

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3 Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 11 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3 Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions, Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, Rs. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 26th Regt. N. I., Rs. 2

NOTICE.

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

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN, I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Honble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, LOUISA ADDISON. Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

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

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

TRUSTEES.

G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beidome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip, Hobart Town, and also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days' sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par. Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge. By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:— 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans. 2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages. 3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them. 4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms. 5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security. JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Northampton, Earl of Stair. DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Avere, Esq., Morton Balmain, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident. Charles Downes, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., F. Chas. Maitland, Esq., Resident.

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 184l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent. 30 2 3 10 2 8 2 do. 40 2 19 1 3 3 4 do. 50 4 9 8 4 14 5 do. 60 6 15 3 6 17 9 do.

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

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

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street

PHYSICIAN. John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields. ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:— 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

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

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (with an extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October. Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT. Age 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50. £10 8 | 11 12 7 | 12 10 0 | 12 4 3 | 12 10 11 | 12 19 9 | 11 9 4 | 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 10l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

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

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

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Argos, Nacoda, from Muscat 2nd Sept.; the Brooklim, Nacoda, from Muscat (no date); the Fully Rahoman, Nacoda, from Muscat 2nd Sept.; the Mineva, Daniell, from Moulmein 12th Sept.; the Pattle Mobarruck, Nacoda, from Muscat 30th August; the Loodinah, Quester, from Moulmein 20th Sept.; the Cabross, Nacoda, from Muscat 25th August, and the Fazzere Banny, Nacoda, from Muscat 30th August.—Englishman, Oct. 8.

The Steamer India.

The India starts on the 18th with some four or five hundred men of H. M.'s 50th, some coals and stores to Maulmain, to return immediately. It is expected she will be here again by the 2nd November.

If she proves a satisfactory vessel for Government purposes, we learn the Government are to have the option of buying her—and doubtless such a purchase will be a vast saving to Government in regard to that most valuable commodity in our present relations with Tharawade.—Ibid.

Meeting of Magistrates

The usual Meeting of Magistrates took place yesterday, Messrs. McFarlan, Blacquell and O'Hanlon attending. The collector put in his statements of collections from 28th September to 4th October, 1841, Rs. 4337 7 8.

Mr. O'Hanlon's proposition of addressing Government on the subjects of relieving the justices of municipal affairs was postponed in consequence of Mr. Robinson's absence. We are given to understand that great inconvenience is experienced by parties who have to attend the Police, in consequence of these Meetings. The time of the Magistrates is occupied from 3 to 4 hours, in the grave discussion of the price of gram and other weighty matters, while plaintiffs defendants and witnesses are left to cool their heels, until the seats of Justice are resumed.

Mr. Ross gave in his report of the Khoa estimates—a great number of musters were brought for the approval of their worship, and the Khoa was directed to be laid on like bricks!

Several bills were passed off which with all other matters we will furnish a report to-morrow.

The Asiatic Rooms are to be exempted from tax.—Ibid.

Sudden Death.

It is with much pain we lay before our readers a most alarming and shocking instance of sudden death which took place on Wednesday evening, at Spence's Hotel. The unfortunate deceased a Mr. Nubley, (an English Gentleman) but lately arrived in this country, was at 6 o'clock in the evening walking about the house and talking to a friend,—this friend observed him suddenly to stagger, and he immediately assisted him to bed, and Drs. Raleigh and Grant were sent for—but at 7 o'clock the same evening, he was a corpse. A most extraordinary thing is, that after death, blood was observed to issue from the mouth, and continued to do so in small quantities; the unfortunate deceased we learn, was a very fine, robust, healthy looking young man, and such an one to use the words of our informant, who could have had a lease taken of his life, it appears he was visiting some friends, at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, & complained greatly of debility and want of sleep, but it was thought little of, as it was known he for some time, had been what is called, Doctering himself with some peculiar medicine he obtained, which we think from the circumstance of blood issuing after death should certainly be examined into.—Ibid.

Transports to Maulmain.

Of the vessels tendered to Government for Maulmain ten have been ordered to be surveyed. Among these are the Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Northumberland and other good sized craft.—Star Oct. 8.

Steamer India.

We have been requested to intimate, that the steamer India will not be sold, at the Bonded Warehouse, to-day, as stated in the advertisements, the Government having engaged her to convey troops to Maulmain. We are glad to receive this piece of information; the Government have acted wisely in hiring the India, for there is not a ship as good, for the conveyance of troops, now to be found in the river. Our Military friends who embark in her, will be much better off, with respect to comfort, than the unfortunates who were shipped for China, on board of vessels affording as wretched accommodation as could possibly have been provided. The India will have plenty of time to go to, and return from, Maulmain, to be ready to start, on her voyage to Suez, on the stipulated day.—Herald, Oct. 8.

Troops to Burmah.

Fifty European Artillery-men, with Gun-lascars, details of the same strength, are to proceed to Maulmain, on the Caliope and Ganges, under the command of Lieutenants W. Olpherts and Fagin. They take with them four 24lb Howitzers.—Ibid.

The Arracan Frontier.

The following are the arrangements made for the strengthening of the Arracan frontier; they are on a somewhat insignificant scale. An Artillery Officer Capt. F. Boileau and 50 European Artillery-men, are to accompany Capt. Bogle, in the Sir A. Campbell; the companies of the 66th at Chittagong are to rejoin the Head Quarters at Khyook Phyo, and to be relieved by a detachment of the 47th, which stands first on the roster for service in Arracan. A few armed row-boats are also to be sent down. The 25th do not go.—Ibid.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Assistant Surgeon Pelly 2d B. E. Regt. N. I. from Poona. DEPARTURES. Lieutenant Colonel Carruthers, C. B.—to Deesa.

Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY. MARRIAGE. On Wednesday, October 30th, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Robert Carr Woods Esqr. to Elizabeth Charles Ismael Khan, relict of His Excellency Mahomed Ismael Khan Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Oude.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Burmah, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, China, Delhi, France, Herat, Lahore, London, Madras, Manilla, Mauritius, Nepal, Penang, Persian Gulf, Quetta, Singapore, and Suez.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, October 21, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 8th instant.

The Hon'ble Company's Brig Palinurus, S. C. Strover commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from Cochin 28th September, and Mangalore 12th instant. She brings intelligence of having passed a Steamer standing to the Southward, 10th October, in Lat. 12 deg. 30m. North, and on the 14th a Steamer standing to the Southward in Lat. 14 deg. 3m. North.

