

TO ADVERTIZERS

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

- 5 Annas per line for the first insertion
3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.
Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.
Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise 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 Month.

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

- Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2
Printing, Ditto, Ditto, " 3
Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, " 1 1/2
Printing, Ditto, Ditto, " 1 1/2

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.

MARRIAT'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

Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

- 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.
2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.
3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.
4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities.
All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received for COMMISSION SALE, from an eminent Jeweller in London, a new and choice selection of JEWELLERY as follows, and which is now on show at their Rooms in Apollo Street.

- Ladies' solid gold RINGS, set in precious stones, each in Morocco case—Rs. 8 to 17 each.
Pairs of fancy jet solid gold Earrings, Rs. 6.
Carved do. Rs. 6 at 12.
Black centre pieces of different patterns, from 3 at 4 Rs. each.
Black Buckles, Rs. 6.
Plain Jet Slab Brooches set in solid fine Gold, Rs. 12 1/2 each.
Jet BROOCHES, set in Onyx, Pearls, &c. from Rs. 1 1/2 at 3 each.
Very rich Gold BROOCHES from Rs. 13 at 26 each.
Gold-gilt waist Buckles from Rs. 2 1/2 to 4 each.
Ladies Gold-gilt TIARAS at Rs. 5 each.
Gold WATCH HOOKS from Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Handsome Gold Periwinkles, in cases lined with velvet, from 80 to 150 Rs.
Ladies best Silver THIMBLES at 12 Rs. per dozen.
Very handsome Gilt do. at Rs. 30 per dozen (in Leather cases.)
London made spare Gold Breguet WATCH KEYS at Rs. 6 each.
Colored Gold EARRINGS at from Rs. 29 to Rs. 44 per pair.
A Turquoise suit in case complete at Rs. 80.
Gem, Onyx, Regard, Ruby, Pearl Half Loop, and Ruby and Emerald RINGS, in Morocco cases at from 20 to 36 Rs. each.
A single Diamond RING at Rs. 80.
Colored Gold BRACELETS from Rs 75 to 95 per pair.
Gold Lockets from 7 at 25 Rs. each.
Wedding Rings 6 Rs. each.
Small Gold SEALS with Devices at Rs. 6 each; And a few sets of fine Enamelled Gold Studs at 8 Rs. per set.
N. B. These Goods will be found upon inspection, of the newest and most fashionable style, and being consigned on account of the maker, are moderately priced to ensure a ready sale.
Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S

FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Number of tickets. Includes entries like '1 Prize of 50000 of 50 Whole Tickets' and '1649'.

CONDITIONS.

* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows:

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one, whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket, Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the Drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances, as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage, but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY.

Trustee.

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS: Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Norbury, Earl of Stair.

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

Table showing Age and Without Profits 1 to 5 With Profits £2 21 1/2 cent. Columns for age groups and corresponding rates.

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.

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

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days sight, on their Branches at Launceston, Sydney, Bathurst, and Melbourne Port Phillip.

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

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

By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

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

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

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

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

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

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE

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

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

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

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

DIRECTORS: The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman.

J. Clarmont Whiteman Esq. C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmund Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fenn, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res Direc

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON. PHYSICIAN—R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair.

VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street.

SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES.

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

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with columns: Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr, 7th. Includes extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

ALTERNATIVE.

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

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

GEO. FARRER, Resident Director.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, EQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

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

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We received the following, yesterday evening, from a correspondent in the Nor-west. We give it just as it reached us. The intelligence it contains is important, and we have reason to think it may be relied upon:—

"We are glad to have it in our power to inform our military readers, that Government have effected arrangements with the Lahore authorities for the levy of a contingent of Sikh troops, who are to be officered from the Bengal Army, and to occupy our frontier stations to the Nor-Westward; and thus to admit of the withdrawal from those stations of at least an inconsiderable portion of the Queen's and Company's Regiments, whose business it is just now to keep their weather eye open and to hold the Punjab in check.

"Some of the details of this arrangement have reached us, of others we have been promised a sight, but of none are we, at present, authorized to avail ourselves to the extent of publishing them in their official form we can, however have no hesitation in stating, that one of the best appointments that will accrue from this new order of things, or in adding to the numerical amount of the contingent is to consist of ten thousand men.

"These officers who have in view, may send in their applications for appointments, in the new contingent, with all convenient dispatch, and we can assure them, on the best authority that they will be well paid for the very inconsiderable risk they may incur of rising up some fine morning with their throats cut.

"Of the wisdom of the proposed measure, which we have just announced, we cannot profess to entertain any very excited opinion; and, on the whole, we should have been better pleased to learn, that some ten or twenty thousand British troops had been thrown into the Punjab, (somewhat as doctors throw in quinine and port,) to restore its tone and vigour to 'bring it to its senses,' and to put a stop to the insane doings that are just now being enacted by the Sikh troops under Major or Lieutenant General Lena Singh,* and that were so recently enacted in the very heart of the empire by those same termagant warriors under no General or leader at all.

"By the way, a 'night pretty quarrel,' might have been got up on the provocation offered to us in the doings of Lena Singh and his army of adventure, or (as it may now be called,) of occupation, which, as we gather by our letters of the 31st ultimo, from the frontier, has subdued and appropriated the whole of Kooloo, and is now in possession of all the strongholds, in the mountains stretching from the right bank of the Sutlej, to the innermost recesses of Thibet;—strong holds and recesses from which we shall sooner or later find it a 'slightly difficult business' to eject them. And yet the only check that we have yet presented to the movements of these troops, consists in the detachment of one Lieutenant (Mr. Cunningham) to Thibet, where 'as surely as Christmas is coming,' he will be snowed up, and will do neither good nor harm, (whatever he may suffer of either); and of two companies of the Simla battalion of Goorkhas;—commonly known as the Nussere battalion,—to the frontier villages of Kotgurh, Koombarsen, Kotgaurah, and sandy others,—among which they have, as we are informed, been broken up into details of a Naik or Lance Naik and four,—by way, no doubt, of augmenting their efficiency as a present help in time of need, and as a counteracting power,—destined to hold in check an army of, after all, not very contemptible force, even when confronted by detachments of the gallant though diminutive Goorkha sepoys.

"The detachment of these two companies has been the work, we understand, of the local authorities, and with Mr. Clerk emanated the mission of Lieutenant Cunningham on his work of diplomatic surveillance, an errand which we will not designate by the name that it may seem to merit.

"We are concerned to have to add that the Governor, General has apprized the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, the Political Agent at Simla, that it has been resolved on not to interfere in the recent aggressive movements of the Punjab authorities in the direction of the Mansurwar Lake,—adding in effect, though not in so many words, that the danger to be apprehended from such movements is altogether constructive, and that it is only in the extreme case where convulsions rage so violently in one state as to threaten the excitation of ferment in a bordering one, that to a letter could be justified (in the opinion of the Governor General in Council) interfering in the proceedings of the nation by which its tranquility was menaced.

"This, we presume, was in reply to representations recently made by the Political Agent, to the effect that, the tranquillity of our provinces of Kunawar and Sirmoor was seriously endangered by the hostile movements of the Sikhs, so immediately within their vicinity, and not unfrequently within their boundary.

"It would not be difficult to reply by incontrovertible arguments to this drivell about non intervention—which comes, by the bye, with the worst possible grace from his Lordship. But we have neither time or space to devote to an exposition of the absurdity and fallacy of a course that is radically wrong, and that will never be corrected until the supreme authority of India be in different hands, in hands possessed of far more vigour and energy than belong to those which at present wield it."—Hurkaru, Nov. 12.

Simla.

