

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

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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, Auguet, 1841. Int barroule in sin

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

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the crime altore of through so much space IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES." 5 Annas per line for the first insertion odi 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions 11-11/10/101 unless a contract le made. autori79 Bill in Ready Money will be required and no july

Jusseunt Discoupt will be allowed. Gatette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BO MBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND

ante DISPATCH.

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

The ublic 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

M ESSES. ALLEN AND Co. beg to announce, that M ESSES. 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. favored with instructions to supply. Earl of Courtown Earl of Courtown Earl of Courtown Earl of Courtown Earl of Norbury. Earl of Stair. Earl of Stair.

sion), 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.

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By Order of the Board.

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Published Monthly,

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 moder rate pre-miums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual pay ment of 281. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and after wards the full premium ; 571. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,0001., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

however moderate, to insure instructions include standing. may yield a comfortable provision or his family. Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent. 30 .... 2 3 10 .... 28 2 do-40 .... 2 19 1 .... 3 3 4 do. 50 .... 4 9 8 .... 4 14 5 do.

60 6 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 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 medica 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 E 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 M o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Com-pany's Surgeon, is in attendance to give des patch to the business. F. CARLETON ...... PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary. ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to des-patch a Steamer to Kurra-CIETY. 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London, chee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in Oc-PATRONESS. tober next, and in each succeeding month, until fur-Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN ther notice. BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, I, Lombard street By order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841. Hospitals. SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the rt of every indivi-connection between Army Medical Staff. HE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested I that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give informa. SOLICITORS. rity of manufactures and Ireland. Pub-Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, tion of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in for-warding their Newspaper. Lincoln's Inn fields. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. om communications THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :-Shipping in the Barbour. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in te and Co. and J. very station in life, and for every part of the world Names. Agents. From. from 2.201. to 5,0001. Supt. Indian Navy... Dirom Carter& Co. 2. Premiums calculated for non.participation as Lady Fever well as participation of profits. Morle Dirom carter &co.... London Porhes & Co..... 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospec-ALASIA Charter-1835 Mary ..... Doroth Sarah. Grey & Co..... tus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representa-TREET, LONDON John MeLe tives. Lacvicar Burn & Co Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
 No additional expense but the stamp.
 Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. Duchess of Argyl Skinner & Co. .... Liverpo Dirom, Carter & Co. .... Liverpo McG., Brownrigg & Co. Liverpo Syers, Livingston & co... Liverpo Athol.... Thalia. 7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound princi-. S. King .... Ann Margaret..... Ann Martin.... ples with reference to every British colony. Payne, and Smiths 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one W. Nicol & Co..... Forbes & Co..... Cecilia. Hannah Kerr Sir H. Compt Isabella. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aga M Rahim .... degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on Forhes & co..... Higginson and Cardwe 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 term 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death give notice that they Royal Saxon. . Castle Huntly at thirty days' sight s in Australasia, viz. & Co. art Town, Launces-Dirom, carter & co... Remington & Co.... nh ......... Reliance ..... of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale 14. A dividend of 41. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business. at their office, No 2, premium H. C. Vessels.-Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, 'Ze nobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Roy-al Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.-Janc, Fazul Hahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Peta mber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw Dodley, Faze Cardres, Dowlat Fursaud, Careline, Buby, Cadena, Celyon Government Steamer Scaforth. kers, Messrs. Smith WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary French-Man of War Favo Ooy'ermanne

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 Com missioners 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 passen-gers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in con-nexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of nexton 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 necessa-ry 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 under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Por-tugal will have the privilege, without additional ex-pense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algeorate, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar. 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	SOF .	FARE.	STREED AND A	4.74 12.20	
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8th inst.

3d inst. 5th inst.

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are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names' of the Parties in England to whom	THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE
, they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they	AND
will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.	Commercial Maritime Journal
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.	BRITISHEMPIRE
To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers	EDITED BY
Ag ents in England, Mes srs. Grindlay, Christian and atth ews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place,	R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C.
Bharing Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty Couse.	England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.
COPPER PLATE PRINTING.	Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his per- sonal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every indivi- dual who reflects on the intimate connection between
L VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be exe- cuted at this Office, at the following prices.	colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Pub- lished for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.
Printing	Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.
Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most rea- onabi eterms.	John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.	TTESALLETT
THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup-	<b>B</b> A N K OF A U S T R A L A S I A Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON
plement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, cor- rected and enlarged with considerable altera- tions and additions	DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrolt, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq.
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring	Oliver Farrer, Esq. BANKERS-Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths
Vis Retirement	SOLICITORS-Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66,
held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Durr,	Lincoln's Inn-fields.
3, 16th Begt, N. I	SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq. The Court of Directors hereby give notice that the
Contraine Mars. metrication provides and to see	grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sigh
NOTICE.	on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launces
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 Ad-	Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smit
<sup>26</sup> miralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of	By order of the Court
comperce and Exchange Rooms, where all com-	THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF
. 5. bay, 5th April 1841.	Bombay, 30th August 1841,
Soursyany banyman an and out much South 63	man and share of the second and the second

# INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

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# Calcutta. Shipping Intelligence.

Last Saturday's Semaphore announce the arrival of the raemar, Gillam, from Bombay 30th August; the Alderan Thomason, from Braemar, Ginam, roin Bombay 30th August; the Alder-man Thompson, Anderson, from Glasgow 28th April; the Courier, Plank, from Marseilles 15th April; the Symmetry, Savill from Mauritius 16th August; and the Fyzel Curreem, Balentine, from Bombay 14th August. Yesterday's Semaphere announced the arrival of the Pomo-aa, Smith, from New Castle 21st April; the Louisa, Mason, From China 3rd July; the Hydroose, Nacoda, from Cauna-nore 13th July, and the Gentoo, (F) Hollis, from Boston 11th June.-Star. Sent. 20.

.--- Star, Sept. 20.

# The Sultana.

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

### Cholera.

Sept. 16th Hindoo, ..... 1 ..... 0 ..... 0 Do. 18th Ditto,..... 1 ..... 0 ..... 0 Do. Do. Mussulman.... 1 ..... 0 ..... 0

The Englishman and the Rajah of Sattera. 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 us 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 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 peo-ple who care for nothing but their dividend, and, as long as partly because we were not in possession of the necessary documents, and partly because we saw no prospect of in-fluencing the position of affairs even if we had discovered rounds for putting in a protest against the conduct of the ritish government. On a perusal of all that has now been aid, and keeping before us the characters of those Bombay ers who have interested themselves in the matter, with that thorough knowledge of the case which a residence at Sattara and intiinate 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 ad-vocates in England to bring the matter before Parliament vocates in England to bring the matter, entertain a com The Tory Government will not refuse to entertain a com plaint against swipy 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 re-reived the sanction of a Whig Governor General....Eng. Finnan, Sept. 20.