From our Calcutta contemporaries we learn that the India Steam Vessel which has been advertised in the journals of that place to start for Suez, was to take a trip to Maulmain on the 18th October and to convey some four or five hundred men of H. M. 50th Regiment, some coals and Military stores, and return to Calcutta. It is said that the Bengal Government has the option of purchasing this vessel: this will deprive the Calcutta folks of the trip to Suez so long and confidently talked of.

The employment of Her Majesty's Ships of war upon Foreign Stations when inefficiently manned has for a long time been a subject of great complaint, especially when remaining for three or four years upon such unhealthy stations as Sierra Leone, &c. it therefore must afford our readers much pleasure to know that the matter has been brought to the notice of Parliament. On the 27th August Captain Berkeley gave notice in the House of Commons, that on September 21st he should move "that the practice of sending Her Majesty's Ships to foreign stations inefficiently manned, and unprepared for every emergency, is detrimental to the interests and honour of the British flag."

The same gallant Captain also gave notice that on September 28th he should move that "it is the opinion of this House that the Officers, Soldiers, Mariners, &c. employed at the taking of St. Jean d'Acre are all entitled to pecuniary rewards as those that had been engaged at the bombardment of Algiers and Navarino."

At an extraordinary Meeting of the General Assembly held at Montrose, Dr. Chalmers remarked that the time for argument had gone by, that talking should give place to working, that further reasoning was to no purpose, but that the time for action and determined purpose had now come, and that every man should put his hand to the plough and not look back. The opinion of Dr. Chalmers is manifestly correct—a final separation between the two parties in the Church of Scotland is inevitable. The majority have gone too far to recede, and the minority will stand or fall by their declaration. The greater number have declared their unalterable determination to adhere to principles which never can be conceded to them, and express their determination to suffer any consequences rather than yield these principles. The consequences, however to be deplored, must be permitted to take effect. Much has been said on both sides not very creditable to Christian disputants, but a separation must and will take place, and no great wisdom is required to see that the separating party will soon have fresh disagreements amongst themselves to the great injury of Christ's cause and spiritual annoyance of pastors and people.

FATHER Matthew certainly is subduing the thirst of the Irish people for strong drinks, and the cause he has espoused has a most surprising increase of converts through his instrumentality. It is said that the number of Father Matthew's converts amounts to one and a half million, and that the total number of teetotallers in "the Green Isle" amounts to upwards of four millions, or more than half the population!! If the number reported be correct it must afford profound pleasure to every well wisher to the sister kingdom to reflect upon the great good which must result from the change from indolence, profligacy, and drunkenness, to habits of industry, economy, and sobriety. We have seen the state in which Ireland was, and if we give credit but to one tenth of the good said to have been effected through Temperance conversions: we are sure that the landed and manufacturing interests of Ireland will improve in a geometrical ratio, and the people of a land of positive misery and wretchedness become happy and grateful. Whatever changes wrought in the moral condition of Ireland, whether it be effected by teetotal, temperance, religious or educational means, and whether the labourers in the good work be Father Matthew, McNeile, or Earl de Grey, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we do and must rejoice for the present improvement and future prosperity of the Emerald Isle.

Our Delhi and Agra contemporaries have had much to say of late, respecting Steam coaches upon the common roads of India; verily the appearance of a huge carriage passing along the road with the fleetness of a courser would create no small sensation in Hindoostan. Already these vehicles are coming into more general use in England, and are safe, easy, and expeditious. A company, denominated the General Steam-coach Company, has already started one of their carriages to run between Paddington and the Bank. In an experimental trip made by this carriage a distance of eight miles was performed in the short space of twenty-six minutes, or upon a rough calculation about fifteen miles an hour,—this rate of transit would be very pleasant in this scorching climate, but considering the state of even the best roads in India, the rate would not perhaps exceed ten miles per hour, this—would be an improvement upon the present mail-coach rate, and enable even the fair sex to take a trip from one station to another. The Post Office Authorities should make an attempt at Steam communication on the common roads in India.

European Intelligence.

National Responsibility.

The East India Company and the Board of Control are, we admit, the bodies more immediately responsible for the Government of India; but, we are anxious to impress upon our countrymen the fact, that to them belongs the duty of watching over the exercise of the power which they have delegated. Were the constituted authorities all that it is desirable they should be, there would still be a necessity for vigilance and frequent interposition. But, if it can be shown that those who have assumed the responsibility have forgotten or evaded it—that the Government of India has hitherto proceeded upon principles of elusive interests, and self-aggrandisement—that Proprietors have been more intent upon receiving large dividends for themselves, and obtaining lucrative appointments for their friends, than upon promoting the welfare of the people from whom their wealth is drawn—that servants of the Company, while alive to the pay, the perquisites and the pensions of office, have been indifferent to the happiness or misery of those around them—that Directors have found enough to do to distribute their patronage, and attend to their private concerns, and have been anxious, rather, to resist all experiments to better the condition and bring out the resources of the country, than to invent and carry out plans of improvement—if it can be shown, that the welfare of the multiplying millions of the East has been overlooked, in a general and prevalent desire to advance party and personal objects, then it will be seen and felt by the friends of India, that the time is come to look from those who have proved themselves (to say the least) unequal to the due discharge of their delegated trust, to those by whom that trust has been confided, and who are bound, before man and before God, to see that the power they have bestowed, is neither neglected, transcended nor abused. But, further, if it can be shown that, through the incompetence or malversation of the rulers of India, a vast amount of misery and injustice has been inflicted upon the natives; that the prosperity of the Empire has declined; that the sources of its revenues are gradually diminishing; that, already, the symptoms of disaffection and distrust are appearing; add to which, that the growth in wealth and comfort of the people of this country, is greatly retarded by the present system of Indian administration—then, a case has been made out warranting a prompt and effectual interference. More than twenty years ago, the late Mr. Mill was of opinion, that the members of the Court of Proprietors (the democratical branch of the East India Company) had forgotten their duty, and had become utterly indifferent to the way in which the Government of