We are in possession of letter from Simla, of the 1st instant, which mentions that General Lumley "had arranged for a start on the 5th instant." The place was almost utterly deserted. Captain Rainey, Assistant Political Agent, was to quit Simla on the 6th, en route to this Presidency, from whence he will proceed to the Cape for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for eighteen months. Captain Hamilton of the 34th or 36th lately at Agra, was to be Interpreter and a Brevet Captain it was privately understood was to be his temporary successor.—Ibid.

Kurnaul.

We are concerned to gather, from letters of the 2d instant, that sickness was still very prevalent at Kurnaul. It was mainly attributed to the proximity of the Canal; and the same cause was found (or supposed) to be productive of a like extent of sickness, in proportion to the population, at Delhi and Hansi.

The sick of the Native Regiments had been encamped four miles from Cantonnments, and those of the Buffs and other European troops, were encamped on elevated situations within the station.

Two victims of fever, Dr. Murray and Lieutenant Hamilton of the Buffs, had both been buried on the 22d ultimo, and we add with sincere pain that another officer of the Buffs, is represented as so ill, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.—Ibid.

HOWLING OF CHOWKEEDARS.

On the 15th of July last year, the Superintendent of Police issued a Purwannah to the Thammadars of the town, requesting them to order the chowkeedars of their respective thanahs to refrain from howling through the streets at night; but we regret to observe that this mandate has never been obeyed. Although the circumstance has more than once been noticed in the papers, yet no notice has been taken of it. It is really very annoying for these 'guardians of the night' to be howling almost under one's very ears, no to mention their knocking and thundering at gates, the noise of which is sufficient to awake Endymion himself. Does not this instead of suppressing burglaries and thefts, tend to promote them by warning thieves if they are at their 'dirty work,' to leave off, only to commence again? Numerous indeed are the complaints made by the inhabitants of being unnecessarily disturbed by the chowkeedars.

* This able cavalier and warrior has, it seems, been restored to favour.—Ed.

during the night, and they think the only remedy which could remove the evil would be to petition the Superintendent of Police, and resent the affair to him. We have been given to understand that the petition in question is about being drawn out and will be in course of circulation for signatures.—Star, Nov. 12.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Sir,—In the Calcutta Star of the 2d instant, there is a call upon the officers of the Bengal Army, in favour of the Company's European soldiers, to assist, (as far as I can understand, for I have not read the letters of QUARTER CENTURY) in placing them on a par with their brethren of the Royal service, as regards commissions I am very sorry such a call has been made, for as an officer of the Bengal Army, I feel bound to reply to it and truth obliges me to say, that the "Soldier" seems entirely to have passed over, and considered as nothing, the numerous advantages possessed by the Company's over the Royal Troops, in the numerous staff appointments open to the former, (nearly amounting to a Regiment) and which the latter have no claim to; look but for a moment at the various establishments in which the well conducted and meritorious soldiers of the Company's service find a reward; the subordinate Medical Department, the Ordnance Commissariat, the Army Commissariat, the different departments of Public Works, the native Regiments, Regulars, and Irregulars! are these forgotten? Look at the records of the Company's European Regiment; compare them with those of a Royal Regiment, and see the difference between the rise to the rank of Sergeant in the well conducted soldier of the former, with that of the same class in the latter! look at all these advantages; when chadour and justice must declare, that the situation of the Company's soldier is infinitely superior to that of their Brethren of the Royal Army.

No man of reflection with a due regard to the tone of the Army, its real welfare or benefit, or the subordinate ranks themselves, can really advocate the system of granting them commissions, and thus placing them in a rank of life, (I speak of course generally, and not of a solitary case, here and there) which neither their education, habits or connexions, fit them for; and which but too generally renders them obnoxious to the slights and distest of those by whom they were formerly respected. This cannot, or ought not to be, an enviable situation, or one to be coveted; the private soldier, or non-commissioned officer may be highly respected by his officers for his good conduct, or conspicuous gallantry in action, and treated accordingly; but the case is altered if he is made an associate with his officers, on equal terms; for this, he is not in other respects qualified, neither is his wife, or connexions, qualified for the association of the class to which he is inconspicuously raised; he therefore becomes an isolated being, he has lost his intimates and associates of his own rank in life, and rejected by those to which he is raised; this is not a position by any means beneficial to him, or to the army; in the first place it is too apt to engender in the mind thus situated, a contempt for, indifference to, his own relations and connexions; or a craving desire, and consequent discontent arising from the impossibility of attainment, of raising them to his own level; in the next place, we cannot be ignorant of the influence of education, wealth, connexion; on the minds of the class to which the Private Soldier belongs, and that this influence is beneficial there can be little doubt, else why is the army officered from these classes? Is there a man so blinded by prejudice as to suppose that the same spirit and high feeling would actuate the mass of the military body, were it thus generally commanded by men raised from its ranks, or that the men would or could be actuated by those feelings, and carry with them that influence attending those of the higher orders as not to see what would be the result of an army thus constituted; that instead of its being looked up to as the noblest institution of the World, the Protector of social order! the Guardian of the Laws! the Supporter of the Throne! the Defender of the Altar! the Safeguard of the State! it would be dreaded, as, and no doubt would prove, the greatest enemy do, if not the destroyer of the whole! No, there are sufficient means by increase of Pay and Pensions, by honorary distinctions, infinitely better suited to their class, forward distinguished merit, in the subordinate ranks, without having recourse to a system injurious to the tone of the army, dangerous to the state, and in most cases prejudicial to the real welfare of the individual. It may be supposed, or said, by the Company's European soldier, that I am his enemy, or that if I could not advocate his cause, I should have been silent; to neither of these do I assent nor to his assertions that the Company's Soldiers are only following our example, in endeavouring through the medium of the Public Press, to bring to the notice of their Honourable Masters, and the British Nation at large, a real grievance, or any illiberal, unjust, or unwise system pursued towards the subordinate ranks of the Company's European army; as, such I cannot consider the system; and duty paramount to all others, the love of truth, and justice to the Masters we both serve, both call upon me distinctly to proclaim my dissent, not only from the Boon solicited, but from the stated injustice of its being withheld.

TITUS.

Kishnagur Races.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH NOV.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each for all Arabs, 9st each, 2 miles, maidens allowed 10st. Mr. Lokman's Corriemont, 8st 4lbs. 1 Mr. White's b. h. Damascus, 8st 4lbs. 2 2d Race.—A Silver Cup, value 100, to be given by the Indigo Planters of the district, for all horses, 13 miles and a distance. Entrance, 25 gold mohurs; English to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Cape 10st. C. B. 9st. 7lbs.; Arabs 9st.; Maidens allowed 7lbs. Mr. White's g. a. h. Walmer, 9st. 1 Mr. Lokman names by English Darfour, 11st. 4lbs 2d Race.—A Plate of 50 gold mohurs from the fund, for all maiden Arabs, weight for age, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs, 1 1/2 miles. Mr. Cozey's g. a. h. Michael, 8st. 13lbs. 1 Mr. Lokmans g. a. h. Mickey Dree, 8st 13lbs. 2 Mr. White's b. a. h. Twaand Twopence, 8st. 13lbs. dist. 4th Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each, for all Arabs, weight for inches, 14 hands, to carry 9st. 1 mile. Mr. White's b. a. h. Flibbertigibbet, 9st. 1 Mr. Lokman names g. h. Zerri, 8st 8 1/2lbs. 2 5th Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each for all maiden Arabs, purchased of native dealers in Calcutta, weight for age, 1 1/2 miles. Mr. Cozey's b. a. h. The Post Master 8st. 13lbs. 1 Mr. Lokmans b. a. h. Jericho, 9st. 3lbs. 2 Mr. White's b. a. h. Damascus, 9st 5lbs. 3 1st Race.—Damascus led from the post—waited upon by Corriemont till they reached the mile post—whence he gradually dropped to Corriemont—at the turn home it was evidently Corriemont's race and he came in an easy winner in 4m. 4 1/2s. 2d Race.—This was supposed to be a pot for the English horse as Walmer had to put up 7lbs. additional over the weight he carried when they met on Tuesday. However, the glorious uncertainty prevailed again, and Walmer scored from the post was never headed and won easy in 3m. 47s. The Englishman evidently crippled and out of sorts did not appear to lay himself out to his full powers, or the result might have been different. 3d Race.—At the ordinary the betting was Mickey Free's race, even against the field. Two and Two pence being considered the worse for his work on Tuesday, and Michael—unable to go the whole distance. Old Cozey, however, was not to be denied: so Michael led from the post and was never headed—winning easy in 3m. 2s. Mickey Free a tolerable second. Poor Two and Two pence was distanced having broke down near the finish and it was with difficulty he could be walked to his stable. 4th Race.—For this race Zerri, a winner in Mr. Adright's stake last year, came out to contest the palm of victory with Flibbertigibbet almost untrained, he could,

