

PUBLISHED



DAILY.

BOMBAY

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1841

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter;—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 63

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

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.
Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.
Gazette Office, Aug. 30th 1841.

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.

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 by Marseilles Two-pence.

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

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

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.

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
Ditto..... Ditto..... " 3
Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... " 1 1/2
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

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Respondentia Bonds, each..... R. 1
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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.
MARRYAT'S COOK'S 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. L..... Rs. 2

Published Monthly.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND
Commercial Maritime Journal
OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

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

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

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835
2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON
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SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they are 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, 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841,

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

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at

Sydney, Launceston,
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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.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "Duchess of Argyle," of 667 Tons, A. 1, Captain LIVINGSTON, on her first voyage: has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight, apply to

EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO.
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 4th September 1841.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Ship of about 400 Tons, for the Red Sea. Apply at the Office of Ali Mahomed Khan Shosty, Esq. No. 1 Rupe Walk Lane.
6th September, 1841.

To Messes and Families at out- Stations.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Outstations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their charges will be 5 (five) per cent (Commission), superadded to the Market prices of the articles supplied, which will, in all cases be WARRANTED of the quality, and description ordered.

TERMS.—Cash, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay.
Apollo Street, 9th Sept. 1841.

Sale of Landed Property, by Messrs. Allen and Co., by order of the Mortgagee.

TO be sold by Public Auction, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., at their Auction rooms, in Apollo street, on Saturday the 18th instant, all that place or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or Dwelling House thereon erected, situate in Todd street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing in breadth by admeasurement 13 feet or thereabouts, and 57 feet in length or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded in the East by a messuage, or Dwelling House, belonging to *Dhunjee-boy*, which, together with the premises now describing, formerly was occupied as one House, belonging to the late *Mherjee Hornusjee*, and on the West by the House of *Ardaseer Dady Sett*, on the North by the public road, and on the South by the House of *Dorabjee Muncherjee Bunnajee*, together with all and singular, the rights, members, and appertinences thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of *Cowasjee Shroff*, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale. Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, Solicitors.
Bombay, 6th September 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 9th instant Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. will offer for public sale, the following Goods, viz.:—200 doz. of Pink and White Net Handkerchiefs, 500 pieces printed Cotton Dresses of various neat patterns, grey Long Cloths, and Madapollams, Bengal Dornahs, ready made Camblet and Cloth Jackets and Waiscoats, worked Cambric Handkerchiefs, an invoice of riding Whips, Bone and Metal Buttons, bundles of Cotton Thread weighing 5 lb., pieces of Muslin Chintz, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

An invoice of Table Argand Lamps, a rich cut Chandelier, and an invoice of superior Broad Cloths, of various colours.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.
Apollo Street, 9th Sept. 1841.

GERMAN TOYS OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received an invoice of the above, which they beg to recommend as being of very superior manufacture, and unique design.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF FARE.

To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin.
England and Alexandria. £ 45 £ 30
England and Malta..... " 33 " 22 10
England and Gibraltar... " 20 " 14
Alexandria and Malta..... " 12 " 8
Malta and Gibraltar..... " 13 " 8 10
Malta and Corfu..... " 7 " 4 10

B. M. WILLCOX...
A. ANDERSON..... } Managing Directors,
F. CARLTON..... }

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 procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of 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 sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

As we have received some interesting and not unimportant intelligence from Afghanistan since our regular issue, we circulate to-day's Supplement to all our subscribers to the Gazette, it will, we hope, serve to show them that we keep our promise, and perhaps induce some who still hold back to send us in their names. We only received the remaining portion of our Overland papers yesterday. The news to which we alluded above is an account from the Camp of the 16th N. I. and 5th Cavalry, &c., who were stationed between Ghuzni and Kabul...

The enemy continued increasing until the 5th instant, and kept a strict watch upon our troops day and night, the numbers at length apparently amounting to three thousand, and the Ghilzie having made an attack upon the grass cutters of the camp, the Resalab of Local Horse (the 4th) under Lieut Walker dashed at them first and cut up about 200 of them. A troop of the 5th Cavalry under Lieutenant Hazett attacked another party and cut up some 20 of them, we regret to say that Lieutenant Hazett was very severely wounded by a musket shot through the thigh; Lieutenant Walker's horse was shot dead under him but he escaped. Five Companies of the 16th N. I. now came up but the enemy moved off. A troop of the 4th Cavalry, some 25 men, under Captain Oldfield had detached to a pass in the neighbourhood and charged about 500 of the enemy, slaughtering it, it is reported, 20 or 30, driving the others off, we forgot to mention that the detachment was joined by the Local Horse on the 2nd and by three Companies of the 43d N. I. on the 3d instant. The position occupied by the detachment is stated to be a strong one; the valley most beautiful and abounding with small forts, some of which are in ruins while the others await destruction. The troops of all arms are said to have behaved most gallantly and hope for another opportunity of showing their courage, and are in high spirits at having work in prospect.

The Gooera, who played so conspicuous a part in Colonel Wymers attack gave himself up to Major Leach on the 5th instant. It appears more than probable, from our Cabool letters of the 1th instant, that the 16th N. I. and 43d N. I. will go to Candahar in fine prospects of relief if this be the case. The 16th N. I., 4th Local Horse about half the 5th Cavalry and half the 43d, with three of the Shahis' guns remain in the valley, the other portion of the 6th Cavalry and the 43d were sent on to the pass at Tazic on the first movement of the detachment.

We learn that only three grass cutters were killed, and some sepays wounded, and although Lieutenant Hazett's thigh was much shattered below the groin that he was doing as well as could possibly be expected, the day after the action. Seven Chiefs are said to have been killed. A Nijroo campaign is still talked of, but the political day is all warfare intentions.

The only remarkable events which have lately occurred in Cabool itself, took place on the 9th instant, when one officer was snarred and another bitten by a mad-dog.—Dehli Gazette: August 25.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

The public feeling in this part of the provinces, at the conduct pursued by the Bombay Post Office, is one of unmitigated indignation and anger. Such conduct is most shameful, and calls for immediate correction: we allude to the highly reprehensible tardiness with which the papers brought by the Overland Mails, are delivered here. It is now fifteen days since letters by the July mail reached Agra, and yet numerous parties—we ourselves among the number—have not received their papers! In the case of the June mail the delay extended to twenty days! This system is only of recent growth, so that the Bombay Post Office is retrograding, and, like other institutions in that kind of motion, expostulation, remonstrance and censure, as regards it, are thrown away. The residents of Agra have but one course—pending the result of their Memorial on this subject to the Governor General—open to them, and that is, to meet and address Dr. Ranken, the Post-master General of the Provinces, with a view to some immediate correction of this much-felt inconvenience. If within his means, we pledge ourselves, that Dr. R.—will accomplish it, and that it is so, we presume, for it is but within the last four months that this shameful delay has taken place.—Agra Ukbar, Aug. 28.

Agra.—The weather for the past week has been very favourable, but the accounts from the district do not tally with this. They speak of the season, as being a bad season, particularly following as it does so closely upon the terrible one of 1837-8.

