, to send in pursuit of these latter delinquents. Instructions, however, have been forwarded to Major O'Halloran, to take such steps, and to render such assistance on the return of the Murray, as may be necessary to the restoration of the property thus violently wrested from its owners. No intelligence, we regret to add, has reached us, either as to the direction the natives have taken, or as to the efforts which have hitherto been made towards effecting a rescue.

Our opinions as to the decided steps which should be taken in such cases to convince the natives, that neither the lives, nor the property of the whites, are to be trifled with with impunity, have been so repeatedly expressed, as scarcely to need re-iteration. Seriously do we deprecate on the part of the settlers, any resort to these unhappy measures which have been so unfortunately adopted towards the Natives in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, but fearfully apprehensive are we, unless some decided steps are rapidly adopted, with the view of putting an end to these acts of aggressions, that the settlers will be tempted in many cases to take the law into their own hands. This is an evil, we are fully persuaded, which every right-minded individual would deprecate, and which we hope to see every means at the command of the Executive employed to avert.—Ibid.

Departure of Lieut. Colonel George Gawler, late Governor of South Australia.

Never did any Governor of a British Colony in the short space of two years and seven months, acquire a more enduring hold upon the affectionate esteem of those over whom he was placed or enjoy a more uninterrupted stream of popularity in the execution of the high trust reposed in him by his Sovereign, than did Governor Gawler in his administration of the affairs of South Australia.

In putting this statement upon record, we barely perform an act of justice to Colonel Gawler himself, and discharge our duty to the colonists as a body, whose opinions have been so frequently and decidedly expressed, both with respect to his personal and private character, and with respect to the general acts of his administration, as to free them from any suspicion of insincerity, or eulogistic finesse, in describing him as THE FATHER OF THE PEOPLE. As the immediate object of the present article, however, is, to call attention to the circumstances attending Colonel Gawler's departure, we shall attempt a narration of these, before we proceed to notice the immediate cause of his recall, or before we enter upon any further remarks as to the estimation in which his administration was held.

Tuesday last, having been determined upon as the day of Colonel Gawler's departure, a deputation, consisting of those gentlemen, to whom the preparation of the address, and the collection of the subscriptions towards the purchase of a suitable and lasting testimonial, had been more especially confided, accompanied by a large and highly influential body of the colonists, proceeded at 12 o'clock to the residence of His Honor the Judge, at the Court House, Whitmore Square, where, for some time past, Colonel Gawler and family have been hospitably entertained, and where the deputation and other gentlemen were courteously received. Among those present, we observed:—

His Honor the Judge; the Hon. Captain Start, Assistant Commissioner; the Hon. Robert Gouger, Colonial Secretary; Alfred Mundy, Esq., Private Secretary to Governor Grey; His Worship, Jas. Hurtle Fisher, Esq., Mayor of Adelaide; John Morphett, Esq., J. P.; Edward Stephens, Esq.; J. B. Hack, Esq.; William Watson, Esq.; Henry Watson, Esq.; T. Williams, Esq., J. P.; E. B. Gleeson, Esq., J. P.; F. H. Dutton, Esq., J. P.; B. F. Newland, Esq., J. P.; Dr. Knudt, Dr. Nash, Colonial Surgeon; T. Gilbert, Esq., J. P.; W. Blyth, Esq.; H. Nixon, Esq.; A. Hardy, Esq.; Rev. C. B. Howard; Rev. J. Farrell; W. Gillis, Esq.; W. Nation, Esq., Emigration Agent; R. R. Torrens, Esq.; E. Hawker, Esq.; Captain Macleod; W. Bartley, Esq., Registrar General, and many others, for whose names we are unable to find room.

The deputation having been introduced, his Worship, James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., Mayor of Adelaide—as had been previously arranged upon the motion of his Honor the Judge—then presented himself to Col. Gawler, and spoke as follows:—

Sir—Before your departure from our shores, I appear here to present you with an Address, which will convey to you an expression of the feelings of those over whom you have for some time past presided as the Representative of Her Majesty. Feeling satisfied as I do of the sincerity which has influenced those, whose names are subscribed to this Address, I feel warranted in saying, that it must afford you unfeigned gratification to see your efforts for the advancement of this province so highly appreciated by an intelligent, thinking, and influential community. Although the Address does not contain more than a fractional part of the names of those who are desirous of recording their attachment—the time not admitting of their coming forward—yet means are in progress to secure the addition of the names, which will be forwarded to you on your arrival in England.

His Worship then handed over the Address, of which the following is a copy:—

THE ADDRESS.

TO LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE GAWLER, K. H.

Sir,—On your retirement from the high position you have held in this province. We the undersigned colonists of South Australia beg to offer you our testimony to your unceasing attention to the affairs of Government from the moment of your arrival on these shores, to the deep interest you have constantly felt in the progress of the colony, and to your unwearied efforts to promote that progress by every means in your power. To the personal sacrifices with which these efforts have been made we would only allude lest you should forget them, but we cannot lose the example you have uniformly set us of personal worth and private character without expressing our feeling that your efforts for the welfare of the colony have only been equalled by the most heartfelt desire that its prosperity should be first sought by the diffusion of principles of Virtue, Honor and Religion amongst its community, principles which alone can raise a nation to true greatness and give it real stability.

We request you to accept our sincere wishes that Success, Happiness and Comfort may attend you, whether you may be called to fill another public station or retire wholly into private life, and our hope that although about to lose you personally, no circumstances will deprive our adopted country of your able support and friendly advocacy.

To the above Address, Colonel Gawler then read the following Reply:—

THE REPLY.

To the Colonists presenting the Address of the 22d June 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—The expression of your esteem and attachment is deeply gratifying to me.

As knowing well that an invisible hand records every word and thought, I can boldly say that I have sought the welfare of this Province without desiring any other public applause than that which intelligent and conscientious men accord to a faithful discharge of duty.

That such is the nature of the kind feelings which you have offered to me I have this sound reason for believing, that they not only flourished in the inviting day of prosperity, but have remained unshaken to the last, may have increased in strength and fervour through the trying hour of your apparent adversity and mine.

A trait of this kind has not often had its parallel in political history.

May your faithful recognition of the fact, that "the principles of virtue, honor, and religion, are those which alone can raise a nation to true greatness, and give it real stability," be a pledge that these, as a foundation, are firmly laid among you, and that, built upon it as a rock, your social edifice may withstand the storms of time unshaken, and gloriously rise above them all.

I return you my sincere thanks for your wishes for my future comfort and prosperity, and assure you that, let my future lot in life be what it may, I cannot forget the friends I shall have left in South Australia. I shall often look with interest to them, and it will be one of my most sincere gratifications elsewhere to embrace every opportunity that may present itself for forwarding the welfare of the colony.