however, only continue to run a decent second to little Flib. Time 2 m. 1 s. 5th Race. The Post Master the favorite, but Damascus' friends were confident, and during the race there was much even betting between the two. The lot got off well, and Damascus was leading as they passed the post—the Post Master second. Jericho held in the rear. At the half mile the Post Master closed, and the two rated it till the turn home, when Jericho closed up and the race was between him and the Post Master, the former winning by half a length, Damascus last. Time 3m. 31s.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Dilatory Payment of the Indian Navy, TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—The late period of the month at which the "Hastings" people receive their regulated stipends, having now become a subject of universal complaint throughout the Ship, I am induced, en passant, to submit a few observations on the matter, shewing the pernicious effects of the system, and the irritation and heart-burnings which necessarily result therefrom.

And, in the first place, allow me to observe, that this capricious and highly culpable mode of payment, has the inevitable effect of influencing tradesmen who are in the habit of resorting to the Vessel, to procrastinate, and in some cases, wholly to withhold, the supply of articles of indispensable and immediate necessity; seriously inconveniencing one's personal comforts, and, unobviously inducing him to have recourse to arts, which he would, under other circumstances, unhesitatingly repudiate as totally unbecoming his station.

This, is a state of things, it will be admitted by any unprejudiced person, which should never be suffered to have existence, and cannot be too strongly deprecated, as being instrumental in lowering one in his own eyes, and, as a necessary consequence, inducing him to become regardless of the opinion of those, whose esteem he hitherto looked up to with the greatest pride.

That irritation and heart-burnings, with all their train of concomitant evils, should pervade the minds of those who are constrained to have recourse to such arts, will not fill the mind of any one with astonishment, who will give the subject one moment's reflection, and will bear in mind, at the same time, that the grievance can easily be obviated without the least inconvenience being experienced in its execution.

Yours very obediently,

PETER SIMPLE.

"Hastings" 24th Nov. 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Permit me to make a few observations with reference to a correspondence which has recently appeared in your Paper under the Signatures of "Spectator" and "A Roman Catholic" of this Presidency regarding the formation of the Catholic Charity School, and in doing so I may state that you have in your remarks mixed up and confounded the Cavel or Kalbadavy School with that of Mazagon, which are two distinct Schools and under two separate managers.

The Cavel or Kalbadavee Charity School which your correspondent the "Roman Catholic" denominates the "Barretto's School, is entirely maintained by the Fund lodged at the Supreme Court of Calcutta and of which Sir Roger de Faria is Agent here—When Sir Roger de Faria proposed in 1832 that this School should be reopened,—a very unfortunate misunderstanding arose between the Committee appointed for the management of this School and Mr. Braz Fernandez.

The latter having persisted in not delivering the key of the School, and as the Committee consequently was compelled to put themselves to great expense by paying the House rent they resolved that a part of the remittance they would receive annually of 1600 and odd Rupees from Calcutta, should be deposited at Sir Roger's, at the Current rate of interest his House was allowing at the time, until this amount be raised to a sum that could afford of a good substantial building being made for the said School. Some time ago before the insolvency of Sir Roger there was a sum accumulated of 8,000 Rupees, which if I am not mistaken must remain still in his hands, and from what I can judge, the Committee is to be blamed for taking no notice of it, and particularly for the mismanagement of the said School.

The second School is that of Mazagon, supported alone by the Fund left by the late Mr. Antonio De Souza, the brother of Sir Miguel De Lima De Souza, which money is in the hands of Messrs. Thos. De Souza of Calcutta, and owing to the infancy of Mr Antonio De Souza's Grand Sons, Mr. Braz Fernandes was appointed manager to this laudable Institution.

I could scarcely give you an exact account of the sum left for this establishment, but as Mr. De Souza leaves one sixth of his Fortune for charitable purposes, it leads me to think that it is a considerable one. But I would not go so far as to waste your time, and have only to state, that a remittance of 150 Rupees is made monthly to the said Mr. Braz Fernandes, who distributes it as under.

To one Portuguese and Latin School Master Rs. 45 "One English Preceptor..... " 75 "Rs. 120

pocketing 30Rs. as a reward for his trouble.—However, it not remains only here, but he endeavours to keep the English School for the most part of the year without a Teacher, as the case is at present. Some time ago as the censure was great, Mr. Braz Fernandes attempted to be the School Master and continued it for upwards of six months, when unfortunately the Boys deserted him and there was only one or two forming the said School.

You will, I doubt not, say that the above statement has no connexion with the letter of my friend the "Spectator," but I have brought this to light for the purpose of convincing your correspondent that having often spoken to influential Members of the Catholic Community and those interested in these Schools, no one through delicacy resolve to take up the matter, by convening a Meeting to examine the mismanagement and bad way of conducting these Institutions, and my friend the "Spectator" induced by the good feeling of a Philanthropist, proposes if a fund could be raised to found a charity school under the principals he has already given, and trusts that no incitement on the part of the Catholic Community will be wanting to come forward and have it as soon as possible, started.

In my next I will give you a short account of the School established at Cavel or Kalbadavy when this dispute took place between Mr. B. Fernandes and the Committee of the Barretto's School, in which the former, I hear, makes an immense fortune at the cost of the poor Scholars.

I remain Dear Mr. Editor.

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER SPECTATOR.

Kalbaday, 24th Nov. 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Major Boscawen, H. M. 40th Regt. from Quetta Lieut. H. W. Brett, H. Artillery from Poonah Lieut. Lyach, 16th Regt. from Afghanistan Dr. Knight, from Sukkur Lieut. Hibbert, Engrs. from Tannah Major Forbes, 2d Gns. from Poonah Lieut. C. F. Christie, 2d R. E. L. Infy. from Poonah Capt. J. C. Heath, Pay Mr. P. D. A. from Poonah Asst. Surgeon George M. Ogilvie, M. D. from sea

DEPARTURES.

Capt. H. O. Marshall, 42d M. N. I. to Hussingabad Lieut. A. Ford, Ditto to Ditto.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Nov. 1841.

To correspondents.

RANDOM—is inadmissible. We wish our correspondents would be kind enough to render their manuscripts legible.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Thursday, November 25, 1841.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announces the arrival of the Barque Thistle from Greenock 20th July, and the Sloop Mor, from Macao 9th and Singapore 25th October. The latter brings intelligence of the capture of Amoy, and the departure of the Madagascar Steamer was lost, and a part of the crew made prisoners by the Chinese. The following vessels had left for this Port, Lowjee Family, Shaw Alum, and Bengal Packet. Her Majesty's Brig Pelican was at the date of the Mor's departure at Singapore on her way to China. Passengers by the Mor—W. S. Boyd, Esq. and Capt. Jolly.