A European named Brown, was tried before the Magistrate, on the 26th instant, for a very atrocious assault upon a native Pedlar, named Goolab Singh, whom he beat very savagely, and whose arm he broke. The case was fully proved, and Brown was fined Rupees 300, in default of payment to be imprisoned for two months. Had the imprisonment been added to the fine, the sentence would have been a more proper one, for the assault—outrageously violent in itself—was aggravated by the defence set up, and in which Brown endeavoured to show that the Pedlar had been improperly familiar with a Cabool or Panjabee woman, whom Brown, with unprincipled audacity, declared to be his wife. The clumsy defence failed, however, and a distress is now being levied on his property.

Letters from Indore say, that the rains have been unusually heavy this season throughout Malwa—so much so that the communication between Indore and Neemuch had been cut off for eleven days, a circumstance unknown, since our occupation of the country.—Ibid.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing names of officers and their units.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing ship names, dates, and agents.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar table showing days of the week, moon phases, and sunrise/sunset times.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of intelligence from various locations like Aden, Alexandria, Australia, etc.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Thursday, September 9, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 26th ultimo, Agra and Delhi to the 28th ult. and Madras to the 31st ultimo.

We learn that the field Detachment from Belgaum under Captain Maynor, arrived at Dharwar on the 1st September,

"The European portion of it proceeded (with the guns) into the Fort, the Native Troops encamped outside near the Jail.

This morning a reinforcement of 104 men of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment under the command of Captain Fontse arrived and encamped with the native portion of the force near the Jail—orders have just been issued for Lts. Purvis' and O'Neils' Detachments to take up ground near the Jail.

The trial of the Prisoners taken at "Badamee" commenced yesterday. An Arab who was sometime ago arrested at Keelledge for treason and endeavouring to corrupt and seduce from their duty some sepays, belonging to that station—has been convicted, sentence of death has been passed on him, and the confirmation of Government is only awaited to carry it into execution. The unfortunate man is the same, who was deputed by the Arabs to purchase lead for them. In stead of 700 Arabs being in the district as I stated in my last it is now pretty well known that there are about 5000. They thought to seize Badamee. A party consisting of about 100, advanced from the main body, which was concealed behind a large hill for that purpose but finding our sepays "Hushear" they "sing small and off did toddle."

We are only now waiting until the Arabs make a stand at some place to pounce upon them,—Detachments have been sent to take possession of the Forts of any consequence in our neighbourhood. And as a regular "jawl" is set for the insurgents, I think it will be difficult for them to escape. The Resident of Hydrabad it is stated, supports the Minister at that Court in his application, for the Badamee business being turned over to the Nizam for trial. There are 15000 Arabs reported to be in the Nizam's territories unemployed—you must not therefore be surprized that 5000 of them are making an effort to rescue their comrades.

In Monday's issue we stated some additional facts in proof of the Adele being a foreign owned vessel and manned in violation of the act of Parliament; we then put it to the Times to correct us if in error, or by its silence the public might conclude that the vessel was, as we stated, a prize to any of Her Majesty's Ships of war. Here is the passage:—

"However, if any doubt be entertained whether the Adele and her freight will be secure from seizure by any of Her Majesty's Ships of war, let those who have shipped goods in her examine their Bills of Lading and they will find that, these papers are not signed by the advertized Captain Presgrave, but by the bona fide Captain and indirect owner Captain Marco. Of the Times we enquire, is not Capt. M. a subject of France? If our contemporary has one grain of genuine regard for the protection of the Mercantile interests of Great Britain he will satisfy the public that the Bills of Lading are not signed by any other person but the advertized Captain of the vessel, or by our contemporary's silence the public may readily conclude that the Adele will be a fair prize to a ship of war as soon as she quits the harbour of Bombay.

The Times of yesterday is silent. Our contemporary knows that his former statement was incorrect and cannot otherwise than willingly be ignorant of the real position of the vessel. Is this creditable or honorable on the part of a commercial journal? The Times in a former number said that his organ had but few catches and no stops, but if in the affair of the Adele a stop has not been put up in the organ barrel of the Times and Journal of Commerce, the modus operandi of the machine must be some patent power known only to the present handlers of the instrument.

We have learnt of an attempt made, under the orders of the Bishop of Calamina, now tolerated at Bombay, for encroaching upon the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, in the Island of Salsette.

The Vicar of the Church of St. Miguel at Mahim, accompanied by several Clergymen and laymen, appears to have proceeded to the Village of Bandora on the 4th of this month for the purpose of taking to his Parish to be there buried, the Corpse of a young man, who departed this life on the preceding day, by bribing the Father of the deceased. This attempt was fortunately, but accidentally, detected by the Police Officers, and the Vicar detained, until he gave security to appear before the Magistrate at Poonah, to account for his behaviour.

We are aware, that the Island of Salsette has, from the date of its conquest, by the Portuguese, in the year 1518, continued under the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, recognized and guaranteed both by the Mahrattas, since 1735, the latter Government having also declared that Prelate to be the Supreme Spiritual authority over that Island, subject of course on his appointments and removals of Parsons, to the approbation of the Temporal or British Government.

We are aware that since the cession of the Island to the British Government, the Italian Missionaries residing at Bombay, have made several attempts to encroach upon the Archbishop's Jurisdiction, but have not succeeded in their ambitious views, from the vigilant and timely protection of the Government.

The ambitious views of these Missionaries are such, that they do not even scruple to violate the Oaths taken by them, for recognizing the Archbishop, his successors and delegates, as the legal Prelate of Bombay, and its dependencies, to act in contempt of the injunctions of the Supreme Court, and to disobey the orders of the local Government.

We have also learnt, that they are enticing the ignorant Parishioners of Bandora, who have failed in their application for transferring their Church to the illegitimate jurisdiction, to have recourse to acts of violence, such as the shutting up of their Church and turning out the present Vicar.

We are confident, that both the Government, and the Magistrate of Tannah will afford timely protection for checking the attempt.

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We are confident, that both the Government, and the Magistrate of Tannah will afford timely protection for checking the attempt.

Contemporary Selections.

We have copied from the Bombay Courier some well merited censures on the Post office. The steamer was telegraphed with the packet on board at 2 o'clock on Monday, and came to anchor 20 minutes before 3. The Post office boat was sent off at 4, and the letters landed at 4 past 4! The letters and papers were sent out at 9—more than 6 hours after the steamer came to anchor! This really is very bad, and a sad undoing of the promptitude of delivery that had begun to be experienced. For at least ten successive arrivals we have had nothing so miserably dilatory as this. Had a Post office boat pushed out, as it ought to have done, to await the steamer in the Roadstead, the mail might have been in the Post office at 3 past 3 instead of 4 past 4. The result of course to the community at large is the loss of a days dispatch to all parts of India.—Times, Aug. 8.

ADEN.—The following is an extract of a letter from Aden, dated 29th August:— "I gave you a hasty sketch of matters yesterday.— they are almost entirely unimportant. Capt. Haines has got a ridiculous idea into his head, that Aden will be taken by 30 men. We have had reinforcements down at the Turkish wall in consequence for the last month, harassing the Troops to no purpose, and which they are perfectly aware of—and express in no measured terms; this arises from some idle report, that the Foothie Sultan has expressed some silly bravado of coming to the wall and killing all the officers—by a coup de main, as in the case of Ahmed the Interpreter: but it is stuff and nonsense.