## Mative Compiler.

We hear that Bajah Buddinauth Roy, a Native of reat 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 TeaPlant in Assam. The letter of Mr. Bruce, which we copied yesterday from

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

nest people in their simplicity believe that those orders have been obeyed ; we can however assure such as do so that they are most weefully deceiving themselves, for we happen to know that in the case of Trip ti Pagoda, which brings to know that in the case of Tripert 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 Northren Arcot, to continue to receive the same according to the old established custom, pending a further re frence to England. Now this is either symptomatic of the Government being disinclined to forego so large an item in the annual reven e, or perchance they have had a hint from Leadenhall Street to the effect that a further reference' hence we all be accentable to the Court as thereby continuing for a we ild be acceptable to the Court as thereby continuing for a further period the maintenance of their graspover the Triputti 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, the 12th instant fell in with a nerd 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 shots the ball striking her in the middle of the forehead. Two days after-wards the same gentleman killed another and his attendant a third; the ears and tails where of, as trophies of their deeds, were sent in to the Superintenden'. Tigers are said to be numerous close around Mercara Cantonment, but no accidenta have been heard of, tho' an Officer of the 28th had a narrow ascape 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 Seringapatam, which will sail for Calcutta on Saturday next.—Athenæum, Sept. 13.

We hear from Dharwar, that a few nights ago an alarm we near from Diarwar, that a few night ago an alarm was given at Belgaum that a strong party of Arabs had col-locted near the place, and were marching with all speed to-wards the Fort, the gates of which were immediately shut (at seven r. M. four hours earlier than usual.) Our infor-mant 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 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 founda-tion, it would be folly to busy ourselves in an attempt to do away with the impression that has been produced abroad.

abroad. The Golconda, as our reraders are aware, was one of the ships which tendered at Calcutta, was taken up by the Su-preme 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 Ben-gal; and their conduct is the more culpable, since they have, not only a Surveyor to inspect the efficiency of matts, stores, &c. but a professionel employe to ascertain the con-dition 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 pos-sible extent, which almost every one knows was done to the very letter.

very letter. We are not unmindful of the fact of a report being current We are not unmindful of the fact of a report being current that the Golconda was found top heavy, and that Captain BELL so expressed himself at Singapore ; but the oversight of not taking sufficient ballast on board at Calcutta is charge-able neither to the Bengaluor Madras officials, but to the Com-mander himself, who alone could best judge of the peculiari-ties of the vessel. If any party is to blame with reference to the Golcondd, all that we have to say is, that no censure relative constraints to the Madras Communit

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 ear-liest opportunity of contradicting his statement so far as the Madras Government is concerned, and to clap the saddle u pon the right horse .-- Ibid.

vered that any Individual fail to comply with this requisition, he will be liable to be punished according according

requisition, he will be hable to be punished according to the circumstances of each case. 4th. All the Disbursing Officers are directed to re-quire 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, alluded to in the 2d para. of these Rules, and t) 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 requisi-

5th. All Parties concerned are hereby distinctly given to understand, that if it hereafter be discovere that they have signed any False Certificate of Marriage, Births, &c. &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 eertify that C. B. & D. B. sons, and E. B. and F. B. Daughters of B. B. deceased, are alive-Weide further certify, that . B. & D. B. have athusband.s

VIZ.

Form B.—Bombay. 18 We do hereby certify, that A. B. is the lawful Widow serted) she married with the deceased on the ...... 18 .....and he has left the undermentioned Children, the legitimate Offspring of the abovementioned marriage

Carlot and the	A	- M. L		100 miles	
C.	Berg	Som	born	n in	the
111.03	28		Ditt		

18 18

18

12	B Daughter
	Ballehter

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

Form C.—Bombay 18 List of the Family of A. B. a Purvoe in the Office of he (or a Pensioner of Warden's Official Fund.) the

Names.	Designa- tions.	When mar- ried.	When born.	Remarks.
D. B	Do.	ł	18	The lawful wife The legitimat children of thi marriage.
Bomba	y Castle, 2	all she to	E. ELLIOT Civil Aud 1841.	
een Hi Herrig	-	Arribale	and Depa	rtures.
Bt. C	apt. & Adjt. m T. S. C	Vaughan,	41st Rt. from	Kurrachee.
Ensi	m T. S. C	hampion	41st Rt. from	Kurrachee.

Lt. Duusterville, Comt. Dept. to Kandalla.

DATES OF THE LAT	EST INTELLIGENCE.
ADEN	DELHI Sept.
AUSTRALIA. Adelaide June 18 Sydney July 17	HERAT
BURMAH. Moulmein Aug. 18	MADRAS
CABGOL	PERSIAN GULPH. July
CANDAHAR	SCINDE

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 Calentta dealer out of abuse, yclept the Englishman, has only just made the dis-covery that Purtaub Siugh the Rajah of Sattara, has been harshly treated, and has tained the ages of years, and are not provided for, by any situation under Government, and that E. B. B. FF& Daughters, have attained the ages of years, are married to E. M. & F. G. of but have not yet discovered that this Prince is an innocent, and consequently an injuced man. The Englishman without crediting, ay, and without even examining the facts which have been stated in the journals of India not yet discovered that this Pringe is an have been stated in the journals of India and Europe for three years past, has always indulged the hope that PartaubSingh in being of B. B. (designation and Department to be here in- insulted, plundered and sent a prisoner ta 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 desce dant 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 rained through the perfidy of the English Govern-ment. 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 Englishm on 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 he retained no. longer with prost to him selt, gave way to compunctions of cons junce sat down with a degree of Sang froid, read the Debate at the East India Monse, looked round the horizon for an excuse for persisting in treating the Rajah as a guilty man, and finding nothing to form a well for his un Englishman -liks conduct, heathe last (and as the Hu-karu and Courier would ay the least) bearing the proud of **unction** "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 pris ner has been rather harshly dealt with." The Englishman is even now, notwithstanding his persual of the case, and his deference to the knowledge of the BombayOfficers, 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 mains tains 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 WE have to acknowledge the following the Court of Directors, lest, in a reformarrivals on Saturday last. The Steamer ed Court of Proprietors, some utility should 7 Seafor th, George Stewart commanding, from arise from " the discussion of great politi: Reliance, Captain T. Green, from London The Englishman acknowledges that he is 16th June. Passengens per Seaforth. - not "in possession of the necessary Hon'ble George Tournour, Captain Wils on documents :" we are sorry for it ; 96th Regt. W. Selby Esqr. 15th Regt. M. and, as ws can boast the "nine. N. I., E. M. Sergant Esqr. 18th Royal points of the Law," we regret the more, that Irish, C. Cole Esqr. and W. S. Kennedy Esqr.; per ship *Reliance* :- Major Barton, mitting them for his perusal. Could the Captains Fullerton and Stewart, Surgeon Englishman con these "precious documents" Lavins, Lieuts. Griffis and Thomson, Cornets and "keeping in view the conduct of those Morant, Apthorp, and Buller, Assistant Bombay Officers who have interested them-Surgeou Stave, Vety. Surgeon Phillips, selves in the matter, with that thorough Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons ;-Dr. knowledge of the case which a residence at Burn, Messrs. Peacock and Garrett, Infan- , Sattara" alone could give, verily our contem. Phillips ; 164 men, 25 women and 36 ers would see such conduct that his lead. children, Her M's. 14th Light Drags.; 12 men tacks upon the Bombay Army, and vengeance would be wreaked on every soul that liveth.