The following letter is from our correspondent in China:

Macao, 8th October, 1841.

Since our last of 17th August the aspect of affairs here has been marked with so much of uncertainty and anxiety as greatly to have obstructed the satisfactory progress of trade, the Chinese being deterred, by the apprehension of trouble, from buying Imports unless at very low prices, and importers unwilling to run the risk of landing Goods unless when able immediately to export the returns, which has occasioned the purchase of produce at much higher rates than would otherwise have been given. The alarm was chiefly owing to the Chinese having raised a strong barrier across the river a little above Whampoa to render impassible the only Channel for large ships to Canton; which

being considered a violation of the truce induced Capt Nias, the Senior Officer, to proceed with his squadron to disperse the workmen employed on it and to destroy the deserted fort of Wangtung at the Bogue; after which he returned to Hong Kong and contrary to expectation no collision has since occurred. But such is the precarious state of affairs that it is difficult to say whether the truce in this province is to be considered as still in force or not. Mean while a very few British Subjects venture up to Canton, not however without considering it a service of some hazard, rather from apprehension of popular resentment than of any danger from the authorities. There is no appearance of molestation to British ships at Whampoa, and every facility of doing business is afforded them with the same promptitude as to other flags. But the uncertainty of this continuing induces most vessels recently arrived to unload outside where return cargoes are now procurable to a moderate extent.

The new Congol are beginning to arrive, and about half a dozen chops have been shipped. The prices demanded are higher than last year say for fine congo 32 to 35 Taels, for really curious 36 to 39. No new Nankin Silk has come to market small parcels of old are held at dol. 450 to 480 per pecul.

The Market for best new Bombay Cotton opened at 9 | 4 to 8 | 7 and less for lower qualities and for new Tinnivelly at 9 | 3. Long Cloths in no demand at dol. 2 | 60 at dol. 2 | 90. Cotton Yarn No. 24 at 49 dol. 30 at dol. 32 per pecul Spanish Stripes 80 cents at dol. 1 | 10 per yards. Long Ells dol. at dol. 7 | 3 Lead 86 at 87 Iron Rods [dol. 2] per pecul, Bar dol. 3 | 4 per pecul.

Freight to England from Hongkong and Macao are at £ 5, 10 at £ 6. From Whampoa there have been no recent engagements. The rate offered is about £ 6 at £ 6, 10, which most ships are unwilling to accept, in consequence of those ready for sea at intervals of about a month ago having got £ 8 and £ 10 per Ton. In addition to the ships mentioned as loading in our last the St. Mungo, Greyhound and Sazabien have sailed with Teas for England and the Neptune is under despatch.

Bills on England with approved local endorsements have advanced to 4 8 | at 4 | 9, and it is probable American credits could not be negotiated to any extent under 4 | 10 per dollar.

The public prints will inform you of the capture and occupation of Amoy where all was quiet upto the 20th Ultio. and provisions abundant, but no trade. The last intelligence of the Expedition is of 11th ultio. in 27th N. Lat proceeding to Ningpo and Chusan, which have no doubt been ere now taken.

The Madagascar Steamer brought the news of the July Overland Mail on the 18th ultio. and sailed for Amoy about the 17th but we regret a letter has just been received from her commander stating that she was destroyed at sea on the 19th. Ten all took to the boats, one of which was stranded. The last having on board Captain Dicey and forty one of the crew, whom the Chinese are conveying to Canton, but of the other boats he had no intelligence.

P. S. Patna Opium dol. 401, Benates dol. 400 at dol. 405, Malwa dol. 380. Stocks moderate, but market very dull.

Another correspondent has enabled us to give our readers the following short account of the state of affairs in China:

Macao, 8th Oct. 1841.

The HELEN has been dismantled and is shortly to leave for Bombay Trade is "stopped" not a single article is saleable.

The Ships Caledonia, Good Success and Charlotte, had discharged their Cotton Cargoes at Macao and are to sail in a few days for our Port.

At Whampoa the "Ballcaruss" still remains, and her destination is not yet known, at Hong Kong. The Charles Grant is in the shipping list for charter, it is whispered she will be despatched shortly to Bombay.

It is considered to be true amongst those who are supposed to be possessed of the earliest intelligence that Ningpo is in our hands, but this I cannot vouch for as regards contradiction.

The Scotch Church is, according to a facetious correspondent, about to be removed to afford ampler accommodation for the Dock-yard folks. The Scotch Church has often been called a hive of working bees, and the metaphor is certainly made the most of by smoking them out.

The Inquest noticed in our last as having been called to sit over the body of a Hindoo lad—a prisoner in the House of Correction, who died from an attack of fever, terminated yesterday morning in the Jury's returning a verdict of "Natural death."

We yesterday had a most gratifying proof of the value which a certain body attach to the liberty of the Press. We assure these individuals we are perfectly sensible of the compliment they have paid us; but that at the same time, we shall never swerve from the course we have laid down for our conduct; and that neither the frowns nor smiles of a clique military or civil, will ever deter us from the free unshackled expression of our opinions, when we conceive an individual to have been wronged.

It is a long reiterated complaint of the inhabitants of small Colabah that we now revert to, in consequence of having had the subject again forced upon our attention by more than one resident in that part of the Island. The circumstance to which we would solicit the immediate notice of the Scavenger General with a view of obviating the nuisance in question, is the almost indescribable dirty filthy state of the Lanes and Drains. The constant accumulation in these places of every variety of rubbish, the poisoning effluvia that consequently infects the air by its putrefaction, and the fact of this filth being allowed to continue uncleared for weeks together, are sufficient evidences of the justness of the complaint we are seconding; and but too plainly point to the prejudicial effects such a condition of the public thoroughfares is calculated to produce on the health of the inhabitants. We would once more therefore beg to direct the attention of the Superintendent of Roads to the nuisance.

As we find that no attention whatever has been paid to the subject of the non-attendance of the officiating Clergyman at the two funerals which were to have taken place last Saturday evening, and which we referred to on Monday; we now, according to our former determination, revert to it. We must now therefore speak a little more plainly, and without being for a moment unmindful of the respect due to that venerable personage, say that the individual referred to on Monday, as the Clergyman, in consequence of whose neglect so distressing an event occurred, was Archdeacon Jeffries. We should be sorry to follow our informant in the strength of the language of indignation in which he describes the affair. Two individuals were to be buried. Every preparation had been made for a decent and becoming interment. Friends were invited to join in the solemn, the heart-rending ceremony of committing to their kindred dust the mortal remains of two fellow creatures—the last look which mortal man can take on the proof of our insignificance was over—the harsh and grating screw which closes their last earthly dwelling is fastened—there is a shriek—'tis the widow's—she longs for another sad farewell, and unwillingly is borne away. But there is another corpse elsewhere—there is the mother stifling her grief—there is the father striving in vain but manly endeavour to smother his own, that he may assuage his partner's anguish. The brother and sister perhaps are fondling the body of their departed playmate, in happy ignorance that death is there, and wondering at their parent's sorrow—for they think the infant does but sleep. But haste we on to another scene—the processions are formed—slowly and sadly they wend their way—the bell tolls solemnly—to warn the world that another and another spirit have taken their flight from this earthly scene of turbulence and strife to appear where all hearts shall be laid open—the spirits are fled, and the bodies demand sepulture. All is prepared—the Sexton, careless of those around, goes on shovelling the earth—the Clerk with his business-like air is anxiously looking for his principal—the graves are open, gaping for their tenants—the Wife for the moment is pleased with the delay—the mother thinks she is still near her child! But why do they wait? the Clergyman? Where is he? a considerate friend enquires of the Clerk, who knows not where he is. Another hour passes, another, and the shades of evening close upon the scene. The funerals are put off till the next morning—perhaps the Clergyman will then be at hand. The coffins are left upon the ground, and the mourners return to the house of woe—uncomfortable, unhappy, disconsolate, dissatisfied with their Clergyman—the dead, say they, have not been buried!