GEORGE GAWLER.

June 22nd, 1841.

In continuation of the above reply, Colonel Gawler then observed:—

GENTLEMEN.—If I have one subject of particular regret in parting from you, it is that I should have been glad to have shared with you the trials and the difficulties which still hang over you. I assure you, gentlemen, had it not been for a desire to remain with you, and face those trials, I should have left my station in the colony long since; but I saw—long saw—that the hour of trial was coming, and I felt it my duty to stand by you, as long as my Sovereign was pleased to continue me in office. I have this satisfaction, however, in parting from you, that, in going to England, I shall be of greater use to you than by remaining here, as I shall have the opportunity of representing the state of the colony at head quarters as it really is. Gentlemen, it gives me very deep regret, very great pain, to leave the colony with so many accounts which have arisen under my administration, unsettled; but I have the fullest confidence, that not one account will remain unsettled, because it has been drawn on my authorities. My authorities it has been difficult to explain to you, and it is not now necessary, perhaps, to go into them at length. Two years and a half ago, I came to this colony as an experimental colony, and my authorities are scattered throughout the whole of my correspondence during that period. Parties in England have judged of the effect which should have been given to their instructions here by the standard of what they supposed the colony to be; but I have judged of those instructions and authorities, not from what I supposed the colony to be, but from what I knew it to be, and from what I knew of its requirements; and from this imperfect knowledge of the state of the colony in England, as opposed to my knowledge, and to your knowledge of it, these unfortunate difficulties have arisen. I have the fullest confidence, however, that under a fair representation of the colony as it is—should it not previously be known by my correspondence laid before Parliament—or by Mr. McLaren's statements on his return home—I say, I have the fullest confidence, on my return to England, that I shall be able to put its real state in such a light that no difficulty whatever can remain in your confidence on this point, I repeat it, amounts to absolute certainty, as far as human confidence in such matters can amount to a certainty. I have called this, the time of your apparent adversity, and so I really consider it—for, out of this check to your seeming onward progress I have no doubt but many advantages will arise. And first, I think that this apparent adversity—this time of trial—will turn the colonists generally to those occupations which will be a more solid basis of prosperity and wealth. We could hardly find fault with those who had the prospect of accumulating rapid fortunes by means of land speculations—for continuing to engage in these pursuits. The profit to be acquired by these speculations, however, has now been considerably lowered, and as a necessary consequence the attention of our capitalists is turned to extensive agricultural and sound commercial pursuits. Another advantage of this time of apparent adversity is, that it will make the Colony better known in England, than ever it was before these misfortunes. The colony by these very disasters will be forced upon the attention of the Public, and I am thoroughly persuaded, that its history, its circumstances, and all that concerns it, can bear the test of the closest and most rigorous examination. Another advantage of this time of adversity is one of which whilst I am speaking I must beg your indulgence. You have done me the honor on another occasion of calling me "the father of the colony," and I have therefore a parental right over you, and I feel that I have that right until I leave your shores. Now, the advantage to which I refer in this parental character is—that this season of apparent adversity will draw you near to the Bible—the only source of real prosperity—whether of individuals or of nations. I say this in the presence of many who can look back, and who can remember the time, when the principles of the Bible were those that preserved Great Britain from ruin—were the principles in a word which enabled her to outlive the storm—whilst all the nations around her, not having those principles as their guide and support, went to rack and ruin. These principles will afford security to the South Australia, as well as to all other colonies. The storms must come, the winds must blow, and the rains must descend, but that man need not fear whose house is built upon a rock. I say these things to you as one parting from you, it may be, never to meet again until that day in which the whole truth of the Bible shall be vindicated, and, in the language of that word, I say—Fare you well. I hope I shall leave—I would gladly leave—the province without an unkindly feeling in the heart of any one; and I therefore beg, that all who may think I have slighted or in any way neglected them—either in general or now—that they will rather impute it to the manner in which I have been absorbed in business—than to any want of a desire to pay due attention to them. And if I have acted harshly towards any one, I hope I shall be forgiven that also. Having been placed in a station requiring intense application—in a new colony in fact—and in one in which the peace and safety of the community required great decision—and, being but a man—in the exercise of that decision, I may have made mistakes. But there are some, who have set noble examples of kindness towards me—some who have seen

that what I did was from a sense of a duty—and they have met me with the warmest friendship. The conduct of these persons I feel deeply, and I shall honor them as long as I live. Allow me now to say—and I do not say it from anything like an invidious feeling towards the individual who has subjected me to a series of attacks—that those attacks have rallied the colonists around me—and I believe, that I should never have experienced these general expressions of esteem and regard, but for the sense the colonists as a body possessed, that I was unjustly and injuriously attacked. And, with respect to that individual—and I trust some one will be good enough to convey this expression to him—my earnest hope is, that, by pursuing peace instead of discord, he may find his own peace and that of the colony promoted. And now, fare ye well—and may that blessing which maketh rich, and which communicates happiness far more than any temporal or worldly possessions rest upon you—yes, to use the words of that more solemn book to which I have directed you—may the Almighty bless you with the blessings of Heaven above, the blessing of the deep that lieth under, and the blessings of your fathers, which have prevailed, and which extend to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills—to every one, I say, may he bless you according to the blessing wherewith he blesseth them whom he maketh blessed.—Southern Australian, June 25.

European Intelligence.

Tory Concord.

The Times denies that there is any disunion in the Tory party, and quotes Sir Robert Peel's assertion—"That all the rumours which have been circulated about differences of opinion and jealousies are absolutely without foundation; that the party which acts upon his advice and counsels is a united and compact party, in which no difference of principle prevails, as to the course which we ought to pursue."

Let us test the truth of this assertion by applying it in the very words of the speaker to several great questions.

Upon the Privilege question did no difference of opinion prevail in the Tory party as to the course which they ought to pursue?

Upon the Canada Bill did no difference of opinion prevail in the Tory party as to the course which they ought to pursue, the Tories in the House of Commons, with Sir Robert Peel at their head, having almost unanimously supported the Bill, and the Tory Lords, under the Duke of Wellington, having almost unanimously reprobated it?

Upon the China question was there no difference of opinion in the Tory party as to the course which they ought to pursue, the Tories in the Lower House having proposed a vote of censure on the conduct of the Government, and the Tory chiefs in the Upper House having opposed a motion to the same effect proposed by Lord Stanhope?

Upon the Poor-law does no difference of opinion prevail in the Tory party as to the course which they ought to pursue, half the party condemning the measure as the greatest cruelty and injustice, which the other half claim credit for having assisted in passing?