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 m dified—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 meritoriness he entered upon in the spirit of partizanship the Friend of India, sets at rest the original claim to the

We hope, in the first place, that it will be a waring uning no discussion of rewards for meritorious service in the field of usefulness be entered upon in the spirit of partizanship— because even those who have lately been battling with the keenest spirit, must feel, now that the excitement of the con-test is over, that the Society has certainly not gained in pub-lic 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 once feels it to be due and awards it by acclamation. When it comes to partizanship, it also invariably descends to the still lower depth of personality, and if there is anything su-perlatively incongruous and misplaced, it is making mere questions of science themes, with which to admix personal contaentaries 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 in-volved the resignation of its Secretary, Mr. Sabine, and even there, though it was a very stormy debate, no gentleman once feels it to be due and awards it by acclamation. When

there, though it was a very stormy debate, no gentleman

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.



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 loadly 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 deprive the Infantry of a Line step, but it is one whereat no is in having the good of the service at heart can fail to reoice, 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 Director's orders for the discontinuance of the Government connection with Idolatry, and many ho-

# Ceplon.

# Shipping Intelligence.

COLOMBO, 18rs .- Arrived Schooner Minachy S condrum Colombo, 1874.—Arrived Schooner Minachy Schonarum, Nacholas, from Negapatam 18th Angust.--Cargo Rice.— 19th.--Schooner Fly de Nova, Santiago, from Adrampatam 27th August.--Cargo Sundries.---19th --Schooner Mera Me-hayden Snmduny, J. Johnston, from Trincomalee 4th in-stant, Kaits 13th Instant.--Cargo Sundries.--Passenger, I Gunner, R. Artiilery.

19th .-. Sailed Barque Baboo, Captain A. Stewart, for Liverpool.-Cargo Cotton.---I9th---Schooner Letchimy, Ki-lamarsede, for Trincomalee---Cargo Cotton---Passengers, Liant. Fenwick, C. R. R., and Mr. Krikenbeek.---I6th Bar-que Annabella, Capt. W. Ward, for Point Pedro and Calutta-...in ballast.

In the Roadstead .-- Symmetry & Senator .-- Herald, Bopt. 18.

### Notification.

With reference to the Circular Letter from the ate committee of "Warden's Official Fund" of the 25th une 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 ex-empt from attending Muster, a Certificate, agreeably to the accompanying form A., signed before a Magis-trate or Just ce 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 trans mit with every application for Pension from the Family of a deceased Member, a Certificate agreeably to the ac. companying 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 Jus-tice 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. children, Her M's. 14th Light Drags.; 12 mer during the Father's life time, and should it be disco- and one woman H. M's 17th Regt. Foot. JUVEITINEITI UI Manaras

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 begat sons and daughters."

JUNIUS is in error. Bonaparte was declared Emperor May 18th 1804, and crowned Emperor of France, by the Pope, at Paris, December 2nd 1804. PADDY BOBBERY'S papers have been received and are

under consideration.

Anon has sent us an unwashen copy of the American Joe Miller of 1840; we may perhaps soil our fingers in culling its contents, should we feel so disposed.



Colombo 21st September, and the Ship cal questions'!!

on 28 June, 2017

from the Commander . in Chief to the meanest Camp follower. The Englishman, we are sure, would remove his spectacles, clean them with his handkerchief, readjust them and strain Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; has been li-his visual organs with frequent reading be- berated. \* The Vicar General Fre Miguel still confore giving credence to the fact that, respect. tinues under restraint .- Courier, Oct. 2. Ing one of the Officers in question, -who has displayed so much magnanimity in the Court of Proprietors by defending the Rajah of Sattarah ; who declared in that Court that to the last day of his existence he would regret . his signing the documentary evidence of the Commission which condemned the Rajah-and which documents he knew to be false,-that if it was demanded of us who was the British agent that offered or through whose agency was offered 50,000 Rupees for the loan of the Rajah's sea!, or that | rocured ; or through whose influence were procured, blank papers signed by the Rajah ; or that Ba filled up these papers, or by who se instruc. tions they were filled up, with a fictitious | 1840, to the 22nd instant. correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagto the demand would be " Ecce homo." "Behold the man !" Hence the expressions of bitter regret ; hence by taking the Rajah's Ditto from the 22nd to the " Behold the man !" Hence the expressions ; part now that the mischief is completed, the endeavour to throw a c oak over those mea. sures which prompted and even brought about the evil so much regretted !- This dis. play of repentance, stripped of its external garb, reminds us of the affect to feel contritions evinced by the Lion-hearted Richard the First, who gave his father a little uneasiness during h s life ; and, to testify his sor. row and humility for having done so, gave directions in his will that he should be interved at his feet had school sough adding

Does not the Englishman discover in the magnanimous admissions of " an individual before the Court" some ground to display his billiary feeling towards the whole Bombay Army for the irregular and un-English proceedure of one of its number, whose conduct is equalled, and in a few cases outdone by some BengalOfficers when in similar circumstances? The Englishman makes a remark ("keeping in view the character, &c.) which may reflect praise or censure to the Bombay Army or tothe Officers in question-our contemporary is not very definite or explicit as to his bim that, there are others whose stars in the Sattarah Horoscope form no favorable con-figuration, and who appear in any thing but an encoded to the limit we allude to more than one who privately and professedly confiden-tially advised the diajah what course to muc n caning. We'll go a little further. It may sue, and at the same time as confidentially sect a copy to the Government of India 1 The conduct of these individuals, however reprehensible, cannot reflect to the mjury of the Bombay Army, because what they did was

done in their private capacity-still, if our Corps, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, duri gthe absence of Lisutenaus Cruickshank on sick certificate, or Calcutta contemporary is very anxious, we will concede him the point-" for argument

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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We are informed that Mrs. Pereira who was some time since imprisoned for contempt, in consequence of her having facilitated the solemnization of a mar-

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Bombay, 29th September 1841.

# GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BY THE MON SLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 23d September 1841. No. 519 of 1841-Mr. Edward Lowry is, in conformity with his apprintment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign from the 17th July last, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. No. 565 of 1341.-With reference to the General Order No. 281, dated the SUIL. April last, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Lasens attached to Field Batteries, shall in future be placed on the same footing with regard to pay, as Store Lascars. Lascars.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 18 41.