Next day the grave is again surrounded, and the Clergyman is at his post; and after a hurried apology, the beautiful and affecting service of the dead is whined over, and the grave closes upon them for ever!

Perhaps 'twere better to stop here. Our feelings would prompt us to do so; but our duties are stern, and we will not flinch from their performance.

Where, we would ask, where was the Clergyman? Why was he not at his post? Was it because he received no notice? Was it because he had more important duties to attend? or did he forget? Is not a salary of 1300 Rs. per mensem a sufficient incitement to the proper performance of the most sacred duty of his profession? Did the carelessness, negligence, or accidental inattention if you will, merely arise from the humble situations of the deceased?

Had a Governor died, would the Revd. Gentleman have been absent from his funeral, or had the ceremony been over a deceased Bishop, would not the Archdeacon have been more nimble in his movements? To whom, and for whom was the apology intended? the living or the dead? In God's name let us have no more such doings.

Who is he that has ever been booked as a Juror for the Coroner's Inquests in Bombay, and freed at the end of their Proceedings, and the exhaustion of patience, without a deep impression being made upon his sensibilities of the vast inconvenience his unavoidable attendance occasioned him, and, at times, of the copious drainings of his Purse—should he have had one—was subjected to in consequence? We doubt much whether such an one is discoverable on the Island. And if such inconveniences are experienced by individuals in permanent employ, and especially if these individuals are on the receipt of pretty round monthly salaries, with what a greater degree of severity must they not fall upon that heterogeneous mass of Scribes in the Secretariate and Military Board commonly designated Sectioners. Considering that the income of these persons depend in amount mainly upon the quantity of work they give in to their Head Clerks—we beg pardon—the Esquires—the Uncovenanted Assistants in the several Departments; that every hour of their time spent in remarking the patience of the worthy Coroner while threading a labyrinth of perplexing and mystifying interrogatories relative, probably, to the direction of the rays of vision of an old pensioned Puckalee when he breathed his last from an attack of Fever; and that they cannot, without giving an additional step to pecuniary embarrassments, meet the frequent demand of a couple of rupees for a Bogy or Palanquin to convey them to the seat of the Inquest, we certainly do think some arrangements might and should be made, through the Coroner's suggestion and recommendation, either for exempting this body of "hard-ups" from attendance on Inquest-Juries; or, what would stand a greater chance of being acceded to, for making such of them as may be called upon to attend, an allowance equivalent to a day's earnings as compensation for the loss they would necessarily sustain.

We have no doubt the above suggestion will excite the visibility of more than one in better circumstances than the class of writers we speak of; but were they to devote a few minutes' consideration to the hardships these people labour under when necessitated to attend Inquests, their ideas upon the matter would assume a totally different feature.—It well accords with the resources of a nominal Esquire to squander away a handful of Rupees for the retention of a Cruelty-Cart on his Establishment for mere gratification of seeing himself "slow-march" a head of it; but as regards the unfortunate, the "spificated" Sectioner, every hour spent out of office is attended with an inevitable loss of some Rupees, and the loss to them of some Rupees never fails to prove a decided progression to Debt and Dunning!

European Intelligence.

Mesmerism.

Yesterday M. Lafontaine gave another Matinée Mesmerique at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, which was attended by a considerable number of persons, several of whom were connected with the medical profession. In the reports which we have hitherto given of the experiments of the professors of this science, we have observed from expressing any opinion, either in favour or opposed to, its truth, or applicability to the purposes for which it is said to be appropriate; and upon this occasion it is not our intention to depart from the course which we have hitherto adopted; and we shall proceed to explain to our readers, as plainly as we can, the occurrences at yesterday's exhibition. The patients produced by M. Lafontaine, the operator, were two in number; the first was a young Frenchman, M. Eugène, whose symptoms under the experiments of M. Lafontaine have been before exhibited. In the proceedings of yesterday there did not appear to be any novelty. He was submitted, while under the mynetic influence, to the various tests to which he had been before exposed, and he appeared alike insensible to the painful or otherwise sensible impressions produced by them. Pins were stuck into his forehead, cheeks, nose, lips, and

hands, and he never winced, and the electro-magnetic shock was communicated to him without any apparent inconvenience being produced to him, although a shock of similar power was found to be almost insupportable by one or two bystanding gentlemen, who, to convince themselves of its force, were in turn operated upon. The last test which was tried, was that of burning with lucifer matches. Several matches were lighted, and applied to the nose of the patient, and subsequently to the fingers of his right hand, which was suspended in a state of catalepsy. The parts appeared insensible to pain, but the somewhat lengthened application of the match to the finger of M. Eugène burned it rather severely. M. Lafontaine, therefore, at once proceeded, as it were, to extract the fire by his magnetic powers, and upon the patient being awake directly after, he declared his astonishment at learning that he had been subjected to any painful treatment, and although a blister was raised upon his burned finger, asserted that he experienced no pain from it. The operation upon this young man was not so successful, it was stated, as it had been upon former occasions, that complete state of insensibility which is necessary to the full development of the experimental course usually adopted by M. Lafontaine not being produced. All the painful applications used, however, were submitted to with great firmness, although it was occasionally necessary to resort to the process of producing sleep in order to secure his entire somnambulism.

M. Eugène having been removed from the platform, the announcement was made that M. Lafontaine would exhibit his process upon any person in the room who felt disposed to try its effects; and, after some hesitation, a gentleman who was evidently a stranger, mounted the chair. M. Lafontaine tried all his arts to induce a state of somnambulism in this person, but after the lapse of about fifteen minutes he gave up the task as being impracticable.

Mr. John P. Binham, a member of the Society of Friends, then ascended the platform, and addressed some observations to the meeting upon the subject of mesmerism, which were received with much applause by those present, and a request was then again made, that any gentleman or lady in the room, disposed to submit to the operation, would advance. A gentleman immediately presented himself, but after half an hour's ineffectual manipulation by M. Lafontaine, he retired, stating that no perceptible effect had been produced on him, except that he experienced a slight sensation of giddiness, consequential upon his maintaining the same position, and upon his "staring the operator out of countenance" during a long period. The same account had been given of his sensations by the gentleman who had been before operated upon; and for the satisfaction of the curious, we may mention that one of these persons had light hair, and a sandy complexion, and that the other was extremely dark, both as regarded his hair and his physiognomy. A fourth patient was now introduced—a boy 16 years of age, who had been subject to fits of epilepsy, but had been relieved by the Mesmeric process. He possessed considerable appearance of intelligence, and it was intimated that he had before been mesmerised. The tests to which he was subjected were exactly similar to those which M. Eugène had withstood, but in one or two instances the boy exhibited very great sensibility while under the operation. The electro-magnetic instrument was applied to him, the wires being placed in his hands; but the shock being communicated, he threw them from him, and was for some moments much convulsed, until M. Lafontaine again applied to him the soothing influence of the magnetic sleep. Pins were subsequently thrust into the boy's hands, arms, legs, face, and eventually into his chest. To most of these applications he was insensible, but his chest, being, as it was stated, unmesmerised, he exhibited all the symptoms of pain, which would be shown by any other boy exposed to similar treatment, clapping his hands to the wounded part, and eventually waking up, and declaring that he had experienced acute pain. He was now questioned as to what he had suffered, and he at once described the sensation produced by the pins upon the chest, but declared that was all that he had felt. After some minutes, and some further questioning, however, he recollected the electromagnetic shock which he said had jarred his arms and chest. The boy was afterwards subjected to further inquiries, but nothing important was elicited from him. It was then announced, that M. Lafontaine was about to establish a class for propagating magnetism, and the meeting separated at a little before five o'clock.—Morning Chronicle, Sept. 15.