And to come to the great question which now divides the country upon the corn-laws does no difference of opinion prevail in the Tory party as to the course which they ought to pursue, Sir Robert Peel pledging himself to adhere to the sliding scale, and his followers, Sir G. Murray, Mr. G. Dawson, and some others, declaring for a fixed duty? Why, the difference between Sir Robert Peel and Sir G. Murray is precisely as wide as that between him and Lord John Russell on the corn-law question.

As to the confessed difficulty of Sir Robert Peel, the government of Ireland, are we to believe that Sir Robert Peel and Lord Roden have the same views, and that there is no difference of principle between them. Has Sir Robert repulsed to the yellow fever, or have the Orangemen cast their skins?

One of the first motions in the new Parliament will be Sir Robert Inglis's proposal of a large grant for church extension. Is Sir Robert Peel in agreement with this worthy as to the fitness of imposing new burdens on the dissenters?

Upon the question of education is there no difference of principle between Sir Robert and some of his party—the majority we believe we might say? Did not the Times lend its columns to a writer who charged Sir Robert Peel with irreligious doctrines—with perverting heathen philosophy to revealed truths—and classed him with the disciples of a school not accepting Christian principles?

Sir Robert Peel, so often sneered at for having lacked a grandfather on earth, was not to be allowed to have a Father in Heaven, because, he had hazarded the liberal proposition that people were the better for any sort of knowledge. There was surely some difference of principle in the case when the great Tory organ was lending itself to the publication of arguments to prove that Sir Robert Peel's doctrines were of infidel origin and tendency.

Indeed, when the Times so coolly denies the existence of any disunion in the Tory party, we have only to ask it what, then, has been the justice of the censures and reproaches it has from time to time addressed to Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington? Its attacks were upon no trivial occasions; they were on great questions, and they either proceeded on wide differences of principle, or they were very unjust and wanton. The Times, in pouring out its reproaches, knew what it was about; it knew that it uttered the sentiments of a large section of the party to which it was devoted itself.

When Mungo, in the farce, is asked by his master, whether he knows of anything amiss going on in the house, he answers "A d— deal, Massa, now you beat me every night!" Sir Robert Peel, if he had the frankness of Mungo, would, instead of denying the discords in the Tory house, refer to the beatings which he has had in the Times for every liberal principle that he entertains.—Examiner.

Who are the Jobbers?

The London Tory Times has the effrontery to say, "that the Whigs, who came into office with the words 'economy and retrenchment' upon their lips, have perpetrated more jobs, created more patronage, and created a greater number of new salaried officers than any Tory Minister ever thought of in his wildest dreams."

What description of jobs Tory Ministers are in the habit of dreaming of, we cannot undertake to say, but of those perpetrated in their sober waking senses, there are, fortunately, or rather unfortunately for the pockets of the unhappy tax payers, official records which any one may consult who chooses.

In the year 1835 a return was made, dated Treasury Chambers and signed Thomas E. Freemantle, of pensions and annuities paid in the course of that year out of the consolidated fund. In that return we find, among a long list of pensions, amounting to £510,086 a year, granted by Tory Administrations, the following names:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Pension Amount. Includes Earl of Chatham (£4000), Right Hon. H. Goulburn (2000), Right Hon. J. W. Croker (1500), Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay (1000), Lord Sidmouth (3000), Lord Bexley (3000), Hon. Jane Carr (late Percival) (2000), Joseph Planta, Esq. (1500), Spencer Percival, Esq. (675), The Countess of Westmeath (923), Earl of Athlone (1846), Baron Aylmer (553), Lord Ellenborough, Chief Clerk in the Plea (2700), Lord Kenyon and Lord Ellenborough (2089 17 4), Custos Brevium (2089 17 4).

Table with 2 columns: Name and Pension Amount. Includes The Hon. Thomas Kenyon, flacior, &c. (5492 8 0), Hon. Charles Law, late Clerk of the Rules (1000 0 0), Sir Stratford Canning (1736), Lord Strangford (2056), Lord Heytesbury (2700), The Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot (2056), Sir A. Cockburn (1516).

And a long list of other Tory Peers and scions of the aristocracy, who, together, bleed the country to the tune of £198,082 a year.

The pensions charged on the Civil List and Consolidated Fund amounted, at the date of the last return, in 1835 to £238,083. The nature of these pensions is best described by a few specimens picked at hazard from the foul mass of indiscriminate and abandoned jobbery.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Pension Amount. Includes Drummond, Edward (250), Greville, Algernon (230), Holme, Thomas Knox (500), Rae, Dame Mary (660), N. B.—These pensions were granted on the 16th November 1830, being the day after the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, declared that they had resigned, and only held office till their successors were appointed. Includes Arbuthnot, Catherine (138), Arbuthnot, Jane (100), Brudenell, Augusta (101), Bloomfield, Lord (936), Beaufort, Louisa Catherine (81), Bathurst, Charlotte (600), Ditto, Dec. 31, 1829 (100), Carmarthen, Marchioness of (300), Croker, Rosamond (300), Courtenay, Ann (300), De Ross, Lady G. Fitzgerald (200), Herries, Isabella Maria (115), Ditto (115), Hill, Lady, 5th of April, 1830 (467), Johnston, Sir W., Bart. (714), Murray, Lady Charlotte Ann (300), Roscommon, Earl of (192), Roscomon, Countess of (88), Rothies, Earl of (276), Strangford, Lord (88), Strangford, Dowager Viscountess (238), Smythe, Hon. G. A. F. Sydney (104), Tyrone, Earl of (600), Ditto (445), Westmeath, Marchioness of (386).

If we were not sick of sounding this cess-pool of corruption, and impatient to return to a purer atmosphere, we could add names, not by the score, but the hundred, to the catalogue of Tory leeches fattening on the nation's blood. But we will conclude with this challenge to the organs and spokesmen of the faction in or out of Parliament. Let them, if they can, point out one single public service of the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, of Thomas Knox Holmes, of Sir W. Rae, of Lord Sidmouth, or of one single name among the long list of Tory Ministers, Noblemen, Members of Parliament, partisans and retainers, who, either by themselves or their relations, are quartered on the public purse.

Let us now turn to the doing of the Whigs. We search in vain for the name of one single Member of the Government, of one single Member of Parliament, of one single person of note connected with the party, who, in the event of the Whigs going out of office, will enjoy a sinecure pension granted during the ten years they have been in power.

Instead of drawing increased salaries, the scale of official salaries, especially those of the higher class, has been greatly reduced, as appears from the following table:—

AMOUNT OF REDUCTIONS IN SALARIES OF £100 AND UPWARDS, EFFECTED BY THE WHIGS.