India was conducted. After describing the constitution and powers of that Court, and laboured to prove that "the aristocracy and monarchy were subordinate and subject" to it, he says,—"Notwithstanding the power which, by the theory of the Constitution, is thus reserved to the popular part of the system, all power has centered in the Court of Directors; and the Government and the Company have been an Oligarchy in point of fact. So far from meddling too much, the Court of Proprietors has not attended to the common affairs, even sufficiently for the business of inspection." The hon. Court has not improved since this likeness was drawn. At a meeting of the Court of Proprietors, some time ago, the members allowed themselves to be told by one of the Directors that their business was not to call for papers or to inquire into the act of the Court above, but, to receive their dividends and leave other matters to their superiors. On that occasion not a murmur, not a word of dissent was heard. The law was taken from the lips of the Director with mute submission, and the constituency stood rebuked in the presence of their haughty representative. Little, therefore, can be looked for from men who, having long lost sight of their duties, have at last suffered their rights to be taken away, and can calmly submit to be told by their elected servants, that they have no right to look into their own affairs. Alas! for the people of India, while their destinies are in hands like these. It is impossible to attend a meeting of the Court of Proprietors, with a mind suitably affected by the consideration of the vast magnitude and importance of the interests connected with our empire in the East, and there to mark the character of the debates, the reception which certain great questions meet with, and the votes that are given without deeply lamenting the situation of those whose happiness depends upon the legislation of such a body of men. It appears quite evident, that every measure intended for the effectual relief of the people of India, or for the advancement to any considerable extent of the prosperity of this country in connexion with the East, must be originated out of doors. It is not impossible, that, when such measures have been fully discussed and deliberately decided upon, and are loudly demanded by the British people, they may be adopted and carried out by the East India Company; but, the history of the past forbids us to expect that any comprehensive plan of amelioration or improvement will be put into operation, until it is rendered necessary and inevitable by the wishes and determination of the enlightened and philanthropic portions of this great community. But, let us see what grounds there are to justify a popular movement in favour of India. If the object is to be gained in whole or in part by legislative measures, must not such legislative measure emanate exclusively from the East India Company? Are they not the rulers of India until the expiration of the Charter? The East India Company are it is true, the rulers of India, but neither the sole, the supreme, nor the irresponsible rulers. Though they possess, what is called a Charter Act, constituting them the managers of an immense territory, and the receivers of its revenues; and although they have been permitted to exercise almost unshared and uncontrolled sovereignty, yet, it is nevertheless equally true, that, according to the terms of their charter, they are subject every moment to the authority of Parliament, which retains the power to make laws for India as though the charter act had never been granted:—nay more, is bound to watch over the affairs of India, and to demand from the Cabinet Minister at the head of the Board of Control, a full exposition of all matters connected with the welfare of our Indian empire. The propriety and duty of making the Company responsible to Parliament, are admirably argued by Edmund Burke, in his speech on the India Bill. In answer to the question, to whom he would make the East India Company answerable, he says—

"To whom would I make the East India Company accountable? Why to Parliament to be sure; to Parliament, which alone is capable of comprehending the magnitude of its object and its abuse; and alone capable of an effectual legislative remedy. The very charter, which is held out to exclude Parliament from correcting malversation with regard to the high trust vested in the Company, is the very thing which at once gives a title and imposes on us a duty to interfere with effect, wherever power and authority originating from ourselves, are perverted from their purposes, and become instruments of wrong and violence. If Parliament, sir, had nothing to do with this charter, we might have some sort of epicurean excuse to stand aloof, indifferent spectators of what passes in the Company's name in India and in London. But, if we are the very cause of the evil, we are in a special manner engaged to the redress; and for us passively to bear with oppressions committed under the sanction of our own authority, is in truth and reason for this house to be an active accomplice in the abuse. That the power, notoriously, grossly abused, has been bought from us, is very certain. But this circumstance, which is urged against the bill, becomes an additional motive for our interference, lest we should be thought to have sold the blood of millions of men, for the base consideration of money. We sold, I admit, all that was to sell; that is, our authority, not our control. We had not a right to make a market of our duties."

It is notorious, however, that the Parliament, like the East India Proprietary, have failed in their duty to their possessions in the East. So far from being impressed with a sense of their value and importance, our legislators have appeared to regard them as almost below their serious notice. The experience of more than fifty years has proved, that the most insignificant topic of a local, temporary, or personal character, has a better chance of securing the attention and consideration of the legislature, than the condition and claims of a dominion as extensive as Europe, with a population comprising a sixth part of the inhabitants of the globe. The very best informed on parliamentary matters are perfectly aware that this is the painful fact. Never was the disregard of Indian affairs more conspicuous, than during the debates which took place on the granting of the last charter. If it be inquired, when it will be otherwise, the plain answer is, when the people of England open their eyes to the value of this empire, to the responsibility of their position, and the solemn duty which their distant dominion imposes upon them: when they show a determination to explore its vast resources, and cultivate a kindly and advantageous intercourse with its inhabitants: when they enter with vigour upon the prosecution of that honourable and extensive commerce with the East, to which they have been so long invited, but in vain. Then will this forgotten empire become visible to the optics of honourable and right honourable legislators: then will they begin, with eager and wondering eyes, to measure its length and breadth: then will they enter into nice computations and comparisons respecting its imports and exports, its produce and capacity: then will India no longer be a bore and a bugbear, but, what it really is, and ought to be, a subject claiming the profoundest study—an empire worthy the loftiest eloquence which orators can display, and the wisest consideration which statesmen can bestow.

If, then, we find this mighty empire at present neglected alike by the East India Company and the Parliament, what shall be done? Shall we abandon to their fate, scores of millions of our fellow subjects? Shall we leave a people, ignorant of their political rights, and helpless because ignorant, the prey of insatiate tax gatherers, the victims of every experiment which their rulers may choose to make, to ascertain how far and how long they may extract wealth from a beggared people, in defiance of every principle of good government, and every law of the living God? Are we at liberty to turn a deaf ear to the piercing cry of distress wafted to us from the plains of Hindostan? Have we no duty to perform to ourselves and to our country? None to the consciences of proprietors, directors, and legislators, slumbering at their posts, with the destinies of millions in their hands, heedless of the costliness and beauty of the brightest gem in the crown of their sovereign, and resolutely refusing to learn the lesson, that, if they would but.

Rule the country for the country's sake. It soon would give them more than now they take. These are solemn and weighty questions. We have hitherto, as a nation, been criminally negligent of the rights, the privileges, and the interests of the millions whom we have subjected to our sway.

The British Press and the case of the Raja of Sattara.