The Metal Trade.

We have received the following from Mr. Anichini, being the Copy of a Letter addressed by that Gentleman to the Editor of 'The Morning Journal', in consequence of some remarks made by the Editor of that Paper relative to Mr. Anichini in connexion with the Miners Company in England.

"I perceive by an article in your number of the 25th, that you are determined to hand down my name to posterity, along with that of your periodical, and it is my first duty to offer you my sincere thanks, and to entreat you to continue in so generous a disposition.—My second duty is to reply to your article, and to assure you that I have no sorrows of any kind, not even in my legs. I entertain no bad feelings towards the Miners Company, but, on the contrary, I have a great regard for some of its members. I have no private interest to promote, no principal to serve, and no capital wherewith to speculate; if I had any I would unhesitatingly sink it in the three per cent Consols. Of speculators in British Tin with trimestrial public sales hanging like Damocles' sword over their necks there can be no question, unless they were bedlamites. My object in publishing a few remarks on the Metal Trade, is, to prevent the revival of those baneful systems which in preceding years proved so efficient a bar to the gradual development of commercial prosperity, and more individually to the trade in Metals. This system could not thrive in the present age, when Ladies have abjured their hoops, and Gentlemen dropped their pigtails.—Public sales in Italian Silk were tried many years ago under powerful and experienced influence, and proved total failures. The trimestrial sales by the East India Company kept their ground for a long period, because that wealthy and powerful corporation had the exclusive management of all Oriental produce; but the case with the Miners Company is quite the reverse, since it has to contend at home with the interests of some of our wealthiest Miners, who have not joined its ranks, and abroad with that formidable rival E. I. Tin. On the report of the sale of 100 tons Tin at £74 10s with three per cent discount, delivered at Rouen, I was not the original inventor, they who assert the contrary, assert a falsehood. It was simultaneously propagated on, Change by upwards of twenty influential Merchants and Dealers in Tin, and the Miners Company Brokers know it; I believed it until Mr. James assured me on his honor that it was a false report, and I hastened to contradict it in the London Journal of Commerce.—The actual price of Block Tin in London is £76 10s for a single piece, and less for parcels, discount 3 1/2 per cent. How could 1000 tons simultaneously flung into the market, to be followed in three months by a similar quantity, and with the additional inconvenience to be taken from the different smelting houses, command similar rates, especially as Banca Tin can be obtained at 72s? The concluding sentence of your article is too coarse and too mean to claim my attention; born a Gentleman and educated as such, I am unacquainted with the idiom of vulgar

ism; I expect from you justice.—the insertion of this letter in your next number—and remain

Sir,
Very respectfully,
P. ANICHINI, SEN.
37, Fenchurch Street.—*Mercantile Journal*, Sept. 15th

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE AT THE HERRING FISHING.

—We regret to have to record this week an accident of a peculiarly distressing nature which has taken place on this part of the coast, in addition to others involving the loss of property to a greater or less extent, caused by the state of the weather, and tending at once to cripple the exertions of those engaged in that important branch of industry, the herring fishing, and to cast around them the gloom of affliction arising from the loss of relatives and friends. On Friday evening last, although the sky was overcast, the weather was yet so fine that it was scarcely possible to anticipate the slightest danger to the boats engaged in the fishing, and all of them at the various stations on this part of the coast put out to sea as usual, while some, as in the distressing case more immediately under notice, were encouraged by the apparently settled calmness of the night to risk their floats nearer to the rocks than is their practice. The aspect of the weather continued unchanged till about twelve o'clock, when a tremendous gale sprung up from the north-east, placing the lives of the boat's crews in the greatest jeopardy. Most of them hauled their nets, many of which being full of herrings, were lost in the hurry and confusion consequent upon the exertions of the fishermen to escape the danger. One of them, however, the Yebus, of Eyemouth, having unfortunately taken up a perilous position nearer the shore at Marshall Meadows, from which the crew were unable to extricate themselves, the consequence was that the whole on board, five in number, perished. The details of the accident have not, of course, been ascertained; but it is supposed that while the crew were in the act of hauling their nets, and before they could sail, this boat had been caught by the gale, and driven amongst the rocks, after which it had capsized. The crew consisted of Thomas Dougal, the skipper, aged fifty-two; John Dougal, his son, aged fifteen; George Dougal, seaman, and George Dougal junr., his nephews, both aged thirty-eight; and John Grieve, labouring man, aged twenty-four. The body of the boy and that of one of Dougal's, who it is thought, had attempted to swim ashore, were found on the beach on the following morning, and conveyed to Marshall Meadows barn. The body of the other George Dougal was entangled during the day, and the other two were found entangled among the nets in the water. On Monday morning an inquest was held by the coroner on the bodies at Marshall Meadows' house. The evidence related entirely to the finding of the bodies by the servants at Marshall Meadows'. There being no evidence as to the cause of death, the jury, in compliance with the technical requirements of the law, gave verdicts of found drowned and found dead, according as they were taken out of the water or picked up on the beach. On the same day the bodies were put into coffins and removed by their sorrowing relatives, and on Tuesday the remains of John Grieve were interred in Ayrton churchyard, and those of the other four were deposited in Eyemouth burying ground. By this lamentable occurrence three widows and 17 children have been left in destitute circumstances. Thomas Dougal has left three sons and two daughters, the youngest about five years old; George Dougal has left three sons and two daughters, the youngest about five years old; George Dougal has left a widow and five children, the youngest four months old; the other George Dougal has left a widow, at present pregnant, and seven children, the youngest 18 months old; and John Grieve has left a widow without children. We are happy to learn that a subscription has been opened for the relief of these destitute families.—*Berwick Warrier*.