Table with 4 columns: Department, Emoluments in 1830, Emoluments under Liberal Government, and Saving. Includes Treasury (30,900 to 14,830), Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments (52,828 to 36,100), Admiralty (19,940 to 7,500), Army (17,876 to 8,455), King's Household &c. (11,286 to 2,900), Customs (64,520 to 18,400), Excise (14,300 to 7,300), Courts of Law (52,492 to 38,000), Ireland (49,993 to 32,930), Ambassadors (55,300 to 45,000), Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary (50,300 to 38,900), Consuls (44,450 to 31,800). Total: 454,095 to 272,044, saving 182,051.

As for the charge of increasing patronage, it is sufficient to say, that they have abolished office to the number of 1200 and upwards, and effected a saving of upwards of half a million in the cost of the revenue, mainly by suppressing small places, in former times the fertile source of political patronage, in the Customs and Excise.

With regard to commissions, it is sufficient to say, that none have been issued which have not been approved of by the leading men of all parties in Parliament, and which have not collected a vast mass of the most valuable information, which could not have been otherwise obtained. The appointment of Mr. Frankland Lewis, a political opponent, to the most important of all the Commissions created by the Whigs, viz., the chief poor Law Commissioners, is a sufficient answer to the imputation of having jobbed their patronage. We have dwelt more at length than we should have otherwise done upon these facts, because it is most important that the cause of the present deficiency of the revenue should be distinctly understood. The increased expenditure has arisen solely and entirely from the necessity of adding to our naval and military establishments—a necessity which has been admitted to the fullest extent by the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and every man of note on the Tory side, who have even gone further, and repeatedly made it a subject of charge against the Government, that they did not spend money enough.

The diminution of the revenue is attributable to two causes:— 1st, That the Whigs have relieved the country from an annual burden of taxation to the amount of £7,000,000 and upwards. 2nd, That the pernicious effect of monopoly cramps trade, and impedes the development of the industry and resources of the country.—Morning Chronicle.

The Three Manifestoes.

Three manifestoes are now before the public,—Lord John Russell's address to the City of London electors, which was issued last week; Sir Robert Peel's counter manifesto, delivered orally at a dinner-party of his own to some Tamworth electors; and Mr. O'Connell's declaration of the rights and grievances of the people of Ireland. Sir Robert Peel's declaration is a more unpretending and also a less tangible affair than his rival's. It is almost limited to negotiation; with his customary frankness, Sir Robert confines himself to saying that he shall say nothing. He will not prescribe, he says, for the ills of the nation, while he is excluded from administering the remedies—he does not add, though some of his followers might, while another practitioner touches the fee. He did not say much at this dinner about what he expatiated upon in the House of Commons, the want of official information for forming a judgment upon the national affairs; he now stood upon the matter of choice and etiquette—not as one who could not pronounce an opinion, but as one who would not compromise his position by doing so. I will "not unsought be won in the moral of this part of Sir Robert's speech." Another section of his address was directed to demolishing the effect of Lord John's mani-

festo; and the retrospective or Ministerial part of that manifesto can scarcely stand the test of the expectant Premier's light ridicule; Lord John's enumeration of victories is met by a sort of depreciation of ungenerous triumph over the vanquished, and then by an appeal from the individual victories to the wholesale defeat of the late election. A third portion of the Tamworth speech is adroitly enough addressed to Royal eyes; taking for his text an impertinent "on dit," that he had boasted that he would make the Queen a Tory in six weeks. Sir Robert insinuatingly repudiates every sort of presumption on his part; he does not assume that he is to be Minister; he is shocked at the insolence of attempting to pronounce what may be the personal feelings of Royalty; he shares the indignation which the Queen must feel if such contemptible impertinences come before her. Sir Robert Peel would have his Royal Mistress understand, that, if he is forced upon her acceptance by the general course of events which coerces him as well as others, he is still the gentlest and most considerate of compulsory servants, incapable of vulgar triumph or obtrusive confidence. The gist of his insinuations directed to that high quarter is, that Satan is not so black as he has been painted. Sir Robert's speech—a Parliamentary "statement delivered from the head of his own table at a convivial meeting—elaborately easy, saying nothing and hinting much—is well calculated, not to produce the conviction, but to convey the impression, that, while he will be a more vigorous Minister than any which we have had for ten years, and able to put Lord John's "victories" to the blush, he will by no means be a harsh counsellor or a disagreeable man at Court, or any where else. There is one point, in Lord John's manifesto which Sir Robert leaves untouched, the future tactics of the Whig opposition: he does not laugh at that. Whigs out of office are not perhaps quite so laughable as Whigs in; nor Tories quite so free to laugh in as they were out, especially when they go in to deal with a deficiency and a declining revenue. Sir Robert Peel's manifesto leaves matters just where they stood before: it only intimates that it has not been necessary to modify the new "Conservative" policy—whatever that may be—in order to enable the incoming Ministers to compute with Lord John Russell's showy Opposition programme. The Liberator's declaration is a very different sort of composition from Lord John's quasi-royal speech, or Sir Robert's convivial staccato; it looks as though the aspiring patriot had in his eye the Petition of Rights or the American Declaration of Independence, but could not for the life of him struggle out of the beaten "hereditary-bondsman" track; it is an old Corn Exchange letter laboured into a state paper. To give credit to the first paragraph, the author set out with an earnest desire to deliver a round unvarnished tale of "facts"; and the first of the facts enumerated is English hostility to Ireland! and, as usual, Lord Morpeth is dragged in as King's evidence, to prove, by his vote on the motion to extend the Irish franchise, the hostility in which he is an accomplice.— If Mr. O'Connell deals with past facts so freely, it is no wonder that future facts claim a still greater license: and accordingly, the most extravagant assumptions of the reign of horror which the Tories will restore are put forward, in so many words, as the express and declared intention "of the Peel-Stanley party." Mr. O'Connell may mean the assertion, that that party intend to appoint partisan judges, as a sort of rhetorical figure; but the figure is so disguised that the words read like the grave statement of a proclaimed fact.— Now all this bombast would be very harmless in England; but Mr. O'Connell's influence in Ireland received some very dangerous illustration in the fearful, phrensic vehemence of the people in Carlow; and it is a just apprehension, that his desire to increase Sir R. Peel's "difficulty with Ireland" may be only too successful. His present conduct seems to be the beginning of a systematic attempt of that kind. It remains to be seen whether the Whigs will countenance their half-saved ally in this last and most desperate expedient for fulfilling their behest to "keep out the Tories" at all cost; or whether they will repair some omissions by a deathbed repentance and a well-timed admonition to their indiscreet friend. And if the Whigs do not remember their duty, will the independent English Liberals, if there are such, remember theirs?—Spectator.

Whig Confessions.