COLONIAL MAGAZINE.—August 1st. This periodical has a long article upon the case of the Raja, animadverting in detail upon the proceedings of the home and foreign authorities. It thus concludes:—

A majority of the Court of directors, bowing to the idol of political expediency, and ashamed now to acknowledge their past errors, have resolved to persevere in the course begun: they refuse the slightest inquiry, or the smallest shadow of justice to the Raja, (who still remains a prisoner at Benares.) Some trust to the ignorance of the British public; others suppose that few will interest themselves in an affair which has occurred fifteen hundred miles off, and which apparently does not personally concern them; and an endeavour is made to blind the eyes of impartial inquirers after truth, by appealing to the amiability of the chief European actors in this disgraceful tragedy—forgetting that those so-called "amiable" men are the greatest evils in society, by being without sufficient firmness of principle to guide them against the commission of wrong, and who, having committed that wrong, have not the strength of mind, the integrity of purpose, or the manliness of character to acknowledge their error—to humble their own false pride—to yield up their own selfish feelings—and who possess not those ennobling attributes of our nature which teach us to be ashamed of nothing but the prostration of, or connivance with, injustice.

This delusion of supposing it possible to stifle the voice of truth and to regard unheeded an earnest and unceasing appeal for justice, will not last long; if the East India Company refuse to hear the case, the Queen in council will hear it—both Houses of Parliament are open—the public press is free—and public opinion must be awakened. A firm conviction that the Almighty Disposer of human affairs, who governs the hearts of those who are obedient to His laws and who declare, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay"—a firm conviction, we say that retribution overtakes those who commit injustice—even while they are priding themselves in their security—encourages us to persevere in obtaining a full and impartial trial for the unhappy royal prisoner at Benares and whom we consider the rightful sovereign of Sattarah, until he has been proved guilty of the absurd charges alleged against him.

If the British Parliament refuse this trial, and sustain Sir John Hobhouse in maintaining this grievous wrong, then, indeed, the British power in India draws to a close—the hand writing is on the wall; and that extraordinary empire, of which the history of the world affords no parallel, will pass away from England, when she has demonstrated that she had not the virtue to private life to avoid the commission of injustice, nor the principle in public life to redress an acknowledged evil.

Corruption, we fear, is ulcerating to the core this vast kingdom. A man's character is being tested by his wealth; and man's worth is the false balance by which his position in society is tested. To advocate a question on principle is treated as Quixotic; to espouse the cause of individual innocence against arrayed oppression, is scouted as hypocritical; and those who feel that they themselves can be bought and sold as hirelings, and in whom the small still voice of conscience is suppressed by the loud, avicious, and ambitious cry of more money and more honours; these indeed ridicule with contempt any abnegations of selfishness at the sacred name of Christian morals.

The deposed Raja of Sattara is a Hindoo of the Shudra or lowest caste; he has ever opposed the pretensions and the false dogmas of the Brahmins, (the priests of Hindooism); he was supposed to approximate too closely to the Christians, and for this he has earned the most intense hatred of the Brahmins, and has fallen the victim of their untrivalled intrigues, and undenied perjuries and calumnies.

What must be the feelings of the royal Heathen prisoner at Benares, when contemplating the conduct of his Christian captors and oppressors? Of those who spurned him from their feet when he supplicated for a trial—who declared he was ready to go to any part of the world, to submit his case to any impartial tribunal, and to abide by the decision—and yet was treated less favourably than the vilest of criminals? What must the Heathen think of the Christian?

Is this the mode to extend pure religion among countless millions in India? Is oppression of the innocent, and reward of the guilty, the most effectual mode of aiding our missionaries in their hallowed efforts?

INDIAN NEWS.—August 4th. We should be unwilling to trouble our readers with a long article on the Sattara question, after the late debate at the Court of East India Proprietors, where the subject was ably and thoroughly discussed by the

* Although we view this case as a flagrant one of individual injustice, we consider it still more important in reference to the stability of our Indian Government.

most eminent servants of the India Company; but we desire to present in a few words as possible our humble views of the matter.

We grant, though for the sake of argument only, the ex-Raja of Sattara was guilty of intriguing with the Portuguese Government of Goa, to obtain its assistance to overturn the British power in India; but we still resolutely maintain, that to dethrone him for such offence was both useless and impolitic—useless, because, as every Indian officer of any experience must know, there is not a single native state or court in all India, where secret discussions and intrigues against our power are not of common and daily occurrence—where new-born adventurers are not constantly advising the chief to throw off the Feringee yoke, and set himself up as Mahaa Raja. The punishment we have inflicted upon the Raja of Sattara will never put a stop to such intrigues, but, on the contrary, will only serve to increase them, and render them more secret and dangerous. The punishment was further impolitic, because it will only irritate and alarm the other Indian chiefs, and make them ask whose turn is to come next; and how much more impolitic and mischievous it will prove, when it is found that a large and most respectable portion of the European servants of the Raja of Sattara having been guilty! If he really was not guilty at all, surely we must be supposed to have committed a gross injustice. It is a great pity that the Governor of Bombay, Sir James Carnac, did not adopt the course pointed out by General Briggs in the debate, at the India House, and place the Sattara territory, as it had been formerly, under the charge and direction of a European officer, until the Government at home, uninfluenced by the local views and policies of those with whom Sir James seems unfortunately to have been associated, could have had time to examine the whole evidence, and either confirm or reverse the deposition of the Raja. At present, we are in a most difficult predicament, for we cannot, even if we desired it, do justice to the ex-Raja, without committing an act of injustice towards his brother, whom we have set up in his room. Perhaps the best mode of escaping from this dilemma is that recommended by the East India Director Mr. Tucker; namely, to allow the succession to revert to the ex-Raja and his heirs, after the demise of the present Raja. We earnestly hope and trust the Board of Control and the East India Directors will be induced to attend to the public feeling on this subject; or at least to modify the haste and injudicious, although, perhaps, well-meaning act of the late Governor of Bombay, Sir James Carnac.

GLASGOW ARGUS.—August 5th.

There was so much business before the meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society on Monday night, that an adjournment took place till the following evening, when the case of the Raja of Sattara, to which we alluded in our last, was brought forward by Mr. George Thompson. The report of Monday's proceedings will be found in our previous columns, but we are obliged to postpone to our next publication the account of what took place on Tuesday. There is the less reason to regret the postponement, as the matter is not of merely temporary interest, and it is of importance that the public should be put in possession of a complete narrative of the British people wherever it has been made known. We believe that we shall better effect the object we have in view by laying the address of Mr. Thompson before our readers than by any statement of our own. He has devoted great attention to the subject; and his recent speech at the India House, when it was brought forward, elicited the marked respect even of those who differed most widely from him. The topic is of importance, not only as regards the welfare of the millions living under our rule in India, but also as regards the future connexion of Britain with her vast possessions in the East. The recent extension of territory makes it of greater consequence than ever that the most enlightened kindness should mark our treatment of the natives of India, as well as of the native princes; it being impossible that peace can reign in those immense dominions, unless the scales of justice are upheld with a steady hand. It will prove a short-sighted policy, in the individuals more immediately interested in Indian affairs, to support, in every instance, the acts of the responsible executive, however little these may be in accordance with justice; and they may be assured that their permanent interests will be best advanced by maintaining the strictest surveillance over those to whom has been committed the guidance of the concerns of that great empire. Should they, however, forget to do their duty, the strong sense of right and wrong, implanted in the British people, will come to the rescue of India; and, although the questions regarding that country are for the present, comparatively little known, the voice of truth will ultimately be heard, and justice done to the oppressed.