The two Sultans are like all petty chieftains wavering in their resolves, altering their minds and plans daily; but their great object is to weary us out and thereby try to establish a friendly intercourse on the terms first agreed upon after the taking of Aden, which they repeat daily, to be their only wish, provided Mulla Jaffer and Captain Haines would leave Aden. Being the strongest nation, and having sufficiently injured them without provocation, surely we are strong enough to be generous without the suspicion of being afraid, being attached to our conduct. Without an entire reconciliation and a friendly intercourse, Aden can never be a thriving place or one of commerce—as it must chiefly look to the interior for this.—Ibid.

In our issue of the 1st instant we gave the particulars of the arrival of Nusseer Khan at Kelat, and the preparations for his journey along with Colonel Stacey to be presented to Mr. Bell at Quetta. On reaching Mustung a messenger was despatched to announce their approach; when immediately afterwards they learnt that the Political Agent was no more. This for the time altered the purposes of the party: Captain Bean's conduct towards Mr. Masson, when sent in August 1840 as a messenger of peace, still rankles in the mind of the young Chief: he had no doubt of Mr. Bell's honor, but he would not trust himself at Quetta now till Major Outram made his appearance. He is no prisoner of ours; he is the voluntary guest of Colonel Stacey, whom he may quit at his pleasure and return to his tribe. It will sound strangely to be told in Europe, that the character England has acquired by three years connection with Scinde is this:—"you have plenty of money, and enough of armies, but no honesty—we covet your wealth, we admire your wisdom, we fear your power, but we cannot believe your word."—Ibid.

European Intelligence.

SIR DAVID WILKIE.

We are indebted to a correspondent for an explanation of the circumstances attending the seizure for rent of the pictures exhibited by Wilkie at Pall Mall in 1812; which negatives our inferences of the ill-success of the exhibition and the then limited reputation of the painter. The execution was put in, it seems, for rent due from a previous tenant; and though the claim was morally unjust, yet being legally valid, Wilkie was forced to pay the demand.

It is no less gratifying to us than to his personal friends, to know that this distinguished painter was never in distressed circumstances, and that from the commencement of his career his extraordinary talent was duly appreciated. While setting right this unintentional misrepresentation, we take the opportunity of correcting a minor inaccuracy in our notice: Sir David Wilkie, we are reminded, was knighted by William the Fourth, not by Queen Victoria.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

MR. D. SALOMONS rose, in pursuance of notice, to call the attention of the Court to the case of the late Raja of Sattara. He confessed, that he should have better pleased if a subject of such great magnitude and importance had been taken up by some person more in the habit of leading in that Court. But, as it was in consequence of a motion made by him that the papers connected with the Raja's case had been laid before the Court, and as no other individual had come forward to introduce the subject, he felt it to be his duty to state the opinion which he had formed, after a careful perusal of these voluminous documents. He intended to go into as little as possible of the case, but he would do as concise as the nature of the subject would allow, and so far as he was able, to bring a few facts before the Court, in a clear and intelligible manner. In addressing himself to this case, it was not necessary for him to go into the history of the Raja of Sattara at length. It ought, however, to be known, that a treaty existed between the late Raja and the company; and he, having been placed on the throne by the East India Company, must stand or fall by the treaty. The printed papers would show the Court that, for many years after he had been raised to the dignity from which he had afterwards been degraded, this Raja was the object of great solicitude to the Company, and, at a very late period, he had been rewarded by the Company with the present of a handsome sword, as a mark of their confidence in his fidelity. It appeared that in 1832 and 1833, some question arose as to the construction of the treaty with reference to certain Jaghires. The Court of Directors on that occasion, as indeed he might say on every occasion, acted impartially, and justice (hear hear); and, at the present moment if any evidence were wanting to place in the most prepositerious point of view the character of the Company, as feeling deeply anxious for the interests of the people of India, it would be found in the facts set forth on the face of these papers. This question of the Jaghires, referred to the Court of Directors, and they were inclined to think that the question in dispute ought to be decided to the Raja. Let the proprietors look to the treaty. He did not say that the Court of Directors, fairly considering its provisions, it was impossible for any one to entertain a doubt that the demand of the Raja was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the treaty. He therefore contended that, so far as the treaty went, the English broke that treaty. He did not say that the Court of Directors broke it—he did not mean to say by whom it was particularly broken; but speaking in general terms, he would maintain that it was broken by the English. A dispute had arisen between this prince and the authorities at Bombay, on the subject of certain Jaghires, as he had before observed. The Raja made repeated applications to those authorities, on the subject of his complaints; and, finding that he could not procure redress, he said, as he (Mr. Salomons) conceived, very properly that he would send ambassadors to this country to procure that justice which he could not get from the Bombay authorities. It seemed that the Raja was charged with a conspiracy, or an imputed conspiracy, against the British Government in India. The charge was a very ill-desired one. It appeared, according to the accusation, that the Raja, or some one acting for him, had opened a treasonable intercourse or communication with certain officers of the Company's native troops, for the purpose of shaking their fidelity to the Company. Now, if the evidence bearing on that point were well sustained, that justice which person would venture to stand up in defence of that prince, or of any other individual who could be guilty of such treachery. But, when the subject was calmly considered, the charge appeared to be so ridiculous in its nature, so utterly at variance with probability, and so entirely impossible of belief, that he wondered at its ever having been entertained. A commission was, however, appointed to inquire into it. One of the commissioners, General Ludwick, they had heard some time ago, deliver his sentiments on that subject in the general court. The members were Colonel Ovens and the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay. He would not read the proceedings of that commission; but he must confess that he never perceived evidence more absurd than the evidence of this unfortunate prince before the three commissioners, when he entered into an explanation of his conduct with reference to the charges brought against him. He would, however, read to the Court the minute of Mr. Salomons, dated May 11, 1837:—"I cannot agree with the Bombay Government, that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in the case. If the Raja is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise. The Bombay Government convict the Raja attempting to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and of plotting the subversion of our rule (to say nothing of an item in the plot, according to the Brahmin's account, that the European troops were to be got rid of by bribing the bakers to poison their bread), and yet propose to, leave him in the possession of power to renew these attempts whenever his plans may be better organised than they were on the late occasion. For my part, I am not satisfied with the evidence against the Raja, and would therefore acquit him altogether, instead of adopting the