We observe with pleasure the frankness with which the Liberal journals concur in acknowledging the reverses sustained by our cause in these elections. No attempt is made at mystification. From the moment that the result became evident, it has been fairly allowed. The fact has been recorded undisguisedly, however regretfully, that, for the moment, the Queen and the people are overborne by the Tory and monopolist oligarchy. Defeat is confessed; let the common enemy make the most of it. We question whether they much like the sort of victory they have gained. Still less relish have they for the manner in which it is taken by their opponents. They are conscious of the different effect which being in a minority on the returns would have produced on themselves. The absence of any disheartenment is to them a perplexity, and an ill omen. They have to learn the contrast, and appreciate it if they can, between a struggle for party and a struggle for principle. That which would annihilate in the one case, becomes, in the other, only an invigorating stimulus. The spirit of anti-monopoly has lost nothing of the earnestness and power by which it will assuredly triumph. Ignorance, misrepresentation, and selfish interests, have done their work upon a large scale. The object has been accomplished of obtaining a premature decision. But the spread of information is not arrested. Anti-monopoly is only a word representing a certain and immense collection of facts. Under the pretence of protection, injuries gross and palpable are inflicted upon the many for the supposed benefit of the few. These injuries are of daily occurrence. They are built into dwellings, they adhere to garments, they cover tables from the costliest to the most meagre, and they pick all pockets. Not a tenth of the robberies perpetrated by the import duties have yet been distinctly before the public. We have just opened, by chance, some notes of a trip to St Petersburg. The following sentence at once caught our eye—"Living, as the saying is, we found uncommonly cheap, everything being in the greatest abundance. The finest beef and mutton was only twopence per pound, and sometimes rather less; a goose, one shilling and sixpence; excellent salmon, at three pence per pound; fowls, game, vegetables, &c., all proportionately cheap; in fact, you may live there like a lord for the same that only makes you respectable in England." We look at the import duties, and there find all horned cattle, sheep, swine, butchers' meat, fish of most kinds, &c., prohibited, and vegetables heavily taxed. People have not yet begun generally to realise this and other differences between the prices of the necessities of life here and in other countries. They have no conception of how much tax is added to the cost of the simplest meal. The bare fact are not brought home to their conceptions; but they will learn them. The truth will make its way into the houses of the middle classes, and the cottages of the poor. Housekeeping books will come into use, which leave a separate column for the amount of tax,

and furnish materials for calculating it upon every outlay. And the reason will be understood that this taxation is not for the state; it does nothing whatever towards the maintenance of social order and security; that the Government does not want; that the Ministry proposed its mitigation, and the Queen referred the decision to the constituencies; and that the whole profit of such taxation (an enormous portion being wasted by the way) goes at last to certain monopolist cliques and classes, who have enabled the Tories to achieve such successes as they boast of in the present elections. The extent of this knowledge amongst the people is the strength of the anti-monopolist cause. The election measures its present degree, but does not stop its progress. Will it advance the less for any defeat that has been experienced? Suppose that, in consequence of corrupt influences, it is necessary to have more than a bare majority of anti-monopolists; to have three-fourths, or four-fifths, of a constituency, in order to win an election—will this knowledge stop at a bare majority, at three-fourths, or at four-fifths? Not it, indeed. It will stop at no given point. It is a tide that keeps flowing on; and the opposing breeze, that ripples the surface in a different direction, can do very little towards impeding the current, or retarding the rate of its progress. Those embarking in such a cause are not likely to be cast down at finding themselves in a minority.—Morning Chronicle

Corn Laws—The Duty of Religious Men.

From sheer ignorance of the import of their language, surely, rather than in sober earnestness, multitudes may now-a-days be heard to affirm that they take no interest in politics, never meddle with them. And yet the tone of voice and expression of countenance accompanying the utterance of this profession not only mark them as serious, but are significant of a conscious triumph over human weakness. We are bound to take the assertion as a truthful exposition of these persons' sense of right—o deal with it, not as a trick of hypocrisy, but as a monstrous delusion. It is not, however, too much to say that a confession more preposterous, more ineffably absurd, was never made by men in possession of intellectual faculties. We beg to ask these good men who stand aloof from all political duties and political encounters, what they imagine they were sent for into a world like this? If social organisation is never to catch a passing benefit from their virtue, and the constitution and deeds of governments are never to be tinged with the rays of Christian truth, they might as well go settle in a wilderness for any advantage the nation gains from them. There relation to society, where no will of theirs can alter, imposes upon them the duties necessarily springing out of it. By what authority are they warranted to throw up this special class of duties, and refuse to attend to them lest their minds should catch a taint? Wherein are they justified beyond a man who should declare—passing his declarations, too, upon pretensions to superior sanctity—"I take no interest in my family. I never mix myself up with domestic affairs?"

The matter, however, scarcely admits of reasoning—it is really too silly for grave argument. It involves the oddest association of duties that the mind of man can possibly originate. To profess Christianity and to eschew politics is certainly the woman's head and fish's tail of moral obligation. Nothing can be more grotesque. On the one hand we are bound to do good, as we have opportunity to all men—the other we must do it singly and separately to each, for if we attempt to do good to them en masse we trespass upon the forbidden ground of politics. The spirit or philosophy of the notion is this, that we hold a relation to every individual unit of society, and that when all the units are summed up into the amount, our relation instantly ceases. Soothe the sorrows of one man, but beware how you meddle with the sorrows of a hundred and fifty millions. Do justice to individuals, but never interpose on the side of justice when the cry is uttered by a nation of individuals—robust wickedness in detail, but have a care how you notice it when it is done by wholesale. According to this scheme of morals, man loses in worth what he gains in numbers—so that to save our next door neighbour from ruin is infinitely more praiseworthy than to save a world. What are politics, but dealing with our neighbours in masses, instead of one by one?

"No interest in politics!" Would that these well-fed, easy, peaceful, dreaming souls would rub their eyes and look about them! They might as well profess at once that they care not a straw for the welfare of the great family of man. If it were possible to open to the minute inspection of such men the complicated wheel-work of government, and trace with them the working out of one vicious principle of legislation through all its stages—commence dying down to its roots, manufacture crippled, trade depressed, industry unemployed, and, as a natural consequence, want, disease, immorality, infidelity overspreading our working population—they would not, they could not, for very shame give utterance to a declaration so completely saturated with selfishness. They would stand aghast at their own responsibility, and be the first to denounce their own indifference. The streams of national prosperity are poisoned at the fountain-head—all classes, all interests droop and sicken—wide-spread misery is followed by demoralization—and close upon the heels of demoralization come insurrection, rapine, violence, death. Can any good man look at such a state of things and refuse to stir out of his beaten path, in order, if possible, to put an end to it?—The Non-Conformist.