Viscount Melbourne's last will and Testament.

The political existence of the Whig Premier having terminated, we deemed it our duty to proceed to the Viscount's residence to procure a copy of his political will and testament, and having succeeded in our important mission, we have great pleasure in presenting this very interesting State paper to the notice of our readers, merely premising that its authenticity may be most implicitly relied on. It runs as follows:—

I.—I consider it a sacred obligation on my part to bequeath to the Premier who succeeds me the only spark of Patriotism in my possession, because it is well known and acknowledged that he possesses but a small stock of that valuable article, and I do not think he will employ it any more than myself on any occasion, however imperatively called for, if likely to be productive of the slightest personal inconvenience.

I would willingly, also, leave him my Contempt for the House of Commons, were it not that I am well aware he possesses an ample share of that commanding quality.

I conclude with this piece of invaluable advice to the future Premier—advise the more valuable because I have invariably acted upon it myself—When you are beaten to a stand-still, and absolutely know not what to do, or what to say, or which way to turn, look wise and gay alternately, and be sure to pass more time than usual in visiting or in feasting, that all the world may be deceived into the idea that you are perfectly at ease.

II.—To Lord STANLEY I leave my Decision of Character, recommending him to make up his mind at once, and irrevocably, on every question, by which means he will save the time that would otherwise be lost in choosing, and need never after waste a moment in hearing what any one else has to say.

III.—To the Duke of WELLINGTON I leave the few Ideas I possess, his Grace not being overburthened with too many of his own; at the same time I would recommend him to be cautious in the acquisition of new ideas, as I have always found that the fewer your ideas, the more speedily will your measures be taken, and your resolutions formed; it being a much shorter process to determine with two ideas than half a score.

IV.—To Lord BROUGHAM I leave my Consistency, which as he will use with his customary economy, it will probably serve him during the duration of the new Tory Ministry.

I leave him also my Opinion, his own being of too changeable-like a quality, to remain the same for any lengthened period of time. Should he require any additional quantum of self-opinion, I humbly recommend him to the bounty of

the Earl of Cardigan, who has a larger stock of vanity and arrogance than any tried Peer of Realm.

V.—To Lord ANSON I bequeath my Courtesy Servility and my Duplicity, as he must have exhausted all he ever possessed of these statesmanlike qualities in the faithful service of his numerous masters and respectable employers.

VI.—I bequeath to the majority of the House of Lords, including most particularly all the new Peers of my own manufacturing, my Independence. It is, I confess, a very trifling portion, but I have no doubt their lordships' past experience will enable them to make a little go a great way.

VII.—To the House of Commons I give my Credulity, that the future promises of the new prime Minister may be attended to and relied upon with the same implicit belief as he is regarded by all through-going Tories, as the only State Doctor that can relieve the disorders of the country.

VIII. Finally—I bequeath to the people of England, as the best legacy in my power, my exhausted stock of Insensibility, which they will soon discover to be a most valuable gift, as it will enable them to bear with temper and fortitude the revolting and iron yoke of Toryism the GREAT MANUFACTURER is now busily engaged in fitting for their shoulders, and which me and my Whig coadjutors laboured all through our political existence to destroy. (Signed) MELBOURNE. No. 38, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

Worthy the notice of the Poor-law Commissioners.

A jolly-looking, potato-cheeked Irishman, has it appears, come to London to be exhibited as one of the "vanders of natur." He is having, as he asserts, fasted for the last five years! He is duly provided with certificates to prove the fact; at least he has got testimonials, signed by a priest, to show that, on one occasion, he fasted for five days—an easier feat, without doubt, than total abstinence from solids for as many years. He, moreover offers to allow himself to be put under lock and key for seven days, without meat or drink, in order that his self-sustaining powers may be satisfactorily tested. The man is either a humbug or a national curiosity—perhaps both. We never heard of Irish fasting, save in connection with starvation; that connected with Catholicism is another matter. However this may be, if the man can really live without eating, though for only seven days at a stretch, he must be possessed of a most valuable secret, especially with the starving prospects now before the community. The poor-law Commissioners will, we should think—at least they ought to—put themselves in instant communication with him, with a view to a dietary reform in the Union Workhouses. They would hardly hesitate to pay him handsomely for what would enable them to starve the pauper community without being liable to the imputation of actual murder. Any expedient by which the inmates of the various Unions might be fed only once a week, instead of twice or thrice a day, would, we are sure, be hailed with transport by those gentlemen as one of the greatest discoveries in modern political economy perhaps the wonderful Irishman just "come to town might throw some fresh light on the subject of starvation, if well rewarded for the same. He could at least describe the sensations attending the process of living upon nothing, if not the secret of being able to endure it: the Commissioner would then be able to decide whether a large diminution in the dietary scale might not be made without danger of disuniting the bodies and souls of those who are fed according to its dictates.—Satirist, Sept 5

Interpreters in China.

