

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

The Overland 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 by each Steamer.

The postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

The Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Mathews, 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 Visiting Cards, Envelopes, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3 Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 13 Visiting, 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.

MARINE'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1

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.

WANTED TO CHARTER

A Vessel from 3) three to five hundred Tons to the MAURITIUS, apply to the office of AGA MAHOMED RAHIM, Nesbit Lane.—Bombay, Sept. 22d 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON Thursday next, the 23rd Instant, MESSRS. ALLEN & Co. will offer for Public Sale at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, the following Goods, viz.—An Invoice of very Superior Hosiery, consisting of White Merino Hose, Brown half Hose, Fancy Cotton Do., White Cotton Do., Embroidered Cotton Do., Ladies White Cotton Hose, Gentlemen's Black Silk half Hose, Striped Frottoes, White Cotton Patent Shirts, Do. Do. Pantaloon, Do. Brown Do. —A quantity of "Buxton's" Patent Real Thread, in Boxes with Medallion devices of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT—An Invoice of carefully assorted Needles, &c. &c.

Several hundred pieces of Ladies Printed Cambrie Dresses, Swiss Muslins in pieces containing each 3 dresses, all of the latest fashion—Pieces of handsome London Printed Furniture Chintz, Blue and Yellow Printed Cottons, Black and White Do., Embroidered Cambrie Pocket Handkerchiefs—Superior broad Cloths, Senna Cloths, Mull Mulls, Madapollams, Checked Drills for Trousers, Bengal Doriahs, Pink and White Net Handkerchiefs, the remainder of an invoice of Cotton Twist, Bone and Metal Buttons, an assortment of the best German Toys, Figures, &c. &c.—and the remainder of an Invoice of Curry Combs.

Any Cattle or Carriages offering. Bombay, 20th September 1841.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835. 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

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

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 63, 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 unmentioned 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.

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

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

Trustees: G. C. Clyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Hailfax, Mills, and Co. Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. 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, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip.

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

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

By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice. By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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 Northumb., Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS: James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Avere Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lemnos Boyd, Esq., Assistant 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 1841. 1. 3l., 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 18 5 With Profits 22 2 11 1/2 cent. 30 .. 2 3 10 .. 2 8 2 do. 40 .. 2 10 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.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL. UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL AND MARINER'S CHRONICLE. To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result.

The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thralldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We propose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces

Bombay Post Office.

Apropos of the Mail, can any one inform us what arrangements the Bombay Post Office have made, for forwarding our share of it.

Cabool.

Just as we were going to Press, we received the following letter from our obliging Correspondent. It contains the latest news from Cabool, besides other matter.

Thank you for my last—the gents here, particularly the Politicals, are in a great way to discover the prowl into their secrets, the audacious fellow that dared to expose their folly to the world!

Herat is very comfortable under the auspices of the "Star of the West," and has no idea of coming to terms with us. Yar Mahomed Khan may, from solid motives, wish to be reconciled to our Elchee and Government, but no dependence can be placed on his protestations.

The Kohistanees are pretty quiet just now, they require but a spark to set them in a flame, which nothing will put out but silver or steel.

Some time ago the Shah sent a Chouggy bashi to Candahar on some business. This man on his arrival circulated a report among the fanatics at Candahar, that it was the will of the Shah, that all the faithful ghazies should rise in insurrection and massacre the "Cafir Furranghees."

In my last, I held forth against the Shah, I am no admirer of His sublime Majesty—but my maxim is, "Vitam impendere vere."

that effect sealed by himself and signed with red vermilion. The lands were attached to the following places—The Chiefs of which are set opposite their respective districts:

- Hoosain Khan } who conjointly govern 5,000 houses.
Golam Rezza }
Rujjub Ali } governs 200 houses.
Chuggatthoo Chiefs
Karabaung ditto Goolstan Khan governs 3,000.
Chardistha ditto Hoosain Khan (Zaki tribe) governs 2,000 houses.

The two first mentioned Chiefs are lawful sons of the same Chief by a concubine; he is a young man, and as his mother was in his father's zenana at the time of his demise, she secured all the household property, to her son Rujjub Ali, and left the lawful children to shift for themselves.

The Envoy wished the salute to be fired in Cantonments, but the General very properly would have no hand in the Tom-foolery, and though he could not avoid lending the guns, he insisted on their being taken away to any other place the Envoy might desire.

not another word, Sir, and this is the manner in which the Envoy and Minister is himself the promoter of discord in a country which he came to settle, but which he does not understand how to do.