half-measure which, in my humble judgment, even supposing him to be guilty, is neither reconcilable with public justice nor with sound policy. His, no doubt, difficult to direct the affairs of the Government; but when we reflect on the utter want of basis (as far as we yet know) on which the Brahmin (Untaj) commenced his sedition of the Soobadars (or native officers), the total unworthiness of his evidence, the discrepancies between the stories advanced by the Soobadars and their subsequent deposition before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the Raja is said to have announced to the Soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for anything tangible or solid, in the shape of proof, for my mind to rest upon. He was not aware that it was necessary for him to go further into the subject. What he had read was quite sufficient to show, that the Government of India having considered this matter coolly, and dispassionately, came to the conclusion, that there seemed to be not the least foundation for the accusation. The Government of Bombay were, however, still inclined to persevere; and having failed in reference to the charge of treason direct, they endeavoured to prove collateral treason; or, in other words, that if there were nothing actually treasonable in the case they had brought forward, that at least the person whom they charged was capable of treason, if he could perpetrate it; and it was alleged that an improper intercourse had been carried on between the Raja of Sattara and the Governor of Goa for several years. When the subject was brought again before the Governor-General, he again begged the authorities at Bombay to desist. He (Mr. Salomon) had there two documents which would lay before them the whole case, and put them in entire possession of the facts. They were two letters from the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General of India to the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General of Bombay. The first was dated October 2, 1837, and stated that his Lordship in Council was of opinion that the evidence that accompanied the communication from Bombay respecting the delinquency of the Raja was insufficient, and that his Lordship's opinion of the danger of becoming involved in an indelicate inquiry, had every appearance of being realized. Now, that was the opinion of the Governor-General. It would appear that the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay, of an individual, whom they, no doubt, conscientiously thought a guilty man, and they communicated the documents to the Governor-General, who, after carefully examining them declared that he placed no belief in them. The second letter was dated a few days after, on the 10th October, and in this the Governor-General went again over the same ground, and expressed still more strongly the same opinion, adding that he had been consulted by the Chief Secretary, who were not such as met with the approbation of his Lordship in Council. There was a postscript to that paper in which the Governor-General stated that he had lately received certain communications relating to the subject, and that he did not alter his opinion of the case. The Court of Directors, too, begged and entreated that these proceedings should be brought to a conclusion; and in proof of this statement the hon. proprietor read extracts from two despatches sent out to India by the Court of Directors in 1838, in the first of which they called on the Government "to review on the earliest possible day the proceedings relative to the Raja of Sattara, and to give their decided opinion whether it was not a waste of time to carry on the inquiry further." In making any remarks on the conduct of the Government of Bombay he wished to say nothing harsh of Sir Robert Grant, for whom he entertained the highest respect. He believed the rock that he spilt on was this—that feeling severely the censure which had been cast on the proceedings by the Supreme Government of India, he continued to urge the case of the Raja forward in justification of him. The Government of Bombay, by a lengthened inquiry, endeavoured to fix on this poor miserable individual—this poor petty prince—offences of the worst character. Efforts were made, he might almost say, throughout the whole of India, to fish out evidence for the purpose of fixing on him some crime, by which his deposition might be justified. That was done by the Government of Bombay, smarting, it should seem, under the censure of the Governor-General. Was it to be wondered at, if the native states became jealous and suspicious, when they saw one of the governments of India searching for witnesses and getting up evidence for the purpose of deposing a native prince? The hon. proprietor then proceeded to show, that the Governor-General, though originally adverse to these proceedings, was at length wrought on by the Government of Bombay to assent to the investigation of the charges, and he expressed his wish, that, after the investigation had taken place, this whole matter should be stated to the Raja, and that he might have a full opportunity for explanation. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to notice the part taken in the affairs of the Raja by Sir J. R. Carnar, late Governor of Bombay, whose zeal and attention as a director he eulogized. When Sir James Carnar arrived in India he found all the authorities prepared to depose the Raja. He seemed, after awhile, to yield to the influence of the atmosphere which he was breathing, although no stronger evidence was adduced than had existed previous to his embarkation. He was, however, without any feeling, in the matter to a conclusion, he proceeded to Sattara, doubtless with the intention of serving the Raja, in compliance with the feelings which had been expressed by the Court (hear, hear). This failure was to be attributed to mix up the question of guilt and innocence. He pursued a devious path, and that was the cause of his defeat. Shortly after his arrival, Sir James made a minute of three courses which might be pursued towards the Raja; first, to subject the Raja to a formal trial, and if he were guilty to visit him with punishment; secondly, to proceed in the mode in which national wrongs were ordinarily redressed, by taking possession of his territories; and, thirdly, by addressing to the Raja such remonstrances as might appear expedient, passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency might give rise to better feelings. Then came the interview between Sir James Carnar and the Raja. The interview was strictly private. No one was present on the part of his Highness; for, by his own request, the only person who came with him was ordered to leave. Mr. Anderson, Lieut-Col. Ovens, and Mr. Willoughby, were present throughout this conference.

(To be Continued.)

WATERLOO DAY.

BANQUET AT APSLEY HOUSE. Yesterday being the twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, his Grace the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House to the officers who distinguished themselves under the noble and gallant duke in that glorious and never to be forgotten victory. As is always the case, the gallery, one of the most splendid apartments in the metropolis for its decorations and valuable paintings, comprising some of the finest works of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools, was appropriated for the banquet. The table was illuminated by the magnificent colossal candelabra, presented to his grace by the late Emperor of Russia, and displayed a costly dinner-service of good plate, originally belonging to the late Duke of York. Along the centre of the table was placed the beautiful silver plateau, upwards of 2 feet long, a gift from the Portuguese government. The guests of the gallant duke began to arrive shortly before seven o'clock, at which hour his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge drew up. His royal highness was a visitor, although the noble host has, of course generally confined the circle to his brave companions in arms, who were present at Waterloo. His royal highness was attired in the uniform of the Coldstream Guards, of which he is the colonel. The assemblage of the heroes of that important victory which they had met to celebrate was more numerous than last year, although time yearly makes ravages in the ranks of those veteran warriors. Covers were laid for 75. The Marquis of Anglesey, who was compelled through indisposition to absent himself last year from the banquet, was among the guests on the present occasion, apparently in excellent health and spirits. His Excellency General Alava, the late Spanish Minister, whose gallantry is well known to the readers of the Peninsula campaigns, did not occupy a chair at the festive board this year, having obeyed the recall of his government only a few weeks since. The only foreigner present on this occasion was his Excellency Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Envoy, who also dined with the noble and gallant duke last year. Shortly after half past seven o'clock the duke, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by his gallant guests, entered the banquet-room, and the party broke up shortly after eleven o'clock. A large concourse of persons assembled outside the gates of Apsley House were amused by an old Chelsea pensioner, who, with his silver medal, fought his battle over again with a quaint but characteristic eloquence.—Atlas. The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company has published a Report from which we learn that it now possesses ten packets, and intends be-

fore the end of the present year to establish two more in the gulph of Trieste: one to run regularly by Montefalcone to the province of Friuli, and the other by Saraua, Capo d'Istria, and other points, to that of Istria. One is building by Mr. Margau, of Bristol, and is to be called the Prince Frederic. The other will be named the Kubeck, the passage to Venice will be performed by smaller boats of the Company in order to reach the Lagunes and the Lombardo Venetian Railroad when finished. The Company expects to obtain from the Austrian government the privilege of navigating the Lagunes by steam between Venice and Mestre, Fasina and Chioggia, but has been forced to give up its attempt to establish a line by Ancona to Messina on account of the heavy duties laid on foreign vessels entering the Neapolitan ports.

A Court of Conservancy of the Thames has inspected Battersea-bridge with a view to take proceedings against the proprietors? the probability is, that instead of a temporary alteration in the present bridge suggested by the late fatal accident, arising from a boat fouling the starlings, a new bridge will be erected.

The officers of the Seventh Hussars celebrated their Waterloo services at the Clarendon on Wednesday.

During the last three or four days a number of workmen have been engaged repairing the exterior of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and their operations have excited considerable curiosity. The workmen are enclosed in two small four-wheeled cars, and arched over the dome from the upper gallery by means of chains.