If we seek to transmit any letter to their Emperor, which addresses him in a tone of self-respect on the part of the writers, and therefore to Chinese feeling in a tone of blashemy, not a man can be found who will touch such a letter; far less who will take charge of it, or engage to forward it. But no sooner is the most insulting letter framed to our own Sovereign from the Chinese authorities, than our childish commissioners, bowing and smirking, manifest an eagerness to express how faithfully they will "do themselves the honour" to convey this insolence into the hands of their Sovereign. They give effect to the vindictive malice of his odious people, which, but for our own collusion, would be as powerless even in their own eyes as their superannuated artillery. Not much above a year ago a letter was addressed from the Chinese authorities to our young Queen, which, by some decency in the personal appeals to her Majesty (for all Oriental princes, in the very midst of their scorn for a people, consider the ruler of that people as necessarily God's vicergerent), easily prevailed on our weak representatives to undertake its transmission. And transmitted it was. Now, the tone of that letter was worse than insolent; for insolence might have been assumed as a mask for mortification. But the tone held was that of sincere gravity—mildly expostulating with our Queen as with an Arab sheik ruling over a horde of robbers, for not better restraining her marauders. The British nation were treated, and apparently in a spirit of stupid sincerity, as a nest of obscure people—able, accidentally, to tease the outlying extremities of a great nation, but of course as too insignificant to expect any more serious notice from a mighty monarch than simply the honour of a remonstrance to their ruler. Now, such a letter as this ought not to have been received. To the Chinese, that single act of receiving it proclaimed, upon their own maxims, an acknowledgment that its assumptions were true. Instead of burning or tearing the letter in their faces, we thus accredited, ratified, consummated their viperous malice and their folly combined. The delusions as to facts are theirs; but we ourselves are exposed to the most serious delusions as to the Chinese meaning, by the mendacious qualities of those translations which we consent to receive from our interpreters. These interpreters, manifestly British, are more palpably falsifiers from ignorance than the Turkish from fraud. They know little enough, perhaps, of the oral Chinese; but everybody knows how much more difficult is the written Chinese, which it tasks a long life to master in any reasonable proportion of characters. At all events, the translations themselves are good evidence that the translators are falsifiers. Even in our own literature, not one translation in thirty from the German but is disfigured by the vilest ignorance of the German idiom. Under the government of Napoleon, Chenier, who was personally pensioned by the state, and was sometimes employed to translate Spanish dispatches, &c., shows by mistranslations the most childish, in his printed specimens from many Spanish poets, that he was a mere imbecile of that language, at a time when he was undertaking the Spanish literature, and when he was confidentially relied on by the French government. Yet, in such a case, the mischief had limits. Many Spaniards are always to be found in Paris; and too gross an error would at once have awakened suspicion. In China, on the other hand, there is nobody on our part to make a sceptical review of the translations; and sentiments the most impossible to a Chinese mind pervade the whole documents. Thus the Emperor is made to say at one time, that the English must be made prisoners and conducted to Peking, "there to undergo the last penalties of the law." This phrase is a pure fiction of the translator's: no such idea as that of the law's supremacy, or a prisoner's death being a sacrifice to law and not to the Emperor's wrath, ever entered or could enter an Oriental head—far less a Chinese head. Again, in a more recent state-paper, the Emperor is made to say that one of the two nations militant must conquer, and one must die. Here the very insolence of mendacity appears in the transla-

tor. What Oriental potentate could by possibility acknowledge a deadly or a doubtful contest? What Chinese Sovereign, nursed in the belief that all Europe is composed of a few petty islands in a dark corner of the world, abandoned by all respectable people, who admits into his maps no important state but Russia, and views himself as a brother of heavenly powers, would ever present to his people even the hypothesis of such a dilemma? The case begins in ignorance, and ends in mendacity. We shall never obtain one glimmer of the Chinese meaning, nor they of ours, if some remedy is not instantly applied to this grossness of all abuses.—Blackwoods Magazine.

Newspaper Duels.

We are happy to find that pens are substituted for swords in the arbitration of points of honour; the papers of the week have teemed with letters on the subject of the fracas in Fallmall, but the following specimen from Captain Fitzroy's pen, which concludes the present correspondence—the first fire—will plead our apology for abstaining from further extracts:—"I will not degrade myself, nor dishonour the profession to which I belong, by writing again to Lieutenant-Colonel Pringle Taylor, nor lower myself to the level of a ruffian by imitating his principle in having recourse to personal violence. I have done with regard to him as I did in Mr. Sheppard's case, all that I could consistently do as a gentleman, and in both cases I have decided in accordance with the opinions of competent judges. In the conscious rectitude of my own conduct, I leave it to my brother officers to decide whether Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's refusal to give me the satisfaction I demanded, after his insulting letter of the 26th, in the Standard, can be justified by any rules of honour by which the conduct of gentlemen has hitherto been regulated."

The Asiatic Journal and Rajah of Sattara.

The Asiatic Journal of the present month, has devoted nearly two hundred of its pages to a full report of the debate at the India House, on the Sattara case: and these two hundred pages are introduced by two very heavily headed pages, by way of leader, which are intended to make out that the case is one of no public interest, and which do really make out that the writer has seen cause to change his opinion of the character and treatment of the Raja. He (the writer of the two pages) did believe the Raja innocent and injured; but, he has been "reluctantly constrained to the conclusion, that the decision of the Indian authorities is right, and that the Raja has deserved the fate which has befallen him." How has the writer of the two pages been converted and constrained? By any new evidence submitted to his unprejudiced judgment? No; for there was no new evidence, save that which was triumphantly expulatory of the Raja. The "Blue Book" had been staring him in the face from the first; and, although the compilers of that mass of mystified plots and perjuries, were at liberty to invent charges, to arrange them, and to suit the evidence to their inventions, the spontaneous conclusion which any unconstrained reader of those documents must come to, is the very conclusion that the writer of the said two pages arrived at, before he was constrained; viz., that "the prince had reason to complain of the rigour with which he had been treated by the Bombay Government." A general enough conclusion, one might think, and mildly enough expressed; but then, it would not be easy to say, how far even such gentle opinions, founded upon mere documentary evidence, might be altered by constraint. What kind of constraint his Asiatic worship has been subjected to, we do not know; but the result has been a grateful admiration of the "virtue and talent" of the leading actors in the plunder, the defamation, the deposition, and violent abduction of the Raja.