The Monopolists' Triumph.

In the present state of information, a monopolist triumph is necessarily suicidal. Suppose the faction which believes itself to have purchased the powers of government, by identifying itself with all monopolies, should succeed in gratifying its masters; and in thereby blocking our manufactures entirely out of the Continent, forfeiting the Brazil market, and half destroying the American; how will this act upon a people who growingly understand the tendency of the operation that is going on, and who daily feel the pressure more bitterly upon work, wages, profits, and food? Will the old Tory recipes for keeping the people quite a-void in that case? Will complaint be silenced by a reference to the poll-books? Will it do for the faction to say, we cheated you then, we have taxed you since, and we will sabre you now? We have our doubts; and although we can scarcely commiserate those who, with their eyes open, have allowed an opportunity to exist for such experiments, we can very well anticipate the results. The sense of common, injury of common interest, and of intolerable yet increasing privation, will become irresistible. Toryism itself foresees something of this sort. Its journals act under independent impulses in their haste to assure the public how very moderate, conciliatory, and, in short, how un-Tory, will be the administration of Sir Robert Peel. They feel the fact that their very victory is worthless unless more cajolery, trick, and deception, succeed in turning it to account. They belong to a party which has won, but so won, that they dare not profess any principle for which to claim a triumph in its success.

Liberalism has been compared to "a damned poet appealing to posterity." It is not in all cases that a damned poet has done so unsuccessfully. A great and enduring fame has generally been of slow growth, and has often rested eventually on works that at first were superciliously treated as failures. In such instances, we trace a self-confidence that was perfectly justified, because it rested upon knowledge of the constitution and tendencies of human nature. Now, the confidence in a final victory of the anti-monopolist cause rests on what is analogous—the national interest in the abolition of monopolies, and the growing perception of that interest by the public. If there be no such interest, or if the knowledge of it can by any arts or power be made to did out, instead of advancing,

ing, then, and only then, may the hopes of liberal politicians be coupled with those of the worst class of damned poets. The appeal is to no remote posterity. We talk not of ages and generations. A very short period will suffice for the monopolist policy to cripple this great nation, or to be spurned off as a loathsome incubus. Our reference is to apprehensions which make the hearts of our opponents quail and shrink, even while calculating their temporary gains. They see the gathering blouds. The victors themselves fear poison and mildew in their ill won laurels.

The Chartist Principle Exemplified.

A renovator of old toggeroy, who has been located here for some time, and who took a very active part in beating up for subscriptions to bring forward the Glasgow "mamikin," Jack, as a candidate in opposition to Lord James Stuart, for the Ayr District of Burghs, has thought proper to take French leave of his employers, carrying off everything of value with which they had entrusted him. Whether he has contrived to finger any of the subscription dips is uncertain; but the contentment produced amongst those who, in these hard times, had put their only change of garment in his hands for a reviving dip may be conceived. He had besides a variety of valuable and fancy articles of dress in his possession for the purpose of being dyed into various colours, for some of which he had received payment in advance. Though there are rogues in all classes, and the defaulter might as well have chanced to be a Whig as a Chartist—and the more so that a rumour was even current of her Majesty's advisers having decamped, with every fraction in the Treasury, for New Zealand, which rumour was countenanced by the return the other day of certain drafts upon Government dishonoured—still it is unfortunate for the reputation of the Chartists that the first article of their yet-to-be-passed bill of rights—i.e. "to take from those who have"—should have been thus practically exemplified at this particular crisis. The conduct of the renovator has been the more remarked that he bore a very conspicuous part as a "latter day Saint" in the religious observances which were celebrated in the Wallace Tower School-room, on Sabbath se'night, where Mr. Thomson, from Leven, officiated, and was afterwards seen arm-in-arm with the rev. gentleman escorting him in his perambulations through the town and its vicinity. Whether a "new way to pay old debts" forms part of the creed of the "latter day" sect we know not; but assuming, from the example of the lister, and the fact of Mormonism being an importation from brother Jonathan, that it does, the extraordinary increase of its votaries may be easily accounted for. It is to be hoped, however, that the worthy adherent of the Charter, who has in this instance deprived so many honest people of their apparel, is not yet so thoroughly ingrained as to be incapable of renovation and that he may ultimately be reclaimed to better practices, by a more virtuous agency than the miracles of St. Mormon.—Correspondent of Ayr Paper.

Glasgow Fair.

This being the Fair week, it commenced as usual with soft "plashy" weather, to the dissolving of the many coloured sweet wares exposed on our streets, and to the sore disappointment of the showy-dressed mountebanks assembled at the foot of the Saltmarket. The weather being still unfavourable on Wednesday, the country people did not appear in their usual numbers crowding the horse market and thronging our streets. However, the sport was kept up till next morning in the penny reelshops—with plenty of "heughing" and snapping of fingers on the street—as each Jock moved along with one arm raised above his head and the other hugging a souse Jenny round the neck; but we have not heard of a single broken head in consequence, or of a solitary hostile inclination prompting one of them to bawl out—as on a bypast occasion—"On Jenny; hand me or I'll fetch!" The horses in the market were chiefly half-breeds—(apparently the railways are beginning to tell)—and the prices were moderate; but, we believe, no great number changed hands. Yesterday being the day particularly looked on by the towns' people as exclusively their own, or "the Fair day," the auspicious circumstance of good weather was particularly acceptable to our town's folk, who evinced their gratitude by crowding the streets—dependent of thousands who had started for the sea coast by steam—or railway, early in the morning. The Trongate was particularly attractive. In the "Sautmarket," whole families were "rushing" down to the Shows—where the bespangled figures, strutting in front of the different booths, secured the admiration of the youthful members, who, held aloft in their parents' arms, were gazing in perfect astonishment at the splendour of tin helmet and spangle-studded doublet, gleaming in the meridian sun! Verily the feelings of bygone days came over us—as we witnessed so many happy faces—and the dreamy day of childhood, when the glistening dresses were associated with the appearance of the winged messengers of a happier world, strongly contrasted with our present knowledge, and made us feel, a sympathy, the cruel privations to which these gaudy-dressed but unhappy classes have exposed themselves, by a opting a vagabond course of life. Nor were these feelings weakened by recognising the manly but shrinking form of Frank Codona; the only remaining link of all the characters in view, that connects the early association with the manhood of the present generation of Glasgow citizens. Wombwell is here with a splendid collection; which, joined with Cooke's Circus, sets off the minor exhibitions, and adds dignity to our ancient Fair. Auctioneers are selling their articles dirt cheap, and giving away their jokes for nothing. In the rear of all the noise and bustle "Round-about" are flying; and an improved Waterloo Fly, patronized by her Majesty and Prince Albert! as recorded in large letters, is briskly scaling the giddy height to be plunged down again a couple of stores! Leaving the bustle and noise,—a short walk in the Green is truly refreshing. The jarring sounds are mellowed by distance—the bright sky and green earth, and flowing river, as the breeze gently ruffles its surface, forces the conviction of the superiority of country recreation,—and makes one feel that the magistracies will not be doing their duty if these booths are allowed to remain longer than a week or two after the Fair; for though, we believe, they are comparatively harmless for a brief season, their continuance is corrupting, as the statistics of our jails can testify, and the prowling depraved herds of youth of both sexes so wofully illustrate.—Scotch Reformer.