The Proserpine Steamer. The Proserpine Steamer left yesterday at 10 A. M. We are told that her armament is very efficient, and her crew, with the exception of ten stokers, is composed entirely of Europeans.

Colonel Pregrave. We regret to learn the death of Lieut.-Colonel Pregrave late in charge of the Cossipore Foundry. This casualty promotes Major Graham, of the 72nd, who will be succeeded in the Command of the Bogliore Hill Rangers, by Captain, Napleton, A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Roman Catholic Grievance. We hear from Cabul that the Roman Catholic soldiery of H. M.'s 13th and 44th Regiments labor under a grievance which does not, in an equal degree, affect their Protestant comrades.

Cholera. We regret to hear that Cholera has again made its appearance in Calcutta, chiefly among the Europeans—about 12 deaths have taken place at the College Hospital of Seamen.

News from Cabul. Another engagement, it will be seen by the extracts from our letters, which we publish below, has taken place in the Ghirisk quarter, and our troops, as usual, have been completely victorious.

posed, that Prince Timoor had taken an active part in the affray, but it appears, that it was a more favoured son of Shah Soojah; we shall, no doubt, have full particulars in the publication of our usual number.

"I must not let this post go out, without a line to inform you, that a smart little action has been fought in the neighbourhood of Girishk, our 2nd N. I., with some other troops, having defeated a large body of the people we call "rebels."

In the hurried account I yesterday gave you of the action with the Dooranee Rebels near Girishk, I was unable to enter into any detail, having merely heard that a victory had been gained, and the numbers said to have fallen on either side.

Letters from Camp state, that the troops engaged were, a Wing 2nd N. I., a Wing Captain Griffin's Regiment, Christie's Horse, and a host of Jaun Bazes, under (not Prince Timoor) but a younger son of the Shah. Poor Timoor is too good to be a favorite with his father, and we should have heard no salute, had he been the leader of the Jaun Bazes.

Report gives out that Yar Mahomed having left Herat on business, Shah Kamran has been seeking the support of the neighbouring Chieftains, to aid him in throwing off the yoke of his Vuzer. It is added that Yar Mahomed has in consequence, seized upon some stronghold in the vicinity of Herat; should this be true, it may induce Kamran to throw himself at once upon British protection.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Elizabeth, Manook, from Rangoon 24th August, and the John Cree, Boyd, from Singapore 3d Aug.—Hurkaru, September 8.

Colonel Pregrave. We regret to learn the death of Lieut.-Colonel Pregrave late in charge of the Cossipore Foundry. This casualty promotes Major Graham, of the 72nd, who will be succeeded in the Command of the Bogliore Hill Rangers, by Captain, Napleton, A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Roman Catholic Grievance. We hear from Cabul that the Roman Catholic soldiery of H. M.'s 13th and 44th Regiments labor under a grievance which does not, in an equal degree, affect their Protestant comrades.

Cholera. We regret to hear that Cholera has again made its appearance in Calcutta, chiefly among the Europeans—about 12 deaths have taken place at the College Hospital of Seamen.

News from Cabul. Another engagement, it will be seen by the extracts from our letters, which we publish below, has taken place in the Ghirisk quarter, and our troops, as usual, have been completely victorious.

Punch Houses direct, and are supposed to be caused by some villainous stuff given to the men to drink there. We bear a representation is about to be presented to Government to institute an enquiry as to the means of the different Punch-house keepers of carrying on their business in a respectable manner.—Ibid.

Nautical Somnambulism.

Our readers have no doubt heard of sleepwalking, but we are going to relate to them a tale of nautical somnambulism, which to us would be almost incredible.

H. M. Ship Calliope arrived off town on Tuesday morning, but during the night between Monday and Tuesday, being then at anchor off Rajgunge, the watch on board saw a ship drifting down upon them. The helm was put over, and H. M. Ship sheered so as to allow the drifting vessel just room enough to go clear of her; but in the heavy strain of the sheer the Calliope parted and went on shore; fortunately upon a bank of soft mud, and nearly at low water, so that she got off without trouble or danger upon the flood tide.

Treasure from China.

The treasure from the Calliope was partly landed yesterday. We understand that it was sent on board in China in the most singular way possible; in tea caddies, sugar-candy tubs, and all manner of packages; some so little fitted for the purpose that they broke to pieces in the boats or on board.

Affray between European Seamen and Natives.