論語

No. 551 of 1841. -- The following promotion is made : 22d Regiment Native Infantry. Ensign William Thomas to be Lieutenant vice Shaw docease?. Date of Ensign William Thom

Rank. 15th September 1941. The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified op post a Lis name, and posted to the 224 Regiment Native Infantry, viv

Rank as Ensign in the

Begiment Native Infautry, during the absence of Lieut-nant Jot

November next. No. 556 of 1841 .- Lieutenant J, H. G. Crawford of the Engineer No. 5 7. 0.1841.-Lieutenant C. M. Barrow of the 19th Regiment Native finiantry, isallowed to proceed to the Neilgherrise on private affairs, with leave of absence for a period of four months, commencing

that Officer is directed to of that

(Signed) A.

# tote on the margin of the Mu

perintendent 's certificate nly to name, rank, and ach individual. the

and of Autit nesters with a List of all Pensioned Commissioned and Warrant Of awing Pay on th in their own Abstracts, within their which ist the Superin endent will corr

" payment' by which ist the Superiu endent will correct the Registe rept in his office. Il The Superintendent is to attend to such instructions regarding the duties allotted to him as he may occasionally receive from t

Whitay Auditor General-12. The charge of Pensioners at Bombay is vested in the Fort lagatant. He will be responsible for their payment, and the pre-mention of Pay Abstrate &c.-He will also furnish to the Superinten-teath such Returns &c as are prescribed in the fore; on 2 Para-traphs, and also such other information as may be required by the

Itspins, and also such other information as may be required by the Superintondent.
If, The Pension Paymasters at Dypoole and Tannah will take the seame change of Pensioners stationed there, and in the widnit, and make the necessary Returns as directed in the foregoing paragraph, to the Superintendent.
14. Staff Officers at Stations will be also in the same way vested with the obarge and puyment of Pension Fz.
15. The above Officers will also be charged with the Family Payments of Corps on Service. The Pension Paymasters being in receipt of a Staff Salary, are to receive no Head Money for Pensioners or Family Payments, but it will be allowed to Staff Officers at coldy to the scale herein aanctioned, with the exception of the Fort Adjutant at Do nbar, who will receive an uddition to bis Office: Such as to frequest 40 per mensem to enable him -o perform the duty.
16. The Pensioners in charge of Collectors &c. are to remain on their present footing.

preview notating, the necessary returns acr. being inframmed to the re-perintendent. 17. The Muster of Pensioners is directed to take place once in four months, on the 1st annary, 1st May, and 1st September; at stations where there are staff Officers, the Muster shall be taken by the com-manding Officer; and at these stations where there are no staff Officers and that the commanding Officers draw for Pensio usr, the Musters are then to be taken by the Officer next in seniority to them, but should there be no other Officer p each, the commanding Officer is te Musters and draw the Pay and Allowauces for the Peusiontrs. At the Presidency a Muster Master, an Officer of the Military Auditor General's Department, is to be especially appointed to take the Musdeneral's Department, is to be expecially appointed to take the Mus-ters of Pensioners, as well as of all the Troops and Departments, as a

ters of Pensioners, as well as of all the Proops and Departments, as as M dras.
18. Both inimustering and in paying Pensioners they must be carefully sompared with the description contained in their Pension Cert 6, and no Pay should be drawn for any Pensioner, whose certeficate does not exhibit the Mustering Officer's notification of the last special Muster, as follows.
Se tember 1841, A. B. Muster Master, January 1842, ditto ditte ditto.
May 1842, ditto ditte ditto.
10. The efficient control of the Pension Esta blishment depending on the accuracy with which Musters are taken, the strictest attention is required in the performance of this duty, to prevent the transfer of Certificates on the decease of their holders. to any other person, and to check any other irregularities which may be attempted.

The performance of this duty, to prevent the transfer of Certificates on the decease of their holders, to any other person, and to check any other irregularities which may be attempted.
20. Committees will, under the orders of His Excellency the Cemmander in Chief, be assembled at every Station within this Presidency where Pensioners reside, as soon af a the receipt of this order as may be practicable, for their Inspection ; and Collectors and others will be pleased to direct all Per sioners residing in that Pistricts to proceed to the nearest station for the Inspection of the Committee, communicating with the Commander the orders as the practicable of the state of the inspection of the Committee states with the form anning officer sto the time they may assensite.
31. The proceedings will be conducted in strict accordance with the orders laid down in Page 471 of the Military Code.
32. The Committees are to mest triunnelly, the next to assemble on or soon after the 1st September 1841.
33. At the Presidency no Commute will be assembled : but the Pensioners residing there will be required to appear for examinations at the Superintendent's Office, at the same periods as the Committees are assembled at Out Stations.
34. In addition to the examination of Pensioners at the Previdency, it will be the duty of the Superintendent to inspect personally those as the principal Stations in the Decean and the Concan, at such periods at the may hereafter be instructed by Government, but this is not to interfore with the trimming inspection of Out Station Pensioners by a Committee.

nittee. The allowinces of the Superintendent to be Garrison Pay and Allow-more, with Prestmency Respondents to

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TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

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Bombay Castle, 94th September 1841 .

W. H. Payne, to

M . E. W. Elliot, to act for Mr. W. H. Payne, as n

By order of the Hon bla the Governor in Co D. BLANE, Acty. Seey, to



Lord Palmer ton and the French Press, Several of the journals, which had not alluded to the speec h of Lord Palmerston, do so this morning in language of indignant censure, adopting, at the same time, the course of recrimination pursed by the Courrier Froncais and the