Seduction.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 13: "In the Nisi Prius Court this day an action was brought by a lady of the name of Magrath against a gentleman named Browne, to recover compensation from the defendant for loss of services to her, in consequence of the seduction by him of her daughter, Charlotte Magrath. Damages were laid at £1,000. The plaintiff, it appeared, was a widow in humble circumstances, having two daughters, one of whom, the subject of the present action, was a drawer or painter; the other, and younger, a poetess, and who had written a play, which was brought out at a minor theatre, and for which she

got a benefit. The defendant was stated to be possessed of considerable estates in the counties of Mayo and Wexford. The acquaintance between the parties commenced in 1836, when the plaintiff was living at Dollymount, near Dublin, with her two daughters, the defendant being then aged about 19, and at school in the neighbourhood. The party seduced was then in her 16th year. The acquaintance was broken off for some years, and the plaintiff with her family removed into town, where they again met the defendant. The intimacy was again renewed, and the defendant was in the habit, with a friend of his, of seeing them home in a covered car. On one occasion the defendant took them about on a car to several houses, telling them that it was then too late to go home that night. They wanted then to go into one of these places, but the sisters refused. Subsequently, on a similar occasion, the younger sister having left a covered car, in which they had been driving, the defendant effected the other's ruin. He continued to visit her for some time after at the house of her mother, the latter being ill and partly confined, and the sister having gone to a situation. Having at length discontinued his attentions, and she pressing him on the subject, he admitted to her that he had been married in the interval between knowing her first at Dollymount and meeting her in Dublin, and that he had got £10,000 with his wife. The premature birth of a child was the result of the intercourse between the parties, and finally the defendant refused the slightest aid to the seduced girl. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, £700 damages, and 6d. costs.—(Standard.)

Quotidienne has an interesting article on the falling off in the consumption of meat in France, and particularly in the capital. Our contemporary assigns various causes for this diminution, but fairly admits that there is one and deep cause which has not hitherto been noticed by the public press, perhaps because the admission would have been a contradiction of the very frequent eulogiums which have been pronounced upon the practice in France, of parceling out the land into small farms. The rage here for becoming landowners is so great, that even common labourers aspire to this position, and toil patiently for many years, during which they lay aside their savings, until they have sufficient to purchase an acre or two of land, and become farmers on their own account. There is something noble in this ambition to acquire an independent position in society, but it is not without its evils. The farmer himself is independent only in name, for his life is a perpetual struggle with privations, and society at large is injured, for all the savings of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, are locked up during that period, and the aggregate an enormous amount is withdrawn from circulation, which under a different system would find employment in manufactures and trade. This, however, is not all. The parceling out of lands into very small farms prevents the adoption of those improvements in agriculture which are compatible only with large capital, and the necessary consequence is a deficiency of supply, particularly of animal food, which can only exist in quantity where the means of raising stock are abundant, and are carried on with all the advantages of money and skill. The multitude of small farms is given by the Quotidienne as the reason for the scarcity of live stock. There is good pasture land in France, but much of it remains almost useless, because the possessors have not sufficiently large tracts, and sufficient capital for them to produce live stock with real advantage, and 9-40ths of the pasture land which are turned to use are in the hands of farmers who are considered extensive breeders if they have a dozen oxen and some three or four hundred sheep. The Quotidienne contrasts this state of things with that which exists in England, and even in Germany, and declares that although may be possible for the Government to adopt measures, which would tend to increase to a certain extent the supply of meats, and consequently to reduce its price, nothing large and effectual can be done with a system of very small farms. One of the minor causes assigned by the Quotidienne, we know not how truly, for the scarcity of the supply in Paris, is the mode, in which the octroi and other duties are raised. In order to encourage the breed of large and fat cattle, the duty is in proportion to the size of the animal. Thus for an ox weighing only 450 kilogrammes the duty is 45 centimes for 4 lb.; for an ox weighing 300 kilogrammes the duty is six and a quarter centimes per lb., and for an ox of 700 kilogrammes, the duty is only three centimes and a quarter per lb. The consequence is, says the Quotidienne, that only the largest and best are sent to Paris, the smaller farmers being unable to complete with the comparatively extensive breeders, and there is a deficiency of supply. It recommends that the duty should be uniform as such arrangement would lead to a larger supply. All the meat, adds the Quotidienne, would not be equally fine, but many thousands would be able to obtain meat, who cannot now purchase it on account of its high price.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote says he had every reliance on Ministers till they refused him a peerage, which refusal went far to establish his want of confidence in them, and to determine at once the "confidence" of the country. The Duke's place gentry are somewhat offended with D'Israeli for having deserted the commercial for the agricultural interests by expressing himself favourable to a non-repeal of the Corn-laws. It is presumed that Ben, for family reasons, is too proud to knowledge any connection with the such, the bag having been employed to bring grist to the mill of his forefathers!

Varieties

INDIAN PARADISE.—The grand doctrine of a line beyond the grave was, among all the tribes of America, most deeply cherished, and most sincerely believed. They had even formed a distinct idea of the region whither they hoped to be transported, and of the new and happier mode of existence, free from those wars, tortures and cruelties which throw so dark a shade over their lot upon earth. Yet their conceptions on this subject were by no means exalted or spiritualised. The expected simply a prolongation of their present life and enjoyment, under more favourable circumstances, and with the same objects furnished in greater choice and abundance. In that brighter land the sun ever shines unclouded, the forests abound with deer, the lakes and rivers with fish; benefits which are rather enhanced in their imagination by a faithful wife and dutiful children. They do not reach, however, till after a journey of several months, and encountering various obstacles—a broad river, a chain of lofty mountains, and the attack of a furious dog. This favoured country lies far in the west, at the remotest boundary of the earth, which is supposed to terminate in a steep precipice, with the ocean rolling beneath.—East India Magazine.