Mr. Shell is to be Judge-Advocate, as successor to Sir George Grey, who will have an appointment with a seat in the Cabinet. The Hon. Fox Maule will succeed Mr. Shell as Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and the office of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary to the Board of Control.

A large woollen-cloth manufactory, at Cones, Monasties, in the Aude, belonging to M. Luce, was set on fire by lightning, a few days since, and totally destroyed. Several hundred hands are out of employment by this accident.

It is stated in well-informed quarters today (observes the Sun of Friday) that Messrs. Cockburn and Co. will ultimately pay their debts in full. They owe about 250,000l., and have 80,000l. due to them in Sydney alone, where, however, from the recent heavy failures, we fear they will not realize anything like the full amount.

The general result of the census taken on Monday, the 7th inst. (observes the Liverpool Mercury), will not be known for some days to come. We have been informed, however, that the population of the sixteen wards of the municipal borough, (Vauxhall), amounts to 25,437, amongst whom there are only 600 parliamentary voters, including the old freemen resident in the ward. The whole population of the borough will probably amount to between 350,000 and 400,000 souls.

The Sydney Monitor of Nov. 17, announces the arrival of the Rapid, the Planter, the Strathisla, and the Alfred and the departure for New Zealand of the Orion and Kate.—Atlas.

MANUFACTURES VERSUS CHEAP CORN.

To the Merchants and Manufacturers, Electors of the City of London. GENTLEMEN.—Dr. Adam Smith, one of the first writers on political economy, has truly asserted that the Merchants and Manufacturers are the persons who derive the greatest benefit from the monopoly of the home market—that the duties on foreign corn are not near so advantageous to the Graziers and Farmers of Great Britain, as other regulations of the same kind are to its merchants and manufacturers;—and that the greatest and most important branch of the commerce of every nation, is that which is carried on between the inhabitants of the town and those of the country. The interest of the landholder is strictly and inseparably connected with the general interest of society. Whatever either promotes or affects the one, necessarily promotes or affects the other. To confirm their opinion of Dr. Adam Smith read the following extract from Mr. Macqueen's letter to Lord Melbourne. It is a table of the comparative value of your home and foreign trade in Great Britain:—

Table with 4 columns: 1834, Produced, Exported, Home trade greater than Foreign. Rows include Cotton goods, Woollen do., Linen do., Silks, Iron, Hardware, Cutlery, Brass and Copper, Cabinet Wares, Paper, &c.

Here then, gentlemen, we have evidence that it is your own chief interest to support the home market to take off your own manufactures. Are you prepared by giving way to the interested cry of a few wealthy cotton manufacturers for the repeal of the Corn Laws, to sacrifice the Agriculturalist, and thus run your best market, which is your home market. Let not your artisans be deluded by the cry of 'Cheap Bread'—for if you deprive the land owners and occupiers of the means of purchasing your manufactured goods, you lose your own best customers, you will no longer yourselves have the power to employ workmen in your several trades; and thus the manufacturing as well as the agricultural labourer will be involved in one common ruin. The history of other lands has told us, that whenever a nation has trusted only to their merchandise, they have flourished but for a time, and then fallen into decay. Be warned, then, before it is too late! Protect the land which God has given you, as the chief source of a nation's wealth. And again I repeat, Beware how you become parties to an act of self-destruction, which would ruin your own best market, and place England in dependence upon foreigners for Bread, by sending to Parliament the supporters of such a mad delusion.

I am, Gentlemen your obedient Servant, A COUNTRY CUSTOMER.

Spirits! Why that is just the very last thing in the world which Tories are destitute of at a general election. There will be spirits enough, and to spare. The Tories' spirits are like apparitions, and some other kind of spirits, all above proof, and there is not a rat in the country that they would not be very glad to catch by their gin. No wonder they are in such excellent spirits. All their treble distilled candidates are canvassing under the special patronage of "Old Tom," and every vote that they get will taste wonderfully of the cask. We think the best thing the Reformers could do would be to put an excise-man at every poll-booth to

gauge the corporations of the Tory voters as they come up to poll, and make every one of them produce a permit, to show where he was removing all that excisable liquor from.

It will be an excellent thing for the revenue this general election. How we shall see the excise receipts mount up next quarter! we expect that all deficiency will be nearly made up by this one item; for after reckoning what the Tory candidates will pay for, and what will be ordered in their name, and they will be expected to pay for, but won't, after reckoning all this together, we say there cannot be less than a million's worth of spiritual comfort pass down the throats of the worthy and independent electors during the fortnight that is coming.

What glorious boozing there will be at Walsall—what grand carousing will take place at Canterbury—how the noses of the parsons in that neighbourhood will glow with virtue and brandy—how Ipswich will riot—how Penryn will drink—how Rochester will wallow! By Bacchus, it is a burning shame, that a man cannot take and cut himself up in little stars, and preside all at once at twenty of these festive meetings.

Happy England! Happy electors, go down on your knees every one of you, and do as the Irish member did at the time of the Union—thank Heaven that you have a country to sell. Happy rascals! you are all allowed now to get drunk on the premises, and drunk you may get—aye drunk as Davie's sow, and nobody will dare to question your right to do so.—Satirist.

BALANCES OF BLINDNESS.

Many have asserted, that those who happen to be deprived of sight after that period of life from which they can date what it is to see, are necessarily more unhappy than those whose spirits are troubled by no such memory. It is said that they are far more capable than the others of estimating in its fulness the extent of their affliction. The blind who remember sight certainly repine more acutely than those who do not.

That they are pressed down more heavily and embarrassed in a greater degree by the inconveniences of blindness must be obvious to all. In the latter, nature has not had time to accommodate herself to the privation which comes so unexpectedly upon her. Her unity of action is destroyed by habits long adapted to a faculty which has ceased to exist. Social misconceptions crowd upon her, which are not only useless but injurious, inasmuch as they cannot operate through that medium by which they previously acted. All this tends to render the situation of such persons more comfortless, and their tempers less placid than are those of the unhappy beings who have never seen.

But on the other hand, that blank in faculties which occasions the ejection of one of those who are born blind, has been filled up in them, and though the eye be dark, the memory is full of light and beauty. Heaven! all its mightiness and sublimity has been seen, and their heart, like the face of Moses, yet shines, in the due effulgence of God's glory. Not so those who have neither the memory nor the hope of light. As they cannot be moved by the remembrance of the good that has passed away from them, so are they less unhappy than the others. But then the sense of loss keeps alive in their minds a constitutional melancholy, which, as they know not the nature of what is lost, never quickens into any mood beyond its own placid and mournful resignation. Their sagacity is better cultivated, and those collateral impressions which alleviate the mind in their support. So wisely does God temper the good and evil in life, and so harmoniously are they blended in the web of our chequered existence. The blind who have seen, though pining under more vivid perception of their calamity draw an ample consolation from the consciousness that they have known the nature of the sense that has been taken from them, that the secret of the strange sense is known. Those again who are born blind feel that the mysterious light is veiled to them during life, and as they have never seen it, they are consequently stirred by no ideal image of its beauty beyond the vague guesses of a mind conscious of its privation, but ignorant of that which has been lost, withheld from it by the will of the Being who has marked out their condition in life.—Carlton's Tales.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF VOCALISM.

I have often thought that the conditions of decay and change fall upon none so cruelly as on the singer. His powers are more evanescent and short-lived than those of the tragedian or comic actor; an unlucky journey, an open window, or a fit of too sedulous practice, may extinguish them in the very midst of his career. Nor does fashion show greater mobility any where than in music? who can be sure that the style which pleased ten years since will suffice that the style which pleased ten years since will suffice to please to day? I have seen Pasta—now but an extinct star, though some fifteen years younger than Mars or the Sidioua of Germany, Madame Such reader—the close of a superb performance of Medea, throughout which her voice refused to second her, weeping bitter tears of vexation, as she exclaimed, "Is it not terrible to possess all the energy I ever had, and yet not be able to sing?" I shall never forget an evening passed by the side of an artist, scarcely five-and-twenty, whom the sudden loss of voice had degraded from a high position upon the Italian stage to the minor theatres of a provincial town? from laurel crowns at Milan to hisses at—I shall never forget the impression made by the wretchedness of her young face, which Nature had meant should be gracious and sprightly, and by the corroding tones of her voice as she spoke of past and present days careless who listened, with a despondent indifference. But I can imagine Nourrit's sensations during his last weeks in Paris to have been even more acute than these. Besides the natural pride of an artist he possessed in its full extent the bravoure—no English word will express it—of a French man. His glory had been won in stirring times for both characters. But fourteen years had elapsed since his first appearance in Giuck's Iphigenie! when his singing in the delicious part of Pylade at once made him a favourite with the public; eleven years only since his success in Les Deux Saisons had been so brilliant as, according some biographers, to drive from the stage his own father—the son's true progenitor in impatience of rivalry.—Music and Manners in France and Germany.

The following is from the Constitutionnel:—

"In the interval of the session Ministers prepare the budget to be presented at the opening of the Chambers. M. Hummann has, in consequence, proposed in council to reduce the expenses of the budget of 1843 to a level with the estimated receipts. Alleging the congestion of the Straits as a guarantee of repose in Europe, together with the promises of economy made to the Chamber, the Finance Minister has engaged his colleagues to make reductions in their several departments. Seeing the difficulty of placing his loan, the Finance Minister would effect reductions even in the budget of 1842, but most of his colleagues resist. The Minister of Public Works insists on the War and Marine departments curtailing their expenses, in order that public works may not be sacrificed, and threatens to resign if he be not listened to. These subjects excited lively discussion in the last council, which adjourned them. But the struggle will be renewed, and may give rise to serious complications." M. Teste feels that he is a minister likely to be sacrificed; he, therefore, has taken his stand on econo-

my: as does M. Humann, whose hold of power is also menaced. M. Guizot is also for a certain reduction; but Admiral Dupre will not abate a vessel, nor does Marshal Soult like to part with his new regiments.

The journals of Sunday, but not the ministerial ones, mention the arrest of M. Arzac, provisional Mayor of Toulouse, and the Gazette de France adds, that instead of being brought before a jury, he will be tried before the Court of Peers. For what? Surely the mayor did not commit treason. But, at the same time, it is certain that no jury would condemn him.

A letter from our Paris correspondent mentions that M. Arzac has not yet been arrested. On the Commissary's order appearing for the dissolution of the municipality, this body protested, and seemed to menace resistance; but M. Duval had persevered, and succeeded in instituting another municipality of his own choosing. Whether this would produce any trouble was still to be seen; but the old municipality had withdrawn.

The King of Hanover seems determined to carry matters to extremities with his subjects, and these in turn seem no less resolved for at least passive resistance. The deputies protest against the dissolution and the constitution. His Majesty threatens all who oppose him and his constitution with fine and imprisonment, and the arrest of Cpt. Buse, one of the deputies, shows that he intends to do so.

The Augsburg Gazette declares that all is quiet, not only in the Turkish provinces on the frontier but in Macedonia and Albania. Jacob Pacha has inspired the Christian population with confidence and all have returned to their homes. The Servian government is about to arm the Servian troops with Russian firelocks, from the manufactory of Toula.—Morning Chronicle, Aug. 3.

Cassel, July 23.—An express from Vienna brought last week official notice to our court of the marriage of the Elector of Hesse to the Countess of Roichenbach Lessowitz, on the 8th of July, at a seat belonging to the Countess, near Brunn, in Moravia. The ceremony was performed by the Protestant clergyman of Brunn. The preceding reports of the marriage, which we current at Frankfurt, appear to have arisen from confounding the ceremony of betrothing with the actual marriage, which was delayed till the time of mourning for the Electress had expired.—Ibid.

Stockholm, July 23.—Crunnstoffe, whose term of imprisonment in the fortress of Waxholm expired on Tuesday, came immediately to the city by the steam-boat, and was received on landing by several of his friends, as well as by spectators, attracted by curiosity; among whom, it is said, that his adversary, M. Norman, was remarked. Crunnstoffe's friend accompanied him and his wife to their residence, which was illuminated in the evening, and before which persons of all classes promenaded, but all passed off quietly.—Ibid.

AFFAIRS OF HANOVER.—The Gazette of Upper Germany gives extracts from the protest addressed by the Second Chamber of this States of Hanover to the Germanic Diet against its dissolution by the King. The protest declares that the constitution of 1839 is null, as it was not voted by a Chamber legally constituted, and that it has not been approved of by the country, from many parts of which protests have been sent, although the Chamber has not been legally attacked. The King, that his Ministers, were responsible only to himself and not to the country at large, and states that if it refused to vote the subsidies, it was because the country conceived that the restraint put upon it by the King had so changed its character that it was no longer body legally constituted for the enactment of laws.—Ibid.

THE GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.—The whole of the British have now arrived at Peterhead from the Greenland whale fishery. Five of them came into Peter head harbour on the afternoon and evening of Saturday last, and one of them on Sunday, all having left the fishing about the 15th ult. The total quantity of oil imported from Greenland in to this country is 465 tons, being the produce of 37 whales and 18,969 seals, all caught by Peterhead vessels, there having been no other British ships at that fishing this season. All the masters concur in stating that an abundance of whales, mostly all young ones, was seen during the season, and that the weather continued most favourable; but they were prevented from making a more successful fishing in consequence of the condition and situation of the ice.—Ibid.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday. The Moniteur contains the following telegraphic despatch:— "TOULON, JULY 31.—The column of General LAMORICIERE re-entered Mostaganem on the 19th. "Several engagements had taken place to our advantage. "Mascara is occupied by 2,000 men, well provided with everything till October. "The arrest in Paris of M. LIMORMAND, the ex-Commissary of Police at Toulouse, was known in that city on the 30th. La Presse remarks that the recent treaty on the Turkish Straits has restored France to the position she occupied before the 15th July, with the exception of the friendly feeling which prevailed between England and France. The Ministerial evening journal of yesterday contains the following:—The news received to-day from Toulouse announces that the most complete tranquillity has not ceased to reign there. M. MAURICE DUVAL has formed according to the terms of the municipal law, a new provisional administration, which has replaced that of which M. CERZEE was the head. The members of the new municipality have been installed in their functions, and are now performing them, notwithstanding the opposition of those provided by M. CERZEE, and whom it was found, necessary to summon by a commissary of police to obey the law. A letter from Brussels, published in several papers, states that the Customs' Union Treaty between France and Belgium is warmly desired by King LEOPOLD and his ministers, with the exception of General BRUNN. The Augsburg Gazette, in speaking of the aforesaid treaty, acknowledges it to be a fine conception; but adds, that the main fault is that it will considerably modify that state of actuality which treaties have assigned to Belgium. It also draws a distinction between the new German Customs' League and this projected treaty, considering the former as a national institution, and the latter as a violation of the European balance of power under the specious pretext of commercial interests. The Prussian State Gazette observes that this projected union will be far more difficult of execution than is generally surmised, and hints that it would be more beneficial for Belgium to unite with Germany than with France. The Castellano of the 26th says that the protest of Queen CHRISTINA was delivered to ESPARTECO by the French Envoy; as was also a letter from LOUIS PHILIPPE, in which that monarch considers the vote of the Cortes as an attack on crowned heads. Our Madrid letters state that the new Guardian ARGUELLES took the oaths on the 26th. The weather in Paris continues fine.—Morning Chronicle, August 4.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 26.

The ceremony of swearing in Don Augustin Arguelles as guardian of the Queen Isabel, during her Majesty's minority, took place to day in the saloon of the Senate. The occasion presented little which calls for remark. The chair was occupied by the Vice-President of the Senate, Don Dionisio Capaz, the Coude de Almodovar, being ill. There was a full attendance of senators and deputies on the floor of the chamber, and of spectators in the public and reserved tribunes. All the ministers were present, and a considerable number of the foreign diplomatic body resident in Madrid. The acts of the Cortes relating to the appointment of Senor Arguelles having been read, he was conducted by the four secretaries to the table, where the oath was administered to him by the vice president, Senor Capaz. The whole assembly simultaneously rose as he entered, and every eye was fixed upon him as he proceeded towards the president's chair. He was dressed in plain black; his manner serious and dignified, and pronouncing the words "I swear" in a tone of voice and manner which indicated more than compliance with a mere ceremony. It had all the sincerity and fervency of a religious act. While many a deputy and ex-minister around him glittered with crosses and decorations, not even a "ribbon" adorned the simple habit of him who, had ambition for honours of this kind been his object through life, might have been covered with them from head to foot. It was expected by some that he would have addressed the Chamber, but he modestly rose, and, as I think, with good taste, retired without making a speech. He subsequently visited the Queen, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Antonio Gonzalez.

The Castellano, of this evening, states that an Address of the ex-Queen Regent, protesting against the appointment of Senor Arguelles, as the guardian of her daughter, was presented yesterday by the French Charge d'Affaires to the Minister of State. It also adds, that the document is accompanied by a letter from Louis Philippe, expressing his disapprobation of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, in this case, as an attack upon the rights of Sovereigns. I presume this latter information of the Castellano must be apocryphal. Whatever the private feelings of the King of the French may be upon this subject, a protest from him against a legal act of the Legislature of a foreign nation would be as out of good taste as it would certainly be in the present instance nugatory. He would, no doubt, think it somewhat officious on the part of Queen Isabel of Spain, were she to protest against the act of the united Chambers of France; but we shall soon see how far the allegation of the Castellano is correct.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 26.

The Cortes have made very little progress in public business since my last. The bill for the collection of the decima for another year has passed the Senate. The question of the Forças is still before the Deputies. This chamber has voted that its special committee, lately elected to revise and report on the various financial projects, may give in successive reports on the different subjects for the discussion of the chamber, so as to bring those questions before it without waiting for the committee completing its entire task. By this means it is expected that the government will be able to carry such of its projects as it deems most essential, without any great delay. Senor Avila is pursuing a strict plan of retrenchment, and several have not been filled up: this is really the sort of economy most required. Salaries here are too small to admit of permanent reduction, but there are hundreds of useless appointments, which ought to be suppressed.

As might be expected, the triumph of the Tories in the English elections has excited some sensation here. The *Portuguez*, a government paper, merely remarks that it is fortunate the Queen has been recognised by the Pope and the northern powers, which will, it trusts, prevent any evil consequences happening to Portugal from a change of ministry in England. The revolutionary press appears pleased at the change, in the hopes that the maintenance of the Queen's authority here will be less cared about by the Tory than it has been by the Whig government, and that their plans of a revolution and a Septembrist regency may be advanced by the hoped for recall of Lord Howard de Walden. The *Nacional* of Thursday last, in a long article on Spain and Portugal, brings forward, as an accusation against Lord Howard, that his counsels and influence prevented their imitating the Spanish revolution last year, saying that the changes that took place in Spain ought to have spread to Portugal, and would have done so but for English influence; in other words, that Donna Maria would have been sent about her business, and the little Prince proclaimed with a regency, but for Lord Howard, which is certainly paying a very high compliment as to the extent of his lordship's influence; and a very just one, I am sure, to his earnest desire to preserve the authority of the Queen and the constitutional monarchy. The order of the Tower and Sword, which the Queen was so anxious to confer upon Lord Howard last year, was not a stronger acknowledgment than the article in question. The fact is, that to compare the Revolutionists of this country to the Spanish Liberals is a perfect absurdity. As well may our schoolboy riots and the puny attempts of a score of anarchists be compared to the spontaneous movement of the Spanish nation. The virulence, therefore, with which the *Nacional* and *Revolucoo* attack Lord Howard, and the delight with which they anticipate his removal from Portugal, are really the best encomiums that could be paid to his lordship's policy, and must be so felt by all those who are desirous to maintain the cause of legitimate authority and established government in Portugal, and, by preserving its internal order and tranquility, give it its only chance of recovering from the evils into which foreign invasion and civil war and anarchical revolution have successively plunged the country; and, by regaining a healthy and prosperous state, enable it in time to fulfil its engagements, and become again a useful ally to England. The views and counsels of Lord Howard have, I am satisfied, been ever directed to that end, and when attempts are making to run down his lordship by our enemies here, it becomes incumbent upon a public writer to make known the truth.

I am sorry to say, that from what I can learn appears that the relations between this country

and Spain are still far from being in a satisfactory state. With prudence and moderation on both sides, there can be no fears of a quarrel. Senor Aguilar, it is said, will return to Madrid, and both Espartero and Gonzales are said to be animated with a friendly disposition towards Portugal; English counsels with either can have no other object than that of conciliating differences and cementing friendship between both countries.

An envoy has arrived here from Morocco to demand about 33,000 dollars, which the emperor claims parity, I believe, on account of presents which used to be annually made him by the Portuguese Court, through their consul at Tangiers, and partly on account of advances made to the said consul, who, by the by, is a great Mizelite, and has been there these forty years. The envoy's name is Taleb Aberdeselen Aberode; he has two interpreters, and went to Cintra a day or two since to deliver a letter to the Queen. He is lodged and provided with every thing at government expense. It is reported that he will take a civil answer and about 1,000 dollars back. The last Morocco envoy that came here was in the reign of Queen Maria I, in the last century. He was lodged in one of the royal palaces a frigate of war having been sent out to convey him in.

A fire, which I forgot to mention last week, destroyed about 200 of the thatched and wooden hut of the village of Costa, on the south side of the Tagus, a little below Beem. This village is inhabited by fishermen not far removed from a savage condition. It is said to have been the act of incendiaries, who set fire to a store-shops, to the owner of which they were indebted, and who had annoyed them for money and the strong north wind caused the fire to spread to the neighbouring houses, and nearly the whole village was destroyed. The government sent a quantity of tents from the arsenal, and gave orders for the people to have leave to cut wood in the crown forests, to rebuild their village. The subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Villa da Praia, it is anticipated, will enable them to rebuild their town much better than before. The estimate of loss, at two and a half millions of cruzados, is believed to be a great exaggeration. It would perhaps, be nearer the mark to say a quarter of that sum. There is to be an amateur bullfight on the 19th of August, at which the Queen has promised to be present, and the proceeds of which are to be applied to the relief of Villa da Praia.

A wholesale butchery of a family, characterised even by worse circumstances than that at Dr. Andrade's and not a stone's-throw from the site of the latter, was committed last night between eleven and twelve o'clock. The family consisted of a widow, a Frenchwoman, whose husband, a Portuguese music-master, named Joao Evangelista, died some eight or ten years ago, leaving two children, a girl now 14 years of age, and a boy now ten years old. The widow, with her two children and a

husband named Lobo, who is under twenty years of age, and a medical student, was the murderer. The temptation was a conto of reis (£250) which she had in the house. He was staying with them on a visit, and had taken out a passport for Oporto, where he would have no doubt gone to-day, had he not been apprehended. The little boy had gone to bed, but the others were up. He appears to have despatched them all, they having all numerous wounds in the side and back. The circumstance that led to its immediate discovery was there being a dog in the house, which to get rid of he threw out of the window into the street and a young man on the opposite side of the way seeing this thought there must be something wrong going on, and went at once to the neighbouring police station, the soldiers from which broke into the house and found the whole family dead except the girl, who fortunately was able to mention the name and abode of the assassin. The latter had escaped from the house, taking with him the money and some bonds of value, and was taken up at his own house in the Rua San Bento. He had changed his coat, but there were marks of blood on his shirt sleeves and trousers. The poor girl died this morning. An inquest is holding in the house to-day, and I am informed that a bill will be immediately carried through the Cortes to bring him to immediate trial, and superseed the delay afforded by the ordinary forms of the Portuguese law, which in the case of the murder at Dr. Andrade's occasioned a year and a half to elapse between the crime and its punishment, though the it was overwhelming and the guilty parties almost immediately apprehended.

The American frigate Brandywine, came in from New York, on twenty-four days, on Friday, and remains. The *Esplor* returned yesterday from Gibraltar. The French covertte *Coquette* is also here.

The Queen and King Consort came from Cintra on Saturday and held a levee, it being kept as a gala day as the anniversary of the entry of the Duke of Terceira, and the liberating army into Lisbon. Their Majesties went to San Carlos in the evening, and returned immediately in Cintra. The Queen gave a just rebuke, in reply to a foolish sentence in an address sent up from the Chambers of Deputies on the event of the earthquake in Terceira. The address says, "Let not your Majesty regard an evil happening early in your reign as a bad augury of the future." The Queen replied that "the phenomena resulting from the invariable laws of nature cannot be considered as an augury of future events." How a sentence such as the above could have slipped into an address from a sober body of legislators in these days it is difficult to imagine. But one sees strange things sometimes in this place.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, JULY 31.

The anticipated change in our ministry is beginning to produce the expected effects upon the continent. The last accounts from Italy tell us that traces of the long-

lost secret societies have again been found in Sardinia and Naples, which have occasioned many arrests upon suspicion. In Germany, the Commissary deputed by the Elector of Cassel tells the assembled Estates that the members have no business to pronounce censures upon the government, since the exercise of such a control over the ministers would make them the servants of the Chambers, instead of being the humble tools of the Crown. Several members of the Chamber vindicated the right to express their opinions of men in office, but the Commissary seems to have maintained his point. In Baden, in the same manner, the Grand Duke persisting in his right to exclude or admit such men as are in the employment of the state from the Chambers, the latter have been obliged to let the dispute drop, with a protest against the validity of the new elections. In this amiable contest for despotic supremacy it would be unjust to suppose that the King of Hanover should remain behind hand. Accordingly we have not only a verbose proclamation, fixing that his opinion of the invalidity of the constitution which he had annihilated must outweigh, in our so imperfectly enlightened age, the votes of two chambers, and the practical adoption of the said constitution for four years; but he tells his clamorous subjects (what he certainly proved) that written constitutions are but so much waste paper. The Hanoverians, however, manifesting a disposition to believe that, while cities and provinces have the right left to choose representatives, things must go very hard if they cannot protect themselves, his Majesty has been graciously pleased, in the following pithy proclamation, to undeceive them, as well as any body else who may be simple enough to think like them, and to show that if a certain number of troops can in any way be obtained, willing to obey his orders, there is no difficulty too great, no right so sacred, but it can be ridden over roughshod:—

HANOVER, JULY 22, 1841.—His Majesty, the King, has been pleased to ordain, with reference to the royal proclamation dated 14th instant, that all unlawful opposition to the present constitution by vigorously resisted; but especially that every attempt to influence the elections in this sense be met with the most decisive measures; and that in accordance with the law, as it now stands, attempts to exercise a resistance of this kind, but especially to exercise an influence in the manner alluded to, be prevented by the interference of the authorities, who are charged to indict, and imprison, all persons who shall be proved to have originated such proceedings.

While this desire of his Majesty is hereby brought to every body's knowledge, all the royal landrods, magistrates, and courts of justice or police, are required to watch over the commission of unlawful acts of the nature which we have described, and to cause watch to be held against them, and without waiting for higher instructions, to proceed vigorously against all who shall be guilty of such acts; especially, however, to enforce in the strictest manner against all offenders the provisions of the law of elections of 6th of November, 1840, and in cases of need to act under the law of 27th of June, 1840, concerning the detention of prisoners in the workhouses of the police prisons; and when in either of the above cases an accusation liable to severe punishment is brought forward, to deliver the criminal immediately to the criminal court. Notice is hereby also given, that the police restrictions imposed upon the Commissary Wehner have been removed.

Minister of Justice, J. Cvd. Wiscr.

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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 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 interest at 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 29l. 16s. 3d., for the first five years, and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure for his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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RATES OF PREMIUM.

Table with 2 columns: Age and Rate. Rows: Age 25 With out Profits 1 18 5. With Profits 2 21 1 per cent. 30 .. 2 3 10 .. 2 8 2 do. 40 .. 2 19 1 .. 3 3 4 do. 50 .. 4 9 8 .. 4 14 5 do. 60 .. 6 15 3 .. 6 17 9 do.

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

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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 Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch 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.

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- 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 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.
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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 of 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.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st-October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Tajore, Malabar, etc. with their respective agents and destinations.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships in the harbor like A Steamer, Lady Feverham, Hindostan, etc.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Yessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, High Linbury, Zenobia, Opotera, Auckland Indians, and Mercuries; Brigs Tiptoe, Tigris and Palmitos; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying, Tendis, Gardina and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazzal Isalmon, Alliance, Hainnah, Lora Castle, Rangoon, Petalamber, Savo Fannay, Lodessa, Hammanaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowint Inasad, Futil Curran, Bramanar, Fat Rayman. Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadere Africano.