and dignity. Even under the restoration, no English Minis-te could have been guilty of such conduct without meeting with strong remonstrance. How is it, then, that our Ministry with strong remonstrance. How is it, then, that our Ministry has not yet protested in the slightest degree against these attacks on the honour of the French army. But the Press, at Lust, survives for the defente of the dignity of the army and the country. Without doubt, our war in Africa is car-ried on with an inveteracy and a spirit of reprisal at vari-ance with the habits of Europe ; but has war ever been car-ried on differently in the East? Have not the Araba set the example of cruelty and extermination? Have they not wherever they were able, burst our crops and farms, slaugh-tered our colonists, massacred prisoners, and mundered the tered our colonists, massacred prisoners, and murdered the wounded? Were they acquainted with any other system of warfare, and was it not a necessity for us to adopt their of warfare, and was it not a fleet at length to impose upon own course, in order to be able at length to impose upon them more humane customs? Have we not success in this attempt? Have we not introduced and commer a number of European customs amongst these half-savage tribes, habituated to put to the sword their conquired enemies ? At the present moment, prisoners, are respected on both sides, exchanges are made according to the laws of civilisation, and it was French influence which first imported this amelioration amongst a people accustomed only to the work of destruction. Have the English done as much ? True it is that we ravage the country of our enemies; but is not this a necessity of war? Is it not a moskery of history and good sense to boast of the humanity of England in India, and to place it *en relief* of our pretended inhuma-nity in Algeria? Is not the domination of England in the banks of the Indus a t ssue of crime and perfidy? . Have not all means been regarded as good by the English against their enemics - even treason, extermination, and poisoning ? Has England forgotten the war against Tippoc-Saib and the Mahrattas, the secret means by which she has extended her power in India, her continual encroachments, her brutal spoliations, and the destruction of all the independent so-vereigns who reigned in that country ? Has she forgotten her expolits on our continent, the acts of piracy by which her expones on our continent, the acts of piracy by which she always announces her declaration of war, the bombardenent of Copenhagen, the massacres of Par-ga, the hired assass mus against Napoleon, her breach of a B and the tortures inflicted on the refugee of the Northamber-land and captive of St. Helena? Are not the English en-riched with the spoils of the whole world? Is there, a na-tion which her not successful of the spoils of the spoil fiched with the spoils of the whole world ? Is there, a na-tion which has not some portion of its property to demand back from them? France, her colonies; Spain, Gibraltar; Holland, the Cape of Good Hope; Italy, Malta; Greece, Ionian Islands; Portugal, her independence and her com-merce; Turkey, Aden; Persia, Bushir; aud India, that mo-nument of British virtue, its nationality, its chiefs, and its she has promised liberty, she has given only anarchy or despotism. She has done every thing for her merchants, and no thing for human emancipation. France has at all times acted a very different part ; she has constantly marched at the head of civilization- She may have committed faults ; she may have given way to the intoxication of victory after having been provoked; but wherever she has passed she has sown the seeds of philosophy and liberty. It is in the track of her blood that she has caused the intelligence of the world to advance. England has only put forward monopoly and her merchants The National, as will be seen by the following extract, takes the same view as the *Commerce* of the comparison which Lord Palmerston, according to the report of his speech at Tiverton, drew between the conduct of the French in Algeria, and that of the English to India. This journal says :-"How could Lord Palmerston, who is acquainted with the history of the power of the British in India, dare on this object to boast of the justice and humanity of his Governobject to boast of the justice and humanity of his Govern-ment? The pedestal upon which he was mounted, the po-litical parade which he enjoys at his moment, the clamours and the hootings of the crowd, and the necessity of extort-ing from his electors their vote and their appliauss, without doubt put this virtuous Minister into a mood of audacity and effrontery. Certainly France has committed more than one fault in Africa; but her fault, have turned to the area to the parade to the second to the sec profit only of her enemies. Her progress upon that conti-nent has not, like that of England, been marked by mur-der or treason. We cannot for instance be accused of hav-ing organized a famine of saveral years duration in order to decimate a too compact population, and fill the coffers of our merch ints, or augment our revenues. The struggle which we carry on in Africa is a daily one ; every advantage which was respected so long as he was the ally of the cour of London, was compromised as soon as he changed hi-

tressures. Really Lord Palmerston's very monest to the of his humane philosophy at a moment when he is extermi-nating the Chinese, because they would not consent to al-low themselves to be poisoned, in order to enrich a few Eng-lish merchants 1. The history of the crimes of the British low themselves to be poisoned, in order to enrich a few Eng-lish merchants 1 The history of the crimes of the British government is too long for us to give here ; it would extend far beyond the limits of a journal. For two centuries Eng-land has lived only by speculation upon the dissensions of mankind ; division and war, from the effects which she is herself isolated, by the waves of the ocean, are her perpetual arms against the prosperity of the continent. She is only able to sustain her artificial power by the quarrels which she so skilfully creates and keeps up among nations. She has never conferred upon them a single institution, and where which we carry on in Africa is a daily one; every advantage which we carry on in Africa is a daily one; every advantage there is at the price of the blood of our generals and soldiers; but in India Eugland has trafficked rather than fought, and has bought more provinces than she has conquered. Tip-poo Saib, we know, was a serious and resolute adversary, but we know also that a general who died a few years ago bequethed to the ho-pitals of that country, dou't-lessly by way of explation, the millions which purchased the defeat and fall of that unfortunate Prince. Abdel Ka-de i very lucky in having us for enemies, for he has been ab e to develop and augment his power, whereas if he had only put a barrier in the way of British interests one of those unforseen accidents, which from time to time come to the assistance of the English, would long since have put an end to the ambition of the African Marabout. We will not remind our readers of this nature which are crowned witht success are avowed. But Fanl the First ! His existence which was respected so long as he was the ally of the cour-nel to the an the so long as he was the ally of the cour-

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<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> and views, as to public matters, nearly as much oppo-ed as possible to their predecessors.—Times, Oct. 2. Bp. Bos. Gap.

for every 2) Certificates, 25, and the maximum when the number exceeds 100, one Ru owance is payable for a less number than 25, and the maxim ted to 105 Rupees. 26. The allowance of Rupees 40, granted as Office Establis

26. The allowance of Rupees 40, grants J as Office Establishment to the Town Major, for Musteringduty, is abolished.
37. The above orders to have effect from the 1st proximo, and the Superintendent will place hinself in immediate communication with the Military Auditor General, in order that such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary, may be framed and i such such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary, may be framed and is such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary, may be framed and is such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary, may be framed and is such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary, may be framed and is such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary, may be framed and is such Subsidiary Orders as may be a necessary in the Governor in Council is pleused to make the following Appointments, to take effect from the 1st proximo. Captain G. Rowley, 2nd Light Cavalry, Inspector of the Pension List, to be Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments.
Captain M. Willoughby, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Fort Adjutant of Bombay, Director of the Fire Engines, and Secretary to the Clothing Box d, vice Kowley.
Lieutenant H. J. Bar, 2nd European Regiment, Acting Assistant to the Military Auditor General, to be Muster Master at the Presidency.
Bombay Castle, 29th September 1841.

Bombay Castle. 20th September 1841. No. 563 of 1841.—Lize Serjeant James Farrell, is allowed his dis-harge from the Army, under the provisions of the General Order of the the January 1837. By order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy to Gove. charge from th

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#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Kern 35.

Bombay Castle, 34th September 1941. No. 121 of 1841.—Lieutenant Hayman, of the Indian Naval Invalid stablishment, is allowed to proceed to Sea for one month, for the bette-

it of his health. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col Seey. to Govt

# CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, di di maisis ouchil FINANCE.one

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1841. J. P. Willoughby Esq., to be a member of the mint com GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1841. Lienteuant Mandealey, of the horse artillery, is appointed post mast at Sholapoor, from the date of Lieutenant Gabb s departure from the station. Bombay Castle, 25th September 1841. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of th furlough allowances of 2500 per annum to A. Campbell Esq. of the oivil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the 1st of April 1842.

pril 1943. Lieut. Kemball, assistant asperintendent of roads and tanks, is allow leave of absence until the 20th proximo to remain at the presidency undergo an examination in the Hindoestance language.