LORD AUCKLAND, SIR ROBERT GRANT, and SIR JAMES CARNAC, are eulogized as an immaculate triumvirate; and we are asked, "Can we believe that such men would pronounce a verdict of guilty upon an innocent man? We can believe it—we do believe it—and the public will believe it; for, to this hour, the Raja has had no trial, and the ex parte evidence has been scattered to the winds. We believe they did condemn unjustly, because we have the evidence before us, proving, upon the very face of it, the Raja's innocence. Those who got up that evidence were limited, neither in the number or character of their witnesses, nor in the rewards to be conferred upon them. The machinery of inquiry was in their own hands, to be worked at will; yet have they failed to prove the Raja guilty. Yes, we do believe that even "under the heavy responsibilities of office," the judges in this case have decided from evidence both contradictory and false, furnished by bribed, threatened, treacherous, and avowedly perjured witnesses. Had the Raja degraded himself by signing the infamous propositions of SIR JAMES CARNAC, he might have reigned until his disgrace could have been trumpeted far and wide, and then he might have been dethroned on the ground of admitted guilt. But, because he would not yield to the invidious temptation, nor descend to an act of voluntary self-debasement, the midnight plot was hatched; and a prince, who was worthy to be ranked amongst the proudest of our allies, was seized like a felon—was dragged a captive from his ancestral throne—and hurried into distant exile. And yet, spite of all this, the Editor of the Asiatic Journal writes with an air of triumph to the characters of those who condemned the Raja, for conclusive proof that the Raja must be guilty. We are not to be misled, in our stern estimate of the deeds of public men, by such reasoning as this. When was the official delinquency of exalted personages ever attacked, when we had not this "good character" cry raised. It is the staidest and commonest cry of all defenders of inquiry in high places. A front rank of "virtuous" and "talented" men is ever put forward, to prevent a scrutiny into the rear, where the workers of wickedness are rife and busy. It is time that his ancient subtleties were exposed. Let character be tested by acts, not acts by character. There never was a case of injustice more obviously base, or more flagrantly cruel, than the case of the Raja of Sattara. The editor of the Asiatic may find himself constrained to praise the virtue and the talent of the perpetrators of such an act; but, the public of Great Britain, we can promise him, will feel themselves constrained, by motives to which he seems to have grown suddenly and mysteriously a stranger, to reverse the doom which has been pronounced upon a noble-minded and exemplary prince; and to denounce the conduct of those, who, while judges in their own case, have condemned, unheeded, a man who was at the time under the pledged protection of the British Government.

Canada.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Sydenham leaves Canada this month on his return to England, having resigned his office, and the Queen having accepted his resignation; the correspondence which has been published is very interesting. Of the policy of government in Canada he speaks hopefully:—

From the province line (hesays) to Amherstburg and Sandwich, from Lake Erie to Penetanguishine, I have every where found a determination to forget past differences, and to unite in an endeavour to obtain, under the Act of Union, those practical measures for the improvement of the country which have been too long neglected in the struggle for party and personal objects. At Toronto, even, where party spirit reigns with more violence than in any other part, the general feeling of the province at last prevailed over the opinions of the extremes, and I met there with a most cordial reception from all parties, and I had the opportunity, of which I was glad to avail myself, of doing much to soften down the asperities which had existed.

The inhabitants are still, however, uneasy, and they are tampered with:—

Of many of the French Canadians I am sorry to say that the reports which reach me are not so favourable; great efforts are made by some few of the leaders of the old Papineau party to mislead the people, and they are seconded in the most mischievous manner by Mr. Neilson of Quebec. But al-

though they may be successful in imposing on the credulity and ignorance of the inhabitants so far as to obtain their return to the United Legislature of a small party of violent men opposed to British connection, I am satisfied that they will not again induce the peasantry to support any attempts at a disturbance.

Having obtained the Queen's acceptance of his resignation, he observes:— I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself until I have entirely completed the work which I have in hand by bringing the present session of Parliament to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measures which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of these even, namely, the financial arrangements to be made for the province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England may, I hope, not be altogether without value.

I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of September, when I shall proceed home; but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the naval station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and my suite to England, of which I trust your Lordship will approve.

One more extract will complete the impression on the mind of the Governor-General as to the result of the changes in Canada:—

The task which, by her Majesty's commands, I undertook two years ago is entirely completed, and I have the satisfaction of feeling assured that the great objects of my mission are answered. The union of the two Canadas is fully perfected, and the measures incidental to that great change have been successfully carried into effect. Effective departments for every branch of the public service have been constituted, and the future harmonious working of the constitution is, I have every reason to believe, secured.

I have likewise the gratification of learning that in another of the provinces of British North America comprised within my government the endeavours which I made whilst I temporarily assumed the direction of affairs there, confirmed as they have been by your Lordship's directions, which have been so ably carried out by Lord Falkland, have been completely successful in restoring harmony there, and in producing the best practical results.

I can, therefore, with perfect confidence in the future working of the great change which it has been my good fortune to assist in bringing into operation, surrender into other hands the powers with which I was honoured through the gracious confidence of my Sovereign, although, from the deep and heartfelt interest which I take in the welfare of these magnificent possessions of the Queen, I shall do so with feelings of deep regret.

WEST INDIES.

Her Majesty's packet "Tyrian" has arrived from the West Indies, bringing papers from Trinidad of the 16th July, Demerara, of the 19th; Barbadoes, of the 22d; and Jamaica, of the 29th.

The Barbadoes papers speak of the favourable change in the weather. The canes are improving, and a general cultivation going on of corn provisions.

The papers from Cornwall state that the island is quiet and peaceable.

The other papers do not contain any news of the least interest. Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the islands. —Atlas, Sept. 4.

Navigation of the Euphrates.

A short time ago there appeared in the newspapers a brief statement of the arrival of two steamers at Ballis, (or Beles) on the Euphrates. Our readers, who all along had full and complete accounts of the Euphrates expedition, will be glad to hear of the successful termination of this enterprise. It will be remembered that after the loss of the Tigris steamer, the Euphrates attempted the ascent, but failed on account of her deep draught of water, which amounted to three feet, while the Tigris only drew eighteen inches. Colonel Chesney and the officers of the Euphrates having returned to England, the charge of the steamer left, was entrusted to Capt. Lynch, of the Indian navy, who between that period and the present, effected two very remarkable exploits: first, the ascent of the river Tigris as far as close to where it receives the Great Zab, and where he was not stopped by want of water, but by the force of the current; the second was, to take the steamer from the river Tigris to the Euphrates, by the most northerly of the canals on the alluvial plain of Babylonia. In the accomplishment of this latter task, the paddle-boxes were sometimes both suspended over hard and dry ground.

Government, however, never abandoned the original undertaking; and between that period and this no fewer than four iron steamers, of light draught of water, and constructed for river service, have been sent out to the Euphrates; but unfortunately, with inefficient crews, or the ascent of that great river would have been before attempted. Two of these steamers (we believe the Nitocris and Semiramis) have now accomplished what puts beyond all doubt the long-veiled question as to the possibility of navigating the river Euphrates.

We are not, at the twelfth hour, going to run over again the important commercial and political advantages, and, still more, the great advantages to progressive civilization, which the opening of such a navigation offers to Great Britain, and to sympathizing humanity, wherever it is to be found. Let us hope that, while other nations are talking of these things, England will be doing them.

We have it in our power to mention one or two curious little facts in connexion with the progress of these events. The successful result of the mission sent by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Patriarch of the Chaldean Christians in Kurdistan, and which missions sprang out of the Euphrates expedition, has not failed to awaken the greatest interest among all to whom the fate of the Eastern Christian nations possess the slightest attraction; but it influenced still more strongly the opposing churches of the New World, one branch of which had already a very extensive mission at Urinujeh, in Persia, and close to the Chaldean mountaineers.