PECULIARITY IN ORANGE-TREES.—Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly-prized, thin-skinned orange, full of juice, and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's range, and its freedom from pips, depend on the age of the tree. The young trees, when in full vigour, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind and an abundance of seeds; but as the vigour of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner, and the seeds gradually diminish in number until they disappear altogether. Thus the oranges that we esteem the most are the produce of aged trees, and those which we consider the least palatable come from plants in full vigour.—A Winter in the Azores.

THE CONVICT FROST.—A gentleman arrived from Van Diemen's Land says—Frost was, in spite of the assertions to the contrary, an over-seer of convicts, but he is no longer so. About ten days previous to my informant's departure, Frost, with a gang of his fellow-prisoners, was missing. They had seized a whaling boat, with which they attempted to escape. After a week of very great privations they returned to Hobart Town and surrendered themselves. Notwithstanding the declarations of the others that they had forced him to accompany them, he has been deprived of his appointment, and he has been sent to the extra penal settle-

ment of Port Arthur. The Government believes that he must have had some foreknowledge of the attempt. CURIOUS INSTANCE OF AVARICE.—An elderly woman at Beauce, in the Cote d'Or, although possessing property known to produce an income of 40,000*fr.*, lived in a wretched garret, lying on a flock bed, with no other covering, even in the coldest nights, than an old worn blanket. As there was a large chest in her room, it was generally believed that she kept a considerable sum of money in it. This rumour tempted some robbers, who resolved to explore its contents. Having got into the room during the absence of its wretched tenant, they soon broke open the supposed treasury, but instead of heaps of gold and silver, they first saw roll out of the receptacle a human skull, followed by other dry bones. This unexpected display of the remains of mortality struck the rogues with terror; and they instantly fled without making any further research. The explanation of this extraordinary result exposes an instance of avarice perhaps unequalled. To the magistrates, who were called in on the discovery of the attempt, the old lady confessed that she had formerly had a daughter who died at Paris and was buried in the grand tower only for a limited term of years. When this period was elapsed she determined, rather than pay the price to secure the remains of her daughter a perpetual resting place where they were, and which would have cost but a trifling sum, to have them put into an arched, and brought to her own miserable dwelling, where they had been for many years in quiet, until disturbed by the cupidity of the thieves who had broken the sanctity. The rogues, it appears, have not been discovered, and, for the sake of decency, the magistrates have compelled the penurious woman to put herself to the expense of having the bones of her child re-interred in consecrated ground.—London Courier.

THE FEELINGS AND EXPERIENCE OF FOURSOME.—I am strongly attached to old habits and old fashions, even though absurd. Instead of longing for a new coat, I part with an old one as with an old friend. I forget some lessons and cannot learn others. One fission, however, I must learn, to eat without teeth. The further we advance in years, the more we are affected with both heat and cold. In early life our feelings are but little influenced by either. I can better remember the transact- tions of seventy years than of yesterday: hour liquor into a full vessel, and the top will run off first. Perhaps I can recollect being in a thousand companies; every person which composed them is now departed except myself. Upon whatever family I cast a distant eye, I remark in that family a generation has sprung into life, passed through the bloom of the day, and sunk into the night. My old friends have slipped off the stage and I am as unfit to unite with new as new cloth with old. Thus I am become a stranger to the world which I have long known. As age increases sleep decreases; when a child in health enters upon life it can sleep twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours. Its sleep will diminish about three hours upon the average every year during the next three, when activity will enable it to nurse itself. That reduction will afterwards be nearly one hour every ten years, till he arrives at eighty, when, four or five will be his hours of sleep. I am curious to contemplate the fluctuation of property. I have seen the man of opulence look with disdain upon a pauper in rags. I have seen that pauper mount the wheel of fortune, and the other sink to the bottom. I have seen a miserably cooper, not worth the shavings he made, place his son to a baker, and his son become a rich banker, a member of parliament, and a baronet.—William Huton's Life.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 7. Ship Palatini, G. Gordon, master, from Aden 13th Sept.—Passengers—53 men, 3 women, and 4 children H. C. Troops—Intelligence. At Aden H. C. sloop of war Clive, and Euphrates, also the brig Africa. DEPARTURES. None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	10th inst.
Reprise	Forbes & Co.	London	10th inst.
Mary	B. & A. Hornum & Co.	London	Despatch.
Dorothy	David Sassoon & Co.	London	Despatch.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	Despatch.
Samuel	Skinner & Co.	London	20th inst.
John McEllan	B. & A. Hornum & Co.	London	Despatch.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	Liverpool	10th inst.
Eleanor	Maevier, Burn & Co.	Liverpool	8th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	10th inst.
Atlanta	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool	12th inst.
Madonna	Dixon, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	15th inst.
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Majestic	G. S. King	Liverpool	20th inst.
Ann	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	10th inst.
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th inst.
Cecilia	Forbes & Co.	France	Despatch.
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	China	3th inst.
Sir H. Rompton	Ara M. Bahin	China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & Co.	China	3th inst.
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell	Calcutta	5th inst.
Charles Forbes	Hornum & Co.	Despatch.	
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hornum & Co.	P. Gulf	
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co.		
Augusta	C. Cowasjee & Co.		
Darius of Dartmouth	Dixon, Carter & Co.		
Reliance	Remington & Co.		
Ulverstone			
Bombay Castle			

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Headings: Steamers Atlanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Demeter; Brig Tawnee and Elger, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Carlota and Maldiva, Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fovell, Bahimou, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Raucou, Penumbra, Savoy, Francis, Loboss, Hamanbas, Dodley, Faze carree, Dazuit Pursad, Caroline, Buby, Calena. Ceylon Government Steamer Southforth. French—Man of War Favourite.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June.
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	23d July.
Bombay	Dixon Carter & Co.	do.	1st July.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper	do.	do.	do.
Anonymous	do.	Shields	1st August.
*Ceylon	do.	Liverpool	16th June.
Devonport	do.	do.	do.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	30th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & Co.	do.	8th June.
William Pirie	do.	do.	do.
Helen Stewart	Maevica, Burn & Co.	do.	14th July.
Caledonia	Dixon Carter & Co.	do.	1st July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	do.
Gosven Victoria	Palmer, Milne & Co.	do.	20th June.
Montague	Skinner & Co.	do.	15th July.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	do.	23d July.
Christiana	do.	do.	do.
Alex. Grant	do.	do.	do.
Woodman	do.	do.	3d July.
Abena	do.	do.	3d July.
Agnes Gilmore	do.	Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Maevica, Burn & Co.	do.	20th June.
*Strabane	do.	do.	6th July.
*Thistle	do.	do.	10th July.
*Aquad	do.	do.	19th July.
Mavis	do.	China	do.
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	do.
Killblain	Eglinton Maclean & Co.	Calcutta	do.

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSSADEN.