

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge To Non-Subscribers..... Rupee per Copy.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and others, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, (behind) Cross.

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.

Early's Visiting Cards, Engraved, per pack..... Rs. 2 Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... 3 Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... Ditto..... 14 Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... 3

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARINE'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. Durr, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 2

NOTICE.

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

TO MESSES AND FAMILIES AT OUT-STATIONS

MESSESS. ALLEN and Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Out-stations, 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, 4th October 1841.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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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, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip.

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

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

By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE 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.

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John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, 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 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.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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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 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 interest, 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 184l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

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

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co. 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2,20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age; it will be paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIEL WATSON, Secretary

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

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

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

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



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

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,

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

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.

Shipping in the Harbour.

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

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zetonia, India, and Benicia; Brigs Taurus and Tigre, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardina and Madira, Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Hazel, Robinson, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Bangoon, Peta, Huber, Henry, Emma, Louisa, Hannah, Bay Dodley, Faze, Cardina, Douglas, Bernard, Caroline, Buby, Cadena, Ceylon Government Steamer Scaforth, French—Man of War Favonite.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Last Saturday's Semaphore announce the arrival of the Bremer, Gillam, from Bombay 30th August; the Alderman Thompson, Anderson, from Glasgow 29th April; the Courier, Plank, from Marseilles 15th April; the Symmetry, Savill from Mauritius 16th August; and the Eysel Curreen, Balentine, from Bombay 14th August.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Pomona, Smith, from New Castle 21st April; the Louisa, Mason, from China 3rd July; the Hydroos, Nacoda, from Cannanore 13th July, and the Gentoos, (F) Hollis, from Boston 11th June.—Star, Sept. 20.

The Sultana.

A Singapore paper of the date August 26th reached us to-day. The Diana Steamer has been despatched to Borneo to relieve the crew and passengers of the Sultana.—Courier, Sept. 20.

Cholera.

The following are the Cholera Returns since our last — Men. Women. Children. Sept. 16th Hindoo, 1 0 0 Do. 18th Ditto, 1 0 0 Do. Do. Mussulman, 1 0 0 Ibid.

The Englishman and the Rajah of Sattara.

The Editor of the London Mail—whose judicious method of making up that paper cannot be too much admired by the lovers of accidents and offences—has given several columns of the proceedings at the India House in the case of the Rajah of Sattara. As might have been expected, the case fell to the ground. Sir J. Lushington said very truly that very little utility arose from the discussion of great political questions in the Court of Proprietors, and he might have extended his remarks illimitably. Nine-tenths of the Proprietors are people who care for nothing but their dividend, and as long as that is unaffected, they concern themselves very little about the Empire or any body in it, excepting their sons, nephews and other relatives. There were thirty-seven persons present to discuss a question of justice to a deposed Rajah—and of these, ten voted for and twenty-seven against him. Yet a mockery of legislative proceedings like this occupies nearly a page of the Overland papers (the London Mail not being singular in its indiscretion) to the exclusion of a few good political articles from papers of all shades of opinion. We have not said much, if anything, about the case of the Rajah, partly because we were not in possession of the necessary documents, and partly because we saw no prospect of influencing the position of affairs even if we had discovered grounds for putting in a protest against the conduct of the British Government. On a perusal of all that has now been said, and keeping before us the characters of those Bombay officers who have interested themselves in the matter, with that thorough knowledge of the case which a residence at Sattara and intimate acquaintance with the Rajah's disposition and political power alone could give, we now come to the conclusion that the Benares prisoner has been rather hardly dealt with. We would however recommend his advocates in England to bring the matter before Parliament. The Tory Government will not refuse to entertain a complaint against swifty John Hobhouse, the ex-President of the Board of Control; nor will their reprobation of a piece of injustice be much modified by the fact of its having also received the sanction of a Whig Governor General.—Eng. Alman, Sept. 20.

Native Compiler.

We hear that Rajah Buddinath Roy, a Native of great opulence, is at present engaged in compiling a dictionary in all the colloquial dialects of the country. If the work be properly executed, we doubt not it will be a very useful compilation, especially to such Europeans as are desirous of acquiring a tolerable knowledge of the prevailing dialects of India.—Courier, Sept. 18.

Discoverer of the Tea Plant in Assam.

The letter of Mr. Bruce, which we copied yesterday from the Friend of India, sets at rest the original claim to the discovery of the Tea plant in Assam advanced for Captain Charlton—and afterwards so ingeniously misdirected—but upon this point we have already said what we consider necessary, and we only recur to the subject finally, to express a hope that the late discussion may serve as a warning long to be remembered by the members of the Society.

We hope, in the first place, that it will be a warning that no discussion of rewards for meritorious service in the field of usefulness be entered upon in the spirit of partisanship—because even those who have lately been battling with the keenest spirit, must feel, now that the excitement of the contest is over, that the Society has certainly not gained in public credit by the proceeding, whilst the reward has sunk in value by the very means required for obtaining it. The man of science, whose friends have to request the attendance of voters, cannot but feel that the prize is depreciated in value much below that which is bestowed when every Member at once feels it to be due and awards it by acclamation. When it comes to partisanship, it also invariably descends to the still lower depth of personality, and if there is anything more superlatively incongruous and misplaced, it is making mere questions of science themes, with which to admit personal commentaries upon those who support an opinion opposed to that of the commentator. Such exhibitions are all very admissible in a low debating Society, or upon the hustings; but they are certainly out of place at a scientific Society, and those who indulge in such vagaries do their worst, however unintentionally, to bring it into contempt.

We never remember in England anything approaching to the late Meeting at the Agricultural Society, except one at the London Horticultural Society, on a question which involved the resignation of its Secretary, Mr. Sabine, and even there, though it was a very stormy debate, no gentleman thought of attacking any absent or present member upon topics totally irrelevant to the matter before the Society.

There is only one good which we can discern as having arisen from the ill-spirited agitation which we have condemned, and that is the really interesting information it has elicited as to the first discovery of the Tea plant, and the early efforts made to render it economically useful. These narratives will find a place in future histories of the rise and progress of the arts of India.—Ibid.

Madras.

Colonel Herbert, O. B.

We rejoice to learn that Lieutenant Colonel Herbert, C. B. an officer who was, in our opinion most cruelly oppressed in his forced transfer to the Invalids, and which we at the time loudly and vehemently raised our voice against, has been restored by the Court of Directors to his standing in the effective list of the Army. This is a circumstance which will give the Infantry of a Line step, but it is one whereat no man having the good of the service at heart can fail to rejoice, so glaringly unjust appeared the manner of Colonel Herbert's transfer.—U. S. Gazette, Sept. 4.

Captain Otter.

We regret to announce the decease of Captain Otter, late of the 28th Native Infantry on his way to the Cape.—Ibid.

Government Connection with Idolatry.

The public have heard a great deal of late on the subject of the Court of Directors' orders for the discontinuance of the Government connection with Idolatry, and many ho-

nest people in their simplicity believe that those orders have been obeyed; we can however assure such as do so that they are most woefully deceiving themselves, for we happen to know that in the case of Tripusti Pagoda, which brings to the Government Treasury an average annual revenue of two lacks of rupees, the Government have sent orders to the Collector of Northern Arcot, to continue to receive the same according to the old established custom, pending a further reference to England. Now this is either symptomatic of the Government being disinclined to forego so large an item in the annual revenue, or perchance they have had a hint from Leadenhall Street to the effect that a further reference would be acceptable to the Court as thereby continuing for a further period the maintenance of their grasp over the Tripusti offerings.—Ibid.

Elephant Shikar in Coorg.

Lieutenant Fleming of the 28th Regiment has recently had some good sport with Elephants in Coorg. This officer on the 12th instant fell in with a herd about twenty in number, near the village of Gudgee, a few miles from Mercara, and getting within ten yards of them, fired at a large female as she passed, and brought her down with a single shot; the ball striking her in the middle of the forehead. Two days afterwards the same gentleman killed another and his attendant a third; the ears and tails wherof, as trophies of their deeds, were sent in to the Superintendent. Tigers are said to be numerous close around Mercara Cantonment, but no accidents have been heard of, tho' an Officer of the 28th had a narrow escape a few days ago, when seeing two large tigers passing near him, he fired at them, but fortunately missed, as had he wounded either, the probability is that he would have lost his life, having no means of escape.—Ibid.

Recruits.

A detachment of eighty-eight recruits for the Bengal establishment, under the command of Captain Willis of the Bengal Engineers, has arrived per Servisapatnam, which will sail for Calcutta on Saturday next.—Athenaeum, Sept. 13.

We hear from Dharwar, that a few nights ago an alarm was given at Belgaum that a strong party of Arabs had collected near the place, and were marching with all speed towards the Fort, the gates of which were immediately shut (at seven P. M. four hours earlier than usual). Our informant adds that application had been made to Bombay for a European Regiment to protect the Fort.—Ibid.

The Golconda.

In our issue for Saturday we reprinted from the Canton Register a brief notice of an item from the Log of the Ship Thomas King, which was in company with the ill-fated Golconda previous to the gale in which it is supposed the latter foundered. The said extract has been copied into most of the Presidency Journals, and our object in again adverting to it is in order to deny the charge therein alleged against the Madras Government, for sending to sea such a vessel, containing as she did some three or four hundred human beings, besides Government stores of considerable value. If we did not know that the charge was utterly without foundation, it would be folly to busy ourselves in an attempt to do away with the impression that has been produced abroad.

The Golconda, as our readers are aware, was one of the ships which tendered at Calcutta, was taken up by the Supreme Government, and despatched to Madras to convey the Madras troops to China. So that if there be blame due to any one, the censure clearly falls on the authorities in Bengal; and their conduct is the more culpable, since they have not only a Surveyor to inspect the efficiency of masts, stores, &c. but a professional employe to ascertain the condition and sea-worthiness of the hull also. After passing such an ordeal of survey at Bengal, and the said vessel being partly laden there, it only remained for the Madras officials to do as they were bid, and cram the ship to its fullest possible extent, which almost every one knows was done to the very letter.

We are not unmindful of the fact of a report being current that the Golconda was found to be heavy, and that Captain BELL so expressed himself at Singapore; but the oversight of not taking sufficient ballast on board at Calcutta is chargeable neither to the Bengal nor Madras officials, but to the Commander himself, who alone could best judge of the peculiarities of the vessel. If any party is to blame with reference to the Golconda, all that we have to say is, that no censure whatever can attach to the Madras Government.

To our contemporary of the Canton Register we attribute no other motive than that of a desire to promote the public welfare. At the same time we must beg him to take the earliest opportunity of contradicting his statement so far as the Madras Government is concerned, and to clap the saddle upon the right horse.—Ibid.

Ceylon.

Shipping Intelligence.

COLOMBO, 18th.—Arrived Schooner Minachy S oondrum, Nicholas, from Negapatam 18th August.—Cargo Rice.—19th.—Schooner Fly de Noya, Santiago, from Adrampatam 27th August.—Cargo Sundries.—19th.—Schooner Mera Mehayden Spunduny, J. Johnston, from Trincomalee 4th instant, Kaitis 13th instant.—Cargo Sundries.—Passenger, 1 Gunner, R. Artillery.

19th.—Sailed Barque Baboo, Captain A. Stewart, for Liverpool.—Cargo Cotton.—19th.—Schooner Letchimy, Kilamarsede, for Trincomalee.—Cargo Cotton.—Passengers, Liant. Fenwick, C. R. R., and Mr. Krikenbeek.—19th Barque Annabella, Capt. W. Ward, for Point Pedro and Calcutta.—in ballast.

In the Roadstead.—Symmetry & Senator.—Herald, Sept. 18.

Notification.

With reference to the Circular Letter from the late Committee of "Warden's Official Fund" of the 25th June 1831, and to their Notification dated the 19th January 1838, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following revised Rules, with a view to prevent Frauds in the payment of Pension, and to detect imposition in Marriage and Birth Certificates, as well as to ascertain all future claims to the benefit of the Fund.

1st. All Disbursing Officers should previous to the payment of Pensions, require from every Widow exempt from attending Muster, a Certificate, agreeably to the accompanying form A., signed before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace by the Head of the Caste to which the Party or Parties belong, and by one of the Law Officers of a Court of Justice, or by a respectable European or Native Public Servant.

2d. All Heads of Departments are directed to transmit with every application for Pension from the Family of a deceased Member, a Certificate agreeably to the accompanying form B., signed by the Widow, or some near relation, attested by the Priest of the Family, and countersigned in the presence of a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace (after full enquiry and examination as to the facts therein set forth) by a respectable Native Servant of Government, or the Head of the Caste, to which the Parties belong.

3d. Every Government Native Servant and Pensioner whose Family will, at his demise, come upon the Fund, is directed to give in a list of his Wives and Children to the Civil Auditor, on or before the 1st January 1842, agreeably to the accompanying form C., containing the exact English dates of the Marriage of the former, and of the Birth of the latter, and to notify from time to time to that Officer such changes as may occur therein, either by Births, Deaths, &c. during the Father's life time, and should it be disco-

vered that any individual fail to comply with this requisition, he will be liable to be punished according to the circumstances of each case.

4th. All the Disbursing Officers are directed to require on or before the 1st of January 1842, from all Widows and Children pensioned from the Fund, fresh Certificates of their Marriages and agreeably to the form B., attested to in the 2d para. of these Rules, and to transmit the same as soon as possible to the Civil Auditor, stopping at the same time the Pensions of those Parties who will not comply with this requisition.

5th. All Parties concerned are hereby distinctly given to understand, that if it hereafter be discovered that they have signed any False Certificate of Marriage, Births, &c. Government will punish them by the immediate forfeiture of the Pension obtained by such fraudulent means, and by criminal prosecution for the fraud in every case in which further punishment should be deemed necessary or expedient.

Form A.—Bombay 18

We do hereby certify, that A. B. Widow of the late B. B. (Designation and Department to be here inserted) is alive.

We also certify that C. B. & D. B. sons, and E. B. and F. B. Daughters of B. B. deceased, are alive. We do further certify, that B. & D. B. have attained the ages of years, and are not provided for, by any situation under Government, and that E. B. & F. B. Daughters, have attained the ages of years, are married to E. M. & F. G. of but have not yet commenced living under the protection of their husbands.

Form B.—Bombay 18

We do hereby certify, that A. B. is the lawful Widow of B. B. (Designation and Department to be here inserted) she married with the deceased on the 18th, and has left the undermentioned Children, the legitimate Offspring of the above-mentioned marriage viz.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Age. C. B. Son, born on the 18th. D. B. Ditto, 18. E. B. Daughter, 18.

We do further certify, that C. B. & D. B. are not provided for by any situation under Government, and that E. B. Daughter, has married to F. B. of but has not commenced living under the protection of her husband.

Form C.—Bombay 18

List of the Family of A. B. a Purvoo in the Office of (or a Pensioner of Warden's Official Fund)

Table with 4 columns: Names, Designations, When married, When born, Remarks. B. B. Wife, 18, The lawful wife. C. B. Son, 18, The legitimate children of this marriage. D. B. Do, 18. E. B. Daughter, 18.

A. B. E. E. ELLIOT, Civil Auditor.

Bombay Castle, 28th Sept. 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS: Lt. Capt. & Adjt. Vaughan, 41st R. from Kurrachee. Ensign T. S. Champion, 24th R. N. I. from Poona. DEPARTURES: Lt. A. McKinty—H. M. 17th R. to Adm. Ensign R. J. R. O'Connor, Do. to Do. Lt. Dausterville, Comd. Dept. to Kandalla.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Date. ADEN, Aug. 29. AGRA, Sept. 23. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 19. AUSTRALIA, Aug. 30. Adelaide, June 18. Sydney, July 17. Port Phillip, June 21. BUREAN, Moulmein, Aug. 18. Rangoon, Aug. 7. CAROL, Sept. 9. CALCUTTA, Sept. 20. CANDAHAR, 6. CEYLON, Sept. 20.

To Correspondents.

A correspondent enquires "at what age does man cease to beget Children?" we cannot tell, for John Riva, a baker of Venice, who died in 1760 had a child after he was 100 years old; and in bygone times we read that men were hundreds of years old, and begot sons and daughters.

JUNUS is in error. Bonaparte was declared Emperor May 18th 1804, and crowned Emperor of France, by the Pope, at Paris, December 2nd 1804.

PADDY BOBBEN's papers have been received and are under consideration.

ARON has sent us an unpaginated copy of the American Joe Miller of 1840; we may perhaps toil our fingers in sculling its contents, should we feel so disposed.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 4, 1841.

We have to acknowledge the following arrivals on Saturday last. The Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart commanding, from Colombo 21st September, and the Ship Reliance, Captain T. Green, from London 16th June. Passengers per Seaforth.—Hon'ble George Tournour, Captain Wilson 96th Regt. W. Selby Esqr. 15th Regt. M. N. I., E. M. Sergeant Esqr. 18th Royal Irish, C. Cole Esqr. and W. S. Kennedy Esqr.; per ship Reliance:—Major Barton, Captains Fullerton and Stewart, Surgeon Lavin, Lieuts. Griffiths and Thomson, Cornets Morant, Apthorp, and Buller, Assistant Surgeon Stave, Vety. Surgeon Phillips, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons;—Dr. Burn, Messrs. Peacock and Garrett, Infantry;—Messrs. Griffiths, Thompson and Phillips; 164 men, 28 women and 36 children, Her M's. 14th Light Drags; 12 men and one woman H. M's. 17th Regt. Foot.

The passengers and part of the Cylon Mail by the Seaforth arrived the day after the departure of the Cleopatra for Suez, much to the disappointment of the gentlemen from Ceylon who may recruit themselves for a month at Bombay and Poonah. This however is the first trip; we hope succeeding voyages will be more successful.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 20th, Madras to the 23rd, and Ceylon to the 20th instant.

We expect the Victoria with the September London Mail to-morrow.

The Calcutta dealer out of abuse, yelet the Englishman, has only just made the discovery that Purtaub Singh the Rajah of Sattara, has been harshly treated, and has not yet discovered that this Prince is an innocent, and consequently an injured man. The Englishman without crediting any, and without even examining the facts which have been stated in the journals of India and Europe for three years past, has always indulged the hope that Purtaub Singh being insulted, plundered and sent a prisoner to Benares, received but the just reward of his criminality. It is not till the English journals have teemed with condemnatory articles against the treatment of this descendant of the House of Sivajee; it is not till the press of India have filled their columns with a narrative of the circumstances which led to the Rajah's ill treatment; it is not until the August London Mail devoted one whole page to the debate upon the Sattarah affair that the Englishman could discover Purtaub Singh had been despoiled and ruined through the perfidy of the English Government. The Englishman has more than once ridiculed the idea of the Rajah's calling himself an injured Prince, but taking up the London Mail of the 4th August and finding the Editor of that journal had committed the crime atroce of devoting so much space to a most important subject, the Englishman, while cogitating upon the extent and nature of the abuse he could allot to the criminal, on a sudden reflection considered that every Englishman felt disgust at the conduct pursued towards an innocent Prince. Second thoughts he considered were best, and the Editor of the Englishman finding his un-Englishman sentiments could be retained no longer with profit to himself, gave way to compunctions of conscience, sat down with a degree of Sang froid, read the Debate at the East India House, looked round the horizon for an excuse for persisting in treating the Rajah as a guilty man, and finding nothing to form a veil for his un-Englishman—like conduct, he the last (and as the Hukaru and Courier would say the least) bearing the proud distinction "AN ENGLISHMAN" comes to the conclusion:—"On a perusal of all that has now been said, and keeping before us the character of those Bombay Officers who have interested themselves in the matter, with that thorough knowledge of the case which a residence at Sattara and intimate acquaintance with the Rajah's disposition and political power alone could give, we now come to the conclusion that the Benares prisoner has been rather harshly dealt with." The Englishman is even now, notwithstanding his perusal of the case, and his deference to the knowledge of the Bombay Officers, labouring under some misgivings, and therefore merely considers that "the Benares prisoner has been rather harshly dealt with."—Heaven save the mark, only "harshly dealt with." Strong as the compunctions of conscience were in our contemporary he inferentially maintains the cum dignitate of the CALCUTTA Englishman, and therefore admits that, he thinks, and thinks "truly" too, with Sir J. Lushington "very little utility arose from the discussion of great political questions in the Court of Proprietors." Here however we beg to differ; but perhaps, the Englishman also "truly" thinks with Sir J. Lushington that it is not desirable to EXCLUDE Directors giving in the Court of Proprietors "a vote of approval" of the conduct and policy of the Court of Directors, lest, in a reformed Court of Proprietors, some utility should arise from "the discussion of great political questions"!!

The Englishman acknowledges that he is not "in possession of the necessary documents;" we are sorry for it; and, as we can boast the "nine points of the Law," we regret the more, that being MSS, their value prevents our transmitting them for his perusal. Could the Englishman con these "precious documents" and "keeping in view the conduct of those Bombay Officers who have interested themselves in the matter, with that thorough knowledge of the case which a residence at Sattara" alone could give, verily our contemporary would see such conduct that his leaders would seem for a whole month with attacks upon the Bombay Army, and vengeance would be wreaked on every soul that liveth,

alliance and his policy. It was towards the aid of 1800 that the grandson of Catherine II, showed a leaning to France...

This is recrimination indeed! Whatever may have been the office of Lord Palmerston, the National takes ample vengeance...

There is not a more timid or inoffensive race in the world than the Hindoos. They have accepted with the most apathetic resignation the yoke of all the conquerors...

The National then quotes the passage from the Bombay papers, which we noticed yesterday. The France says: "A journal of yesterday remarks that the criticism upon the war in Algeria..."

Civil Tribunal of the Seine.

An interesting case was opened before the Tribunal Civil of the Seine on the 29th ult., and decided on the 6th inst. The plaintiff was M. Piquet d'Arnaud, the husband of a lady named Wright, commonly called Fanny Wright...

pupils were ignorant of what was passing. M. de Beausjour, in his anxiety, addressed himself for information to General Lafayette...

On the 12th April, 1826, Gen. Lafayette wrote as follows: "I have not received your first letter, my dear friend, but that of the 26th March reached me the day before yesterday..."

On the 16th Nov., 1826, he wrote: "I have received no news of your pupil, my dear old colleague, and I would no longer delay giving you some account of myself."

On the 27th Dec., 1826, the General again writes: "No one can be more deeply impressed than myself with the interest you take in young Amedee Dufour..."

M. de Beausjour, added M. Sudre, having learnt indirectly that his nephew had been at New Harmony, wrote letter after letter, to know if he were still there, or what had become of him...

"My dear Uncle, I hasten to reply to your last letter of May 28, 1829. It only reached me last week, after having been taken to New Harmony, and brought back here. It always gives me great pleasure to have news from you, but on reading all the reproaches you address to me for not having written, I felt very sorry for having given you so much uneasiness..."

As soon as M. de Beausjour was informed of these facts he recalled his nephew to France. M. Piquet, after a voyage to St. Domingo with Miss Wright, when they had in vain attempted to inculcate the philosophy of Owen in the minds of the blacks, came to Paris, and having tranquillised the mind of the Baron as to his nephew's education, he received the bill for 7,200fr. But the arrival of the nephew having dissipated all the illusions created by M. Piquet, the bill was dishonoured when it became due...

Extract of a private letter of Wednesday last: "An investigation took place this morning, before the magistrates, relative to a disturbance that was created at Whitmore's Club-house, where Col. Bruen's friends are stopping at a late hour last night, by Mr. Tom Reynolds, who went there to deliver a hostile message to Captain Smith..."

Fracas at Carlow.

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then produced a letter from Mr. O'Connell, which Capt. Smith refused to accept, and in a few moments the thing spread like wildfire through the hotel, and officers, waiters, and gentlemen rushed up stairs; in the scuffle Reynolds got some blows, and was taken into custody. He was so violent in his conduct that he struck several of his own friends, who were endeavouring to keep him quiet, and he was obliged to give bail for his appearance this morning. Several officers were examined, who bore testimony to the fact that Capt. Smith's conduct was peaceable and gentlemanly...

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

At York, on Thursday, an action was brought by Jane Huggill against W. Stevenson, for breach of promise of marriage. It appeared, from the statement of the Learned Counsel, that the plaintiff and defendant reside within a short distance of each other, near Kirkby Malveiside. The plaintiff's father is a farmer, and has a family of four sons and five daughters. One of the sons and two of the daughters are married, the others reside with him. The plaintiff is the eldest, and about 12 years of age, being then about eighteen, became acquainted with the defendant, who is also a farmer, occupying a farm conjointly with his brother. The defendant visited at her father's house, as a suitor, and the acquaintance continued upon this footing for a period of nearly six years. It finally resulted in the pregnancy of the plaintiff, who was delivered of a daughter. The defendant refused to make the plaintiff the compensation of marriage, and all acquaintance between them was for a considerable period broken off. Some time after, however, the acquaintance was again renewed, and the defendant, it was supposed, finally sensible of the grievous wrong which he had inflicted upon the plaintiff, knowing her to be a person of pure and irreproachable conduct, except so far as to cause her to be otherwise, wished to render her the only compensation in his power by restoring her, so far as she could, to the status in society which she had lost. He was again received as her suitor, took advantage of the opportunities that character afforded him, and the intimacy again resulted in the pregnancy of the plaintiff. On this being discovered, the married brother of the plaintiff called upon the defendant, and complained of the injury which his sister had sustained. He then admitted the cruelty of his conduct, admitted that he had treated her very ill; said he would do so no more, and promised, that being Thursday, that he would marry her on the Sunday following. The Sunday came, but he did not make his appearance, and nothing further was seen of him for three weeks, when the brother again called upon him, and complained that he had not kept his promise. He admitted his engagement, and said that what he had promised he would do. Time, however, wore on, and in the month of March the plaintiff was delivered of another daughter. Again her brother called on the defendant, but found him no longer inclined even to pretend a purpose of keeping that engagement which honour and morality equally rendered imperative upon him. He now disclaimed all intention of redeeming the promise he had made. It would be shown that he had to other persons a lot of spoken of the children as his, exonerated the plaintiff from all suspicion of misconduct except that in which he had participated, and admitted he owed her compensation for the injury which he had done her; it would also be shown that he was in the joint possession of a farm of considerable value, and it would then be for the jury to say what amount of damages the plaintiff would be entitled to. Evidence was then given of the admission of the promise by the defendant to the plaintiff's brother. It appeared also that to the person who served him with the notice of declaration, he admitted the children were his. The farm which he occupied conjointly with his brother was worth £100 per annum, with stock worth about £450, and they were possessed of another property worth about £200. The jury found for the plaintiff, and gave £150 damages.—Post.

Rascally case of Seduction.

At Northampton, on Wednesday, a case was heard of this description. The following are the details:—Mr. Humfrey opened the case to the jury, commenting upon what he termed the horrid, atrocious, and disgusting conduct of the defendant, towards the unfortunate subject of this injury. The plaintiff, a person named Roddis, is a butcher, in extensive business, having a family of eight sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest had been the sufferer in this case, from the wicked conduct of the defendant, a Mr. Faircloth, a surgeon in the town, moving in good society, and enjoying a lucrative practice. The defendant had not only injured the plaintiff by robbing his daughter of that virtue and innocence which was pure and unimpugned until the time of the injury complained of, but had circulated amongst his relatives, friends, and neighbours, anonymous libels of a most odious and filthy nature, reflecting upon the character and conduct of that daughter. The learned counsel concluded, by observing that the ill-earned gains of the defendant enabled him to pay to the plaintiff such amount of damages as they should award by way of compensation for this atrocious injury, and calling upon the jury, in estimating them, to keep in view the anonymous letters circulated by the defendant, imputing incontinence to the young woman in language so horrible and revolting, that men would shudder, and men turn away with disgust at the recital, and which letters could not be read aloud, but must be handed up to the court and jury for perusal. He then called Charlotte Roddis, who gave her testimony with modesty and good sense. She deposed:—I am 27 years old; have known Mr. Faircloth ten or eleven years. I used then occasionally to walk with him in company with others. In 1837 had some difference with Mr. Faircloth; I told him I must drop the acquaintance, but did not give him any reason. I did then break it off. In November, 1838, I received a letter from him, inviting me to see him alone. I did meet him. I had some conversation with him as to why I broke off the acquaintance. I told him not to refer to that, as I did not desire to renew it, as my mother had said I must leave the house or drop the acquaintance. He said my mother need not know about it; I could see him once a fortnight, and in two years he did not care who knew it. We then used to meet. He used to wait in the neighbourhood of my father's house till I came out. This went on till the end of 1839, when he

prevailed upon me to accede to his wishes. On the 16th of July, 1840, he remarked to me that I did not look well, I said I felt ill, and described the sensation. He gave me a box of pills and a bottle of drops. I objected to take it, and said I thought it would not be right. He said it would be quite right, as I had only taken a cold. I saw him again on the 19th. He asked me if I had taken the medicine, and I told him "No." He said, if I would not take it, I could not expect to get well. He was very angry, and so I said I would not take it. He made an appointment to meet me three days after. He then asked me again if I had taken it, and I told him I could not. He then said I must give it him back. He asked me if any had seen the medicine. I told him "No," and he made me promise never to mention it, and to bring it back. I went to his house shortly after, when I told him I had brought the medicine, and gave it back to him. I then asked him if he had heard of some anonymous letters, which had been sent to my friends, and he said, "To be sure I have." I said, "Well, you don't believe anything." He said "I don't know, I am not always wick you." I called upon him again on the 11th October. He asked me what brought me out so early. I spoke to him about the situation I was in, and he said he had made up his mind to swear that he knew nothing about it. He said he should not have said so had it not been for the anonymous letters. [The anonymous letters were here handed up to the witness, who stated that she believed them to be in the hand-writing of the defendant, though disguised.] He afterwards called at my father's, and produced a bill of 10s. 6d. for attendance upon me, and said:—I want you to give this to your father. I said, "I wouldn't do it for the world." He told me he did not wish me to present it to my father, and he only wished me to present it to my father. I said, "As there is no other way of settling it, I will pay it myself," and I took out my purse and paid it, and he took it. I was brought to bed on 13th March last, and have never seen the defendant since.—Witnesses were then called; the letter from the defendant to the plaintiff's daughter in November, 1838, in which a renewal of the acquaintance was solicited, was read; also a letter from the plaintiff to the defendant's reply, in which he stated that he had not seen the young woman for two years, except professionally, denied the whole charge, and referred the plaintiff to his solicitor, if he should desire any further communication.—Mr. Hill addressed the jury for the defendant most eloquently and powerfully. He observed that there was not a particle of evidence beyond that of the girl herself of the authorship of the disgusting anonymous letters which had been put in, and which his client repudiated. If the case, as opened were true, his client must be an outcast from society for the rest of his days, his prospects forever blasted, and the door of every honest man shut against him; that there could be no motive which should so operate as to make him transmit such letters, and a man of cultivated mind could not have imitated such; that the fact of the payment of the trifling bill for medicine, and of the young lady's continued visits after the delivery of the medicine, refused the whole of the plaintiff's case.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £80.—(Herald.)

Disparity of age.

A few days ago, says a letter from Marseilles, a deplorable event occurred in the village of Bone, on the occasion of a charivari given to a sexagenarian widower, who had just married a girl of 23, and who, having experienced some obstacles from the Curé, had resorted to the assistance of the religious forms of marriage, and to be satisfied with the ceremony at the Mairie. This circumstance was supposed to have increased the anger of the charivariists, but it appears that the great offence of the old man was his refusal to compromise with them by giving them a dinner. On the return of the newly married couple from the Mairie, they were furiously attacked, and the female was dragged out of the cart in which she was placed, and inhumanly beaten by several women. The Mayor and the gendarmes interfered, and with great difficulty rescued husband and wife from the fury of their ignorant and barbarous assailants.

Reduction of fares by Steam.

It is asserted that the opposition between the steamers from Southampton to Havre is now carried to such a point, that passengers are conveyed for 3s. each first cabin, and 1s. 6d. second cabin; and that sometimes they are brought over for nothing.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 2. Steamer Safford, George Stewart, commanding, from Colombo 21st Sept.—Passengers:—Hon. George Townshend, Captain Wilson, 16th Regt., W. Selby, 15th Madras N. I., E. M. Sergeant, 18th Royal Irish, C. Cole, Esq., W. S. Kennedy, Esq., &c. Do. Ship Reliance, T. Green, master, from London 16th June.—Passengers:—Major Barton; Captains Fullerton and Stewart, Surgeon Lavens, Lieut. Griffin and Thomson, Cornets Morant, Aphor and Buller, Asst. Surgeon Stone, Vets. Surgeon Phillips, and Dr. Burn, 14th Light Dragoons; Mr. Peacock, Mr. Garrett, Mr. & Mrs. Mesdames Griffin, Thomson and Phillips; 164 men, 28 women, and 36 children, 14th Light Dragoons; 12 men, and 1 woman H. M. 17th foot.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 1. H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieutenant T. P. Webb, commanding to Suez.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To/Sa. Lists various ships and their routes.

*Have sailed by the latest accounts.