AN AFRICAN FETISHER.—Shortly after the commencement of the Wesleyan mission, a fetisheer, named Akwah, came from the interior to Cape Coast town, who professed to be able, when he had bruised a bead to powder, to unite the particles together again, and make it what it was before. Several persons put his skill to the test, and he contrived so adroitly to slip other beads into the places of the powdered ones that the spectators were led to believe that he had really restored the broken beads to their former state. He professed, moreover, that he could thrust his finger through a stone, and produced one with a hole in it, which hole he said was made by his finger; and he managed to obtain credit with the people for having done it, although they did not see the alleged feat performed. He stated, moreover, that he had sufficient influence to call apes from the bush, and make them talk with the people; but that he could not do this in the day time, because he said the apes were timid, and shunned the light. He therefore took his dupes into the bush after dark, and they returned into the town perfectly satisfied that they had conversed with apes. By such exploits he gained great renown, and considerable profit; and then proceeded to Glimma and Commedia, and, having convinced the people there of the great powers of his fetisheer, he returned to Cape Coast town. After his return, a native trader possessed of some wealth was taken ill, and consulted Akwah, who engaged speedily to restore him to health. The trader then expressed a wish to witness some of the great feats of which he had heard so much, and especially desired to hear the apes talk. Akwah was quite ready to comply with his request; but, as the apes were still averse to the light, it was arranged that the meeting should be deferred until eight o'clock in the evening. The gospel, however, was just beginning to exert sufficient influence upon the mind of the trader to awaken some doubt as to the powers of the fetisheer; and he resolved to use every precaution to prevent himself from being imposed upon. He accordingly instructed his servant boys, who were to accompany him with a present of rum, to take care to ascertain who or what it was to whom they gave it; and, at the appointed time, taking four flasks of rum containing about one gallon, he proceeded to the appointed place, near to the spot where the mission-house now stands. All things being ready, Akwah began to call for the apes, telling them that a man of distinction had come to hear them, and begging them to honour his fetisheer by obeying the summons. At length a rushing noise was heard in the bush, and a small voice proceeded from it, saying, "We are come; give us some rum." The trader immediately sprang forward, saying, "I will give it to them;" but Akwah interposed, telling him that it would be more consistent with his dignity to sit down, and allow his servants to perform the duty. Little, however, did Akwah suspect that the boys had been previously instructed as to the part which they should act, or anticipate the result which followed. The boys took the flasks, and thrust them into the bush whence the voices proceeded; and, as he extended a flask in one hand, stretched out also the other, that he might be able to ascertain, by feeling what was the recipient. It being quite dark, this manoeuvre could not be perceived, and immediately one of the boys called out to his master, "My father, my father! it is not an ape; I have caught a boy's hand." "Hold it fast," replied the trader, "until I come and satisfy myself;" but in the struggle which ensued the captive gained his liberty, and the trader and his boys pursued the fugitives, and ascertained that they were a number of boys who had been trained by Akwah to personate apes. On their return to the bush, the trader and his servants found that the fetisheer, boys, in their haste, had left the bottles they had brought into which to empty the trader's flasks for the use of their master; but Akwah himself had taken to his heels, and was never seen or heard of more at Cape Coast town. This discovery broke the spell which the popular superstition had bound the mind of the trader, and he soon after became a member of Christian society.—*Becham's Ashantee*.

Literature.

How to Raise the Wind.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R. N.

The votaries of Fashion are considered heartless. Can they will be otherwise, when they worship a deity so remorseless and so unfeeling? Fashion not only ruins her own followers, but she is continually plunging into poverty and distress those who know nothing of her until they find that through her means they have become outcasts, deprived of their means of subsistence, and that their children are crying for bread. It is no matter how trifling may be the alteration which has been enforced by this despotic goddess, this is certain, that alteration has been the cause of misery to hundreds; and if the step taken by her is one of magnitude, not only thousands, but whole towns, nay provinces, on the Continent are thrown from want of employment into misery. The town of Woodstock is one proof, out of many, how severely a community may suffer from change in fashion. The gloves formerly made there, and the manufacture of which had become a trade and means of livelihood to so many large families, are now no longer worn. The people had been brought up to this trade, and were not competent to any other, until they had begun a new and learnt one in their advanced life. Woodstock was once a flourishing town; now it has dwindled into comparative obscurity. This it has been, thus it is, and thus it will be with many more; for Fashion ever changes, and every change is accompanied with a petty revolution, attended with distress, which can, either never hear of, or, if heard by them, is received with nonchalance and indifference.

I have been drawn into the above remarks in consequence of my whole story depending upon an article which is now no longer to be seen—indeed, I may add, is no longer to be mentioned but in a circuitous manner. Why this extreme squeamishness has latterly taken place I really cannot imagine. A garment is but a garment; and as we may talk of all other garments used by either sex without fear of offence, why should this one have latterly fallen into disgrace? At all events, I must either mention this unmentionable article, or not tell my story. I have, therefore, only now to give due notice to all ladies who may already surmise what the article in question may be, that now is the proper time for them to close the book, or to skip over to the next contribution, for my narrative is wholly dependent upon a pair of them.

I remember when I was a boy, I should say about forty years ago, when this article of dress was considered not only to be indispensable, but also that it was made of buckskin. It was worn high up, reaching to the chest, met with a very short waistcoat; add to these a blue coat and metal buttons, and the hair well powdered, and a fashionable man of 1800 stood before you. There were inconveniences attending buckskin; but when Fashion dictates, her votaries overcome all obstacles. *Pride knows no pain*, is an English proverb, met by one from the opposite side of the Channel, *Il faut souffrir pour être belle*. The difficulty of getting into a pair of these articles, after they had been cleaned, was considerable; and when they became wet, they were anything but comfortable to the wearer. However, they have passed away, and this country has gained by the disappearance; for the leather out of which they were made came from the Continent, and the wool of this country has now occupied its place, in the cloth trousers which have succeeded them. And now to my story.

Before railroads were dreamt of, and people were satisfied with eight miles an hour, there was a certain person at Liverpool, who had gone down there on some sort of speculation or another; but whether it was to purchase cotton, or to attend the races, or to do a little business in any other way, does not exactly appear. This however, is certain that his speculations, whatever they might have been, failed, and that he found himself in the widest street in the town with exactly one guinea left in his pocket. One guinea would not pay his fare to London, whether he had decided upon going. He was, therefore, left to his own resources; that is, the resources of an ingenious mind, to help the one-pound-one, which was in his waistcoat-pocket.

It was not until he had walked up and down the long street for at least the tenth time that he came to any resolution; at last he slapped his buckskins, as much as to say *I have it*, and walking on little farther, he looked at the clock which was in the coach-office, crossed the street, and went over to the hotel, which was directly opposite.

But I must now describe the appearance and dress of the person in question. He was a man of about thirty five years of age, of handsome exterior, tall, and well made; he wore powder, a white cravat, a blue coat, very short figured waistcoat, and the articles in question, to wit, a pair of buckskin inexpressibles, to which must be added a pair of white topboots. He had also a soursout-coat, of fine cloth, over all, but which was unbuttoned when he entered the hotel. In short, he appeared to be a dandified, rakish sort of gentleman of the time, with a look and manner implying that he had plenty of money to spend, and did not care a fig for anybody. No one could have ever imagined, which such an external appearance, that he had no more than one guinea in his pocket. Our gentleman walked into the coffee-room of the hotel, and took his seat in one of the boxes, with an air of pretension. In an authoritative tone he called the waiter, and when the waiter came, he called for the bill of fare, which was humbly presented. Our gentleman ran down its contents. "I'll have a bit of fish, waiter,—which do you recommend to day?"

"All good, sir; but cod and oyster-sauce just in season."
"Well, then, let it be so, with a broiled chicken and mushrooms. If I recollect right, you had some good wine here once?"
"Yes, sir—we have the same bin now—the port you mean, sir?"
"Yes, the port; tell Mr.—I forget the landlord's name."
"Mr. Banson."
"Very true;—tell Banson to let me have a bottle of his best, and a pint of good madeira for dinner."
"Yes, sir. When will you have your dinner?"
"As soon as it can be got ready. In the mean time get me a newspaper."
In due time the dinner made its appearance, and ample justice was done to it by our gentleman. After the cloth was removed, the port wine was produced, and this he appeared determined to enjoy, as he remained at table sipping it until every other person who had been in the coffee-room had quitted it, and he was left alone. He then pushed out the last glass, rang the bell, and demanded his bill. It was all ready—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Fish 0 2 6, Fowl and mushrooms 0 5 6, Madeira 0 4 0, Port 0 7 0. Total, including extras 1 4 6.

"Not dear, I must say," observed the gentleman, after he had read the bill; "I must patronise this house again. The port is really good wine; I knew it again directly.—£1. 4s. 6d.—half-a-crown for the waiter, £1. 7s." Then the gentleman put his hand into his right waistcoat pocket, and felt for his purse, found it not there, so he inserted his other hand into his left waistcoat pocket, no purse there.—"Hum," says he, with surprise; down went his right hand into the pocket of his buckskins on the right side, no purse there; down into the left, even to the bottom, no purse there.—"The devil!" exclaimed he, feeling his coat pockets, as a last hope—both empty. "Why, waiter, I've left my purse!" exclaimed he, rising up from his seat; "and now, I perceive, I've not my watch and seals. I must have left them both on the table. You don't recollect me—what must I do?"