Two missions have, in consequence reached Mosul this spring and summer. The first is composed of two reverend gentlemen with their wives, one of whom is to remain at the Mesopotamian capital, the other is to take up his residence in the mountains. These parties are Congregationalists; and a third (Dr. Grant), who has already distinguished himself by his labours among these interesting people, has lately left Constantinople, also on his way to the same field of good works.

In the meantime, the Episcopal mission from the United States has not been inactive among Christians with whom it especially feels called upon to ally itself in brotherly and religious affection, since they belong to one of the oldest apostolical churches in the world, and one which is not proscribed against, for it has never been tainted or corrupted by Romish heresies.

We learn, by our own private advices, that the Rev. Mr. Southgate, of the U. S. Episcopal Church, and known by his travels in Eastern countries, has arrived at Mosul, and is in hopes of inducing a Chaldean bishop to return with him to visit his brethren of the New World.

In activity for the welfare, and wish for the friendship, of the Chaldeans, which has suddenly sprung up, England has alone been slow in her operations. Mr. Rassam is now Her Majesty's Vice-Congal at Mosul, where he will do all that is in his power to keep up the friendly alliance which is established by the mission, of which he was a member. A learned and rev. divine of Oxford, as we have heard, offered his services to visit the mountaineers; and for them as for all classes of Christians in the East, we sincerely hope that the residence of a bishop in the Mediterranean Sea, will be replete with many advantages.

The next interesting fact that it is in our power to communicate concerns more general civilization; and it is to the effect that a gentleman, also connected with the Euphrates expedition, and holding an official situation at Bagdad, has had sent over to that place various of the latest improvements in agriculture, and among those especially a number of ploughs, a press for cotton, &c. &c. These he intends to bring into full operation,

with the assistance of natives only; and also improved means of irrigation, besides which he is going to introduce the cultivation of cotton and sugar, for both of which the country is admirably adapted. These movements are calculated to have a great effect upon these countries with the progress of time.

We have been led into this momentary digression concerning the advance of civilization in Western Asia, from having read this week a letter, running the round of the newspapers, from one of the officers of the steamers engaged on the Euphrates, who, in the feelings naturally suggested by their triumphant success, calls attention to the prospects now held out in the East, and truly exclaims, "may civilization, flying on the wings of commerce, carry with it the blessings of the Gospel of salvation!"

We would beg leave, however, in relation to this letter (which has appeared in a Liverpool journal, and been copied generally by the press), to set the public right upon a few facts. The Yazidis are not, as has been calumniously stated by the Christians of the East, worshippers of the devil, nor of a peacock; but they are, among all Orientals, who are not Christians, those who are most open to receive its saving light.

The names of almost every place noticed in the letter are calculated to mislead. Perisabor is Perisabor; Pylor of Xenophon, is the Pylus of Xenophon; Euri is Erzi; or Ezra; Thapsacus is not at Al Der the monastery, but at Al Hamman, near Rakkeh; Raccaba is Rahabah, the Rehoboth of the Scriptures; Tenobia is Zenobia.

The crusaders can scarcely be expected to have extended their power to Jiaber, when they were so often defeated at Harran, which is not more than twelve miles from their stronghold, Edessa. And the Taurus is at a much greater distance than the writer appears to imagine, when says, the distant Taurus re-echoed the royal salute fired at Balis, or Baulus, as he writes it—the ancient Barbalissus. He thinks that the river may be navigated to the heart of Taurus. This is not so impossible as may appear at first sight. The caravans of Samostaa, noticed by Pliny, are rapids of no importance; and there are only five rapids, one of them a fall of a few feet, between Ergan Kaleshi and Malatiah. The new iron steam-boat, which passes the rapids on the Danube, above Orsovar, perhaps overcomes as great obstacles.—Literary Gazette.

GLASGOW.—Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of the weather, the harvest may be said to have fairly begun in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The reaping of wheat and corn has succeeded the cutting of bear; and all that remains now to be wished is a week or two of dry weather, to secure as bountiful a supply of food for man and beast as has covered our fields in this quarter for many years.—Reformer's Gazette.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20th H. Co.'s Brig Palmirus, S. C. Stover, Commanding from Cochin 28th Sept. and Mangalore 12th instant—Passengers—Lieut. Wilman, H. M. 17th Regt., Asst. Surgeon Collum, Mr. Russell, mariner, Mr. Koch, Apothecary, 3 Hospital and 3 Officers servants. Intelligence Passed a Steamer steering to the Southward, Oct. 10th lat. 12 deg. 30 N.—Passed a Steamer steering to the southward 14th Oct. lat. 14 deg. 3 N. Ship Helen from Sydney, 28th August T. Hunter Master. Ship Higginson from Liverpool, 28th June W. Hogg Master.

DEPARTURES.

None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships like A Steamer, Republic, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah, Barnet, John McLeish, Reliance, Athol, Madras, Thalia, Majesty, Ann, Margaret, Phoenix, Ann Martin, Cecelia, Castle Bantley, Augusta, Dinilus, Ulverstone, Palatine, Bombay Castle, Moffat, Tanjong.

H. C. Fessell.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atlanta, Zenobia, Victoria, Enterprise, Anselmo, and Brevity; Brig Tereza and Tigris, Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahim, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Bangon, Petambur Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodely, Dowlut Pursaud, Ruby, Cadena. American—Schooner Kowena. French—Man of War Favosite. Portuguese—Brig Quatro de Abril.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships like Cambrian, Malabar, Calicut, Bombay, Tasso, Resper, Ansonia, Edinburgh, Francis Spaight, Lord Eldon, Ceylon, Devonport, Higginson, Montreal, William Pirrie, Helen Stewart, Calcutta, Princess Charlotte, Queen Victoria, Montague, Clansman, Christiana, Alex. Grant, Woodman, Absona, Lancashire, Shakespeare, Lady Clifford, Cambridge, Hindostan, Agnes Gilmore, Brilliant, Strathmore, Thistle, Aqueduct, St. Vincent, Waverley, Margaret Pollock, Lamer, Maria, Lydia, Sir John Harvey, Kilbinnin, Maria, W. Nicol, Mo arch.

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Table with columns: England and, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar and, Malta, Alexandria. Rates for 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin, 3d Cabin.

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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £201 15s. 6d., and the following

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JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary.

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