Indergo an examination in the Annuscember 1941. Bombay Castle, 28th September 1941. Iurgeon A. Grabam, is allowed have of absence from the 25th proxi-for a period of six weeks, to visit Mahabuleshwar, on pri a a se-s. Surgeon B. White performing his duties during his absence. By order of the Hon ble the Governoy in Council, W. R. MORRIS, Seey, to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1841. provisions of regulation ¥1. of 1834, the civil courts ad aillah will be closed for a period of six weeks from

Bonahay Castle, 27th September 1841. enorable J. H. Crawford, is appointed to officis ider dewance and audder foujdares adawlut, The H.

POLITICAL DE ARTHENT. Bunbay Cards, 29th Sept 1941 ant Herver, 2nd in command of the Sinds rgs of these corps, from Captain Curtis, o

on 28 June, 2017

Government of Manarashtra

316 die ante and an endered to mutagets and an tasuran

alliance and his policy. It was towards the aid of 1800 thas the grandson of Catherine II, showed a leaning to France and a few months afterwards, in the night of the 23d of March, 1803, Paul was assassinated. We know that the struggle was long, and that the assassins were only able to terminate it with the aid of an English scarf, which was lean

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terminate it with the aid of an English scarf, which was leat by one of the persons present, for the purpose of strang-ling the Emperor. This is recrimination indeed! Whatever may have been the offence of Lord Palmerston, the National takes ample vengeance. Is it not going rather far, however to speak of the English as a nation of assassing, and that too with uo other evidence than the anger of the accuser. This is the first time that we have licard the accusation, againt the English of having been the marderers of Paul the First. The intro-ducting of the English scarf, which was lead to the Soft duction ot the English scarf is very melo-dramatic, and would do very well for the Porte-Saint Martin or the Ambigu theatres ; but were English scarfs so rare in St, Petersgu meatres; but were English scaris so rare in St, Peters-burgh that, for the purpose stated by the National, one might have been supplied by the English government, According to such a conclusion, if a man be murdered on the continent by an English razor, the English nation or the English government must be the murderers. The National concludes as follows :--

" There is not a more timid or inoffensive race in the world than the Hindoos. They have accepted with thes most apathetic resignation the yoke of all the conquerorr who have given themselves the the troble to enter upon these territory. It is not surprising, therefore, that the English, being masters of the country, should be able to circulat-io the midst of the pacific population. Would they be equally tranquil if they had to resist, or to keep down a robust and untamed race, like the Arabs of Algeria ? The English, however, in extending their arms beyond the Indus, and meet with tribes whose energy and habits have striking resemblance to those of the natives of Algeria. It is curious to see how, in similar circumstances, the troops of two nations behaved. The comparison, as shown by the following extract from a Bombay journal, is not favourable to British soldiers."

The National then quotes the passage from the Bom-bay papers, which we noticed yesterday. The France says : "A journal of yesterday remarks that the criticism upon the war in Algeria, by the Minister of a neighbouring state with which we are not at war, is at variance with the respect due from nation to nation. We fully concur in this opini-on; but with the system followed in France for nearly eleven years, foreigners think themselves freed from all the bonds of propriety. Do we not remember the diplomatic language-used abroad after the dismissal of Thiers and the submise sion of M. Guizet. 'We have shown the whip, and the dog has gone back to his kennel.' We are far from think, ing this language polite [ the France does not tell us where and by whom it was used], built is at least euergetic, and proves how little the warlike rhodomontade of Tuileries has been regarded. Foreign powers have shown their teeth the bonuet jacobia of the old roues has been rapidly trodden upon, and the stereotype smile has been again attended with toujours arec un nouveau plaisir. Europe knows our revolutionary foxes, but when they returned to their earths (taniares) after the 15th July 1840, they left their tails behind them.

# Civil Tribunal of the Seine.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION.

An interesting case was opened before the Tribunal Ci-ail of the Seine on the 29th ult., and decided on the 6th inst. The plaintiff was M. Phiquepal d'Arusmont, the hus band of a lady named Wright, commonly called Fanny Wright, who has made some noise in the United States, and also in England, by her public lectures on political econo-imy, and her enthusiastic adoption of the doctrines of Mr. my, and her enthusiastic adoption of the doctrines of Mr. Owen; the defendant was the Baron de Beausejour. The facts, as stated to the tribunal by M. Durand Saint-Amand the plaintiff's counsel, were as follows :-In the year 1823 the defendant, who was at that time a Deputy and an inti-mate friend of Lafe yette, of whose extreme opinions he par-took, wishing to give to his nephew an education according to his own views, placed him with the plaint iff, who had strongly imbibed the Owenite doctrines, and was endeavour-ion to form an establishment in France similar to Mr. Owen's ing to forman establishment in France similar to Mr. Owen's "New Harmony" in the United States. The Baron de Beausijour was to pay for the education and board of his nephew 1,200fr. a-year. M. Phiquepal, failing in his efforts to form an Owenite establishment in France, turned his eyes to America, and went thither with the nephew of the defendant and other pupils to whom their parents were desirous of giving the advantages promised by M. Phiquepal. At New Harmony, the plaintiff formed an intimate connection with Mr. Owen, of whose character his counsel gave a most glowing account, describing him as a reformer of the highest order, with whom Sovereigns did not hesitate to correspond, and on whom the King of Prussia had conferred a gold medal, and became acquainted with Miss Frances Wright, the dal, and became acquainted with Miss Frances Wright, the friend of Bentham, and the assistant of Mr. Owen in the propagation of the new lights. In 1830, M. Phiquepal thinking his presence necessary in France, and a marriage having been decided upon between him and Miss Wright, having been decided upon between and and sense wright, quitted New Harmony with that lady, leaving his pupils un-der the care of the son of Mr. Owen, and, arriving in France, the marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of Ge-neral Lafayette. At this time, said M. Durand-Saint-Amand, the defendant, wishing to have his nephew at home, re called him from America, but gave a most friendly reception to the plaintiff, and settled his account, amounting to 7,200fr., by a bill. On his return to France, M. Dufour, the Baron's nephew, was placed in the commercial academy of M. Blanqui for the completion of his education, and he has at this moment a situation of 6,000fr, a year, in the printing establishment of M. Everat. When the bill given by the defendant became due, it was dishonoared, and the defendant, not content with refusing to pay, brought a cross action against M. Phiquepal, in which he laid his damages at 25,000fr. for the injury inflicted upon his nephew by a vicious system of edu-cation ; a demand, said the plaintiff's counsel, which had no foundation in equity, as the Baron knew the nature of the education in equity, as the baron knew the nature of the education which his nephew was to receive. M. Dufour, the nephew, had also demanded damages, but this demand, said M. Durand, was refuted by the mere fact, that he was at this moment in possession of a lucrative place, which he could not have filled, if his education had been neglected, as was pretended by the opposing party.—The defendant's counsel, M. Flandin, in reply, stated that, when his client gave the bill for 7,200fr., he had not seen his nephew, and was not aware of the neglect which had taken place. M. Sudre, the counsel for M. Dafoar, said that, previously to the departure of M. Phiquepal in 1823, the education of his client proceeded satisfactorily enough, and this was also the case for nine mouths after his arrival at Philadelphia, where the plaintiff first formed an establishment ; but that, at the expiration of that time, he had conceived a passion for the social theories of Mr. Owen, and from that moment the education of his pupils took a vicious turn. Mr. Phiquepal, having resolved upon joining Mr Owen, dismissed his Ame-rican pupils, and embarked with those whom I e had brought from France in a large flat-bottomed boat, to perform a voyage of 500 leagues on the Ohio and Wabachrivers. They had hardly, however, been embarked 24 hours in their frail vessel, when they were stopped by the ice, and compelled to winter for three months in an almost deserted village. Having at length arrived at New Harmony, the pupils were having at length arrived at view riarmony, the pupils were put to the rudest labour, such as ploughing, masonry, smiths' work, etc, and had to make their own clothes and prepare their own food, every thing else being neglected. Their food consisted of Indian corn slightly boiled, and made into cakes, to which was added, on Sunday, a little game when they were successful in shooting. Two years afterwards the printer of the New Harmony Gazette having quitted the colooy, his compositors were replaced by the pupils of M. Phiquepal. In the mean time, said M. Sudre, the pecuniary resources of M. Phiquepal being exhausted, he associated himself with Miss Wright, a female of fortune, who was a great reformer, and anxious to propagate her ideas among the blacks. The pupils of M. Phiquepal were now em-barked on the Missisippi for New York, where they arrived after a fatiguing journey, and were set to work as journeymen compositors on a new journal called the *Free Inquirer*. During the whole of this time the parents and friends of the

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"I have not received your first letter, my dear friend, but, that of the 26th March reached me the day before yesterday and this very morning I send it, with those which accompa-nied it, for the packet of the 15th—the whole addressed to

that Messrs. Phiquepal and Dufour, if they are in the country, can escape his researches, and in three or four months we ought to have an answer." On the 16th Nov., 1826, he wrote :--

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, and I should be happy, my dear old colleague, to re-establish a communication between you and him. I have written to Philadelphia, copying all that part of your letter which relates to him and to M. Phiquepal. I have annexed to it that which you addressed to him. I have suggested the idea of addressing himself to M. M. . . . , who does not belong to the society of friends, but was in Spain three or four years, and has established an institution at Germany, near Philadelphia. He was, according to my last accounts, with Mr. Owen, at the celebrated establishment at New Harmony, founded on the principles of that Scotch philoso-ther. Every creed is seen in the United States from Ca. Harmony, founded on the principles of that Scotch philoso-pher. Every creed is seen in the United States, from Caholicism and Presbyterianism to the system of Mr. Owen, disengaged from the fies of religion, of individual property and of marriage, which does not more affect the rest of society than does the college of Jesuits, at a quarter of a league from the Capitol of Washington. May I, my dear friend,

M. de Beausejour, 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. It was not until three years after that he re-

" 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 al. ways 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; I beg your forgiveness, and hope it will not occur again. You are wrong, however, if you accuse me of indifference; I assure you I often think of you. About three months since I received a letter from you, and one from my sister. You tell me that you have written more than ten times, but I can assure you that those are the only two letters I have received from you. M. Phiquepal has every reason to believe that his and our letters, during our sojourn at New Harmony, have been intercepted. He will himself give you the details which will explain in part the reason of our silence. We now reside at New York, on the bank of a pretty river, five miles from the city, in the same house with Mr. Owen and Miss Wright; you must know them at least from reputation; they edit a journal, which my comrades and I print. 1 now begin to be pretty conversant with that fine art. They say I write English without making many faults. I hope to make myself at home in French when we shall, next summer, have occasion to print in that language. Besides this, we have learnt a variety of little things which I think will contribute to render us independent, in whatever position we may be placed. I shall find no difficulty in making my own shoes, my coats, my cap, my bread, my soap, butter, candles, brooms, or, in a word, to do any thing useful in household atters; to cultivate my garden, or my farm, to construct my hat, my boat, and to save myself, by swimming if it were necessary. This latter was of essential service to me on a late occasion, when our boat having upset in a squall, it was not without great difficulty that M. Phiquepal and ourselves were able to save our lives. I am now about to give you a little account of our yoyage to New Harmony and New York. We set out on the 18th March, 1829, in a flat-bottomed boat which belonged to us. M. Phiquepal, my comrades, and myself managed it as far as New Orleans, with the assistance of merely one pilot, who did not understand his business very well. We thus descended the Wabash, the Ohio, and a great part of the Mississippi. We arrived at New Orleans on the 18th April, and remained 15 days in that city, which I did not believe to have been so fine and so commercial. From thence we embarked in a ship for New York, and arrived there after a passage of 16 days, having seen some very curious things on our voyage, such as water sponts and a quantity of fish of all kinds. Since I have been in America, I have never felt the slightest indisposition. I hope that you and Clèlie, have been the same. M. Phiquepal and my comrades are very well and desire to be remembered to you." As soon as M. de Beausejour was informed of these facts he recalled his nephew to France. M. Phiquepal, after a royage 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 trauquillised the mind of the Baron as to his nephew's education e received the bill for 7,200fr. But the arrival of the nephew having dissipated all the illusions created by M. Phi-quepal, the bill was dishonoured when it became due. M Sudre having thus stated the facts of his case, concluded by calling upon the tribunal to annul the demand of the plaintiff, and give demages to his client, M. Dufour. The Avocat du Roi followed M. Sudre. He censured in strong terms the conduct of M. Phiquepal, in giving to M. Dufour the education of a mere labourer, and recommended to the trihunal to annul, or at least diminish considerably, his claim. The tribunal, having heard the parties, adjourned the cause for a week, for the delivery of the judgment. On the 6th inst. it was delivered to the following effect, viz that although the defendant. M de Beausejour, might have au-thorised the plaintiff to adopt a peculiar system of physical education, he never understood that there was to be an exclusion of all those studies which develop the moral and intellectual faculties, and that M. Phiquepal having neglected all these branches of education, for a period of six years, could only claim payment for his expenditure in pro-viding for the physical wants of the pupil. The tribunal therefore, condemned the defendant to pay only 2,580fr., instead of 7,200fr., the amount for which he had given his hill, but rejected the claim for damages made by the Baron de Beausejour, and his nephew; M. Phiquepal, however, to pay all the costs.—Gal. Mcss. July 10.

pupils were ignorant of what was passing. M. dc. Beausejour, in his anxiety, addressed himself for information to General Lafayette, who made many fruitless inquiries, as would ap-pear from the following letters :---On the 12th April, 1826, Gen. Lafayette wrote as follows: spread like wildire through the hotel, and officers, waiters, and gentlemon 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.—Mr. Fish-borne, son of the proprietor of the Club-house, said he heard Mr. Reynolds demand a private interview with Capt. Smith, who refused it, saying—" I can give you no private interview, Sir, at this hour of the night. Whatever you have to say, must be said in the presence of my brother officers' Mr. Reynolds persisted in demanding the interview, and Capt. Smith said that, if he did not retire, he would give him in charge of the police. Mr. Reynolds even after this persisted in demanding a private interview. Capt. Smith did not use where, if not for this, he would have been severely beaten.-Capt. Smith said he expected a visit from Mr. Reynolds, or some such person, and was prepared to give him the recep-tion which he received from him. He was told that a per-son had threatened him with violence that morning, and declared that he should not leave Carlow alive .- A brother officer of Captain Smith corroborated the evidence given .-Mr. French, counsel for Mr. Reynolds, in examining this officer, asked him if it were the practice of the corps to refuse a gentleman demanding a private interview for an aggrieved Reynolds said he had not his card-case with him, and therefore he wrote his name upon a card .- The case terminated by Mr. Reynolds, at the request of the magistrates, pledging his word of honor he would deliver no hostile message to Captain Smith .- Dublin Journal. THOT -

# Breach of Promise of Marriage.

At York, on Thursday, an action was brought by Jane Hugill against W. Stevenson, for breach of promise of mar riage. It appeared, from the statement of the Learned Counsel, that the plaintiff and defendant reside within a short distance of each other, near Kirkby Moorside. 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 ago, 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 equaintance continued upon this footing for a period of nearly six years, It finally resulted in the pregnancy of the plcintif, 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 indicted upon the plaintiff, knowing her to be a person of pure and irreproachable conduct, except her to be a person of pure and irreproduction 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 he could, to the station in society which she had lost. He was again received as her suitor, took advantage of the op-portunities 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 wooks, when the brother again called upon him, and completized that he had not kept his promise. He admitted his engagement, and said that what he had promised be 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 han 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 lso the children as his, exo the nl

prevailed upon me to accede to his wishes. On the Joth 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 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.'t He said, if I would not take it, I couldn't expect to get" well. He was very angry, and so I said I would no" take it. He made an appointment to meet me three days after. He them 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 ssen the medicine. I told him "No;" and he mademe promise never to mention it, and to bring it back. I went to his house shortly after, when J told him I had brought 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 with you." I called upon him again on the 11th Octoder. , 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 n thing 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 stand 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 up in me, and said—"I want you to give, this to your tather." I said, "I wouldn't do it for the world." He told me he did not wish it paid; it was marked "settled," and he only wished me to present it to my father. I said, "As there is no other way of settling it Luvill non, it marker" 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 plantiff's daughter in Noember, 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 pro-fessionally, 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 ob-served that there was not a particle of evidence be-yond that of the girl herself of the authorship of the disgusting anonymous letters which had been put in, disgusting anonymous letters which had been put in, and which his client repudiated. If the case, as as opened, were true, his client must be an outcast from society for the rest of his days, his prospects for ever 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 indited such ; that the fact of the payment of the triffing 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.) n canner. A treat give mire all the " in the

# Disparity of age.

A few days ago, says a letter from Marseilles, a deplorable event occurred in the village of Boue, on the occasion of a charivari given to a sexagenarian widower, who had just married a girl of 23, and who, having experienced some obto have increased the anger of the charivarists, 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.

### Fracas at Carlow.

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 stop-ping, at a late hour last night, by Mr. Ton Reynolds, who went there to deliver a hostile message to Captain Smith, of the Carbineers, on behalf of William John O'Connell, a cousin of Mr. O'Connell, who has made himself very promiment here during this election. The circumstances of the case were these :--In the early part of yestenday Mr. W. J. O'Connell was passing a troop of Carbineers, who were sta-tioned near the Court-house, when he went up and began to talk to one of the soldiers on the proceedings at the election. Captain Smith perceiving him do so, immediately rode up to him, and said he could not allow any one to converse with his men, and desired him to move on ; the former becama much excited, and in an angry tone said he would not stir. Captain Smith, finding entreaty vain, gave him a slight push. During the day nothing further was heard of the affair, but

aspicion 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 to what amount of damages the plaintiff would be entitled. 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 £130 damages .- Post. morariti in

## 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 plantiff, 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, fr m 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 plantiff 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 defen-dant enabled him to pay to the plantiff 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 anony-mons letters circulated by the defendant, imputing in-continence to the young woman in language so horri-ble and revolting, that w 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 Reddin, who have her testimory with weather being jury, in estimating them, to keep in view the anony-mons letters circulated by the defendant, imputing in-Charlotte Roddis, who gave her testimony with modes-ty 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 acquintance, but did cloth; I told him I must drop the acquintance, but did n t give him any reason. I did then break it off. In Navember, 1833, I received a letter from him, invit-ing 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 have the home are drop the nother had said I must leave the house or drop the acquaintance. He, said my mether need not know about it; I could see at nightfall Tom Reynolds waited upon Capt. Smith at the Club-house, and having gained an interview with the gallant officer, demanded a private conference, which the other de-clined, saving, that whatever Mr. Reynolds had to offer should be spoken publicly before his brother officers. Mr. Reynolds

Could content the state is wery an Zious, Reduction of fares by Steam. It is atserted that the opposition between the steamer from Southampton to Havre is now carried to such a point that passengers are conveyed for 3s. each first cabin, and Is. 6d. second cabin ; and that sometimes they are brought over for nothing . 10 891 mint 581 will see 1997.

Shipping Arribals and Departures. hataonna Lalist i rous to han team

Oct- 2. Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart, commanding, from Colombo 21 st Sept-Passengers-Hon. George Tour-

Cornets Morant, Apthorp and Buller, Asst. Surgeon Stone, Vety Surgeon Phillips, and Dr. Burn, 14th Light Dragoons; Mr. Peacock, Mr. Garrett, Infy.; Mesdames Griffis, Thomson and Phillips; 164 men, 28 women, and 36 children, 14th Light Dragoons; 12 men. and I woman H. M. 17th

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

Names. here here	Agents.	From	Tosai
ainbrian. 0	Eglinton; Maclean & Co.	London	. 23d June.
anjore	Foster & Co	do.	4th June
alabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th July.
ilde Harold	Foster & Co	doa	23d July.
mbay		do.	In July.
8.880		do.	18th June
aper		Shields.	. In August
onyma		Liverpool .	. 16th June.
eylon		do.	. Iou June.
Vonport	Higginson & Cardwell	Livernool .	29th June.
rigginson	Mc., Brownrigg & Co	do.	Ist August.
lverstone		do.	Sth June.
lliam Pirrie	President of Production 24	do. m	Ad the set
len Stewart.	Maevicar, Burn & co	do.	114th July
ledonia	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In July.
incess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co	bn.	in chi
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ontague	·Skinner & co	do.	15th July
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