"If you please," replied the waiter, respectfully, coming to the point, "you must pay your bill."
"Of course I must," replied the gentleman; "I cannot expect you to trust me: what can I do? I must leave you something in pledge."

"If you please, sir," replied the waiter.
"What shall it be—my soursout-coat? I can spare that."
"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, who surveyed his coat, and was satisfied; "that will do."
"Well, then, help me with it off. On second thoughts, I do not think I can let you have my coat, I have suffered so dreadfully from the rheumatism in my shoulders. I dare not, upon my soul, I dare not; you must have something else. What shall it be—my boots, my new white topboots?"

"I think, sir, you couldn't well walk away in stockings without getting cold and rheumatism," replied the waiter.
"Very true, what a fool I am! but so unaccustomed to be placed in so awkward a position, I do believe I've lost my senses—to give my boots were madness. I'll tell you how it shall be, waiter, I'll give you my buckskins—brand new—worth two pair of boots; I shan't miss them if I walk fast and button up."
"As you please, sir," replied the waiter.

After a deal of trouble, the buckskins were in the hands of the waiter; our gentleman pulled on his boots again, buttoned his soursout close in front, and promising to redeem them faithfully by his servant the next morning, quitted the hotel, holding himself very erect, that no opening in the front of his soursout should discover that he was minus of so very important and indispensable an article of habilitation.

Our gentleman did not walk very far; he crossed the street and entered the hotel which was opposite to the one which he had just quitted, and from which he knew that the coach went to London.

Again he walked into the coffee-room, took his seat without his delicacies being perceived, and calling the waiter, said to him—"The coach starts from this hotel to London, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."
"At what hour?"
"At half-past five exactly, sir."
"Well, then, I shall take a supper and a bed; and here," continued he, throwing his guinea down on the table, "book me an inside place by the name of Mr. William Baring."

The waiter had heard of the name before, and bowed respectfully.
"Any luggage, sir?"
"No, I took my place this night by the mail, and was compelled to stay on important business just as I was getting into the coach. My luggage went on, I shall find it when I arrive."

Our gentleman ordered a good supper, and at half-past ten requested to be shown to his bed-room.
"Boots," said he, "recollect you call me at half-past four exactly, as I am hard of waking. Don't forget; and if you don't see me getting up in five minutes, rouse me again."

"Yes, sir," replied the Boots.
At half-past four the Boots made his appearance with a lantern, and after some considerable shaking, our gentleman roused up and sat by the side of the bed. The Boots had lighted the candles, and stood by.

"Yaw—aw!" said our gentleman, shaking himself and yawning. "How horrid it is to be up before daylight. Ah, well! Boots, give me my stockings."

"Yes, sir."
The stockings were slowly dragged on. "Now then Boots, my buckskins." The Boots turned over the other garments, looked here and there, and, upon every chair; at the foot of the bed, and in the bed, under the pillow, under the bolster.

"I can't see no buckskins, sir."
"Pooh, nonsense! man."

Another useless turn round the room. "Well, I'm sure, sir, I can't see them."
"How very odd!" exclaimed our gentleman; "perhaps I'm sitting on them." He rose, but there were no buckskins under him. "How excessively strange! You don't take them away with you when you took the boots, did you?"

"No, sir; I never came into the room. You put your boots outside."
"So I did, now I recollect; but still the buckskins must be found." Another ineffectual search off five minutes, during which our gentleman gradually showed that the serenity of his temper was ruffling, till at last he became in a furious passion.

"By heavens! this is too bad: in a respectable house, too. Boots, go up to your master, and tell him I must see him immediately—say immediately, and without delay—Mr. William Baring—recollect, instantly!"

In a few minutes the landlord of the hotel made his appearance, half dressed, and not very well pleased at being compelled to turn out at such an unreasonable hour; but the name of Baring had been mentioned, and was not to be trifled with.

"You wish to speak to me, sir?"
"Yes, sir, I do wish to speak to you. I came here last night, having been obliged to give up my place in the seven o'clock mail, in consequence of pressing and important business which detained me. I booked myself by the fast coach, supped and slept here, desiring that I might be called in good time, as my immediate return to London is important. On my being called and getting up, I found that somebody had stole my buckskins—that's all—nothing more. My buckskins—buckskins, sir, have disappeared!"

"I'm very, sir—very sorry; can't imagine how. Some mistake, I presume," stammered the landlord.
"My buckskins are gone, sir, and so mistake," replied our gentleman. "I considered this a respectable honest house, sir, but it appears—"

This attack upon the responsibility of the house made the landlord angry—it was a sore point.
"My house is respectable, sir—always has been respectable, sir—always will be, I trust. No gentleman ever lost his buckskins here before, sir. What they brought they have always taken away!"

"Why, sir!" exclaimed our gentleman, in a towering passion "what do you mean to imply, sir? Do you suppose that a gentleman would come here without such an indispensable article of dress?"
"No, sir, no," replied the landlord, who cooled down as his adversary became excited; "I didn't mean to say that, sir."

"Then you'll just hear what I have to say, sir," replied our gentleman: "I'm not to be robbed in this barefaced way;—and the credit of your house, sir, is gone; for as soon as I arrive in town, I will write a letter to the Times, Chronicle, Herald, Post, and Morning Advertiser, stating the whole of the infamous transaction, and sign it with my own name, sir—with my own name; and then we shall see how long you are in a position to rob the public in this way. Yes, sir, and my lawyer shall send you a letter, as soon as I arrive in town, for an action of damages and recovery, sir."

Then our gentleman walked rapidly up and down the room, his shirt waving to and fro as if it was as much excited as himself.

"I'm very sorry, sir—very sorry," said the landlord; "but, sir, I have a pair of double-milled trousers which I think would fit you, so as to enable you to go to town, until the buckskins can be replaced."

"Double-milled! thank you, sir. You appear to consider my loss as only amounting to a pair of buckskins, Mr. Landlord; but who, sir, is to repay me the forty pounds and upwards, in bank-notes, which were in the pockets of my buckskins—eh? sir?"

This was, indeed, a new feature in the case, which the landlord did not expect.
"Forty pounds odd, sir!" exclaimed the landlord.
"Yes, sir, forty pounds. Let me see, forty-four pounds exactly. Now, sir, is that money to be forthcoming;—in one word, sir—There is no time to lose, as I have procured something to put on. The house of Baring can't go to town in its shirt—the house of Baring will be revenged, sir—your treatment is past bearing, and—I give you five minutes to decide."

The landlord did decide. The buckskins had disappeared—the credit of his house was at stake—the house of Baring was his enemy—there was no other gentleman was appeared—he even, before he slipped into the coach, promised to patronise the hotel.

The coach had been on the road about six hours, when the waiter stepped over to his chum, the waiter of the hotel opposite, to tell him what a shindy there had been about a pair of buckskins; the other waiter produced the buckskins left in pledge; and on their description of our gentleman, no doubt was left but that, although not probable, it was very possible that a gentleman could come into an hotel without his inexpressibles.

The landlord was almost frantic at having been so imposed upon; but, as usual in all such cases, he soon made up the loss incurred by our gentleman's visit to the hotel, by charging it upon those who came there, not only with buckskins, but with money in their buckskin pockets; and thus ends my story of "How to raise the Wind; or, the Buckskins."—*George Churikshank's Omnibus for October*.

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Session 1841-42.
Under the Government of the Council of the College.

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