The Chadney Bazar was a scene of riot and confusion the day before yesterday. It would appear that a party of four sailors sauntered to the Sailors' Home, and on approaching the Chadney Bazar went up to the shop of a paan wallah or in other words a vender of betel, and one of them took a kheelee, betel prepared with its common ingredients, and put the same in his mouth.

Madras.

BELLARY, September 4.—Permit me to begin with the weather this time, just for the sake of variety—a quality the way which is seldom or never found in my communications; and then you shall have the few scraps I have been able to glean since my last. We have had several heavy showers during the past fortnight and appearances promise many more.

Colonel Leslie K. B., having been appointed to the Command of Trinichopoly, delivered over charge of the Garrison, on the 23d ultimo, to Lieutenant Colonel Breton of the King's Own Regt. A Squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry was inspected by the Major General on the 24th. Consequent on the receipt of intelligence of the successful operations of the Force under Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough K. C. B. against Canton, a salute of 21 guns was fired on the 25th. It appears that there is still some disturbance in the neighbourhood of Badamee, as a Troop of the 5th Light Cavalry proceeded hence on the 2d, on route to Humpshaugh. It is rumoured in the bazar that a Jemadar of the 7th Native Infantry, belonging to the detachment of that Corps on duty at Badamee, was shot by an Arab a short time ago, while holding a parley with the latter at the Fort gate. The news has reached me however in so mangled a condition, that I am not only unable to give the particulars, but have some reason to suspect its authenticity.

CANNANORE, September 5.—Yesterday morning a Merchant (Mahomed Cassim Aje) landed from a Ship now in the roads, a Cameleopard, brought by him from Arabia. It is taller than an Elephant, but the Arab charge say that it is yet a "Bucha." The gate of the Mr. Morris' house, where it is kept, is swarmed with men from whom the Arab door-keepers exact a quarter of an Annam each for a sight of the monstrous animal.

BANGALORE, September 6.—Last month was one of remarkably pleasant weather here. There fell during the month about ten inches of rain. There were none of those high winds which for months past had rendered every thing so disagreeable, carrying with them clouds of dust, sufficient to have annihilated an Egyptian host. At all hours it was possible to walk abroad, and the mornings and even ings were delightfully cool, calling forth the use of woollens and other sorts of warm clothing.

Calcutta.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Elizabeth, Manook, from Rangoon 24th August, and the John Cree, Boyd, from Singapore 3d Aug.—Hurkaru, September 8.

Colonel Pregrave.

We regret to learn the death of Lieut.-Colonel Pregrave late in charge of the Cossipore Foundry. This casualty promotes Major Graham, of the 72nd, who will be succeeded in the Command of the Bogliore Hill Rangers, by Captain, Napleton, A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Roman Catholic Grievance.

We hear from Cabul that the Roman Catholic soldiery of H. M.'s 13th and 44th Regiments labor under a grievance which does not, in an equal degree, affect their Protestant comrades.

Cholera.

We regret to hear that Cholera has again made its appearance in Calcutta, chiefly among the Europeans—about 12 deaths have taken place at the College Hospital of Seamen.

News from Cabul.

Another engagement, it will be seen by the extracts from our letters, which we publish below, has taken place in the Ghirisk quarter, and our troops, as usual, have been completely victorious.

China.

FROM THE CANTON REPOSITORY FOR JUNE, 1841. The following proclamation was issued at Canton by Chinese officers, in order to preserve from injury the graves of those foreigners who had fallen in the attack on the heights in the rear of the city.

Chang, Twan, and Chang, brigadiers in command of divisions, forming the committee of superintendence of military concerns of the force serving in Kwangtung, issue this proclamation. Whereas, the square fort was recently in the occupation of the English foreigners; and now that those foreigners have been left buried near to the fort: it is hereby forbidden that any of the adjoining inhabitants, or of the soldiers or militia, or any others, loiter idly about such places, or attempt to dig up the bodies of the said foreigners there interred. Should any willfully disobey, and venture to dig up and disinter such bodies, no sooner shall they be discovered and apprehended, than they shall receive such punishment as shall be then determined. Not the slightest indulgence shall be shown. To this end clear proclamation is hereby made; each should with implicit submission obey. Be this proclamation. A special proclamation. The above is for general information. Taoukwang 21st year, 4th month, 12th day, (1st June, 1841.)

CANNIBALISM.—We have been assured by many, some of them very credible witnesses, that during the recent encounter in Canton between the imperial troops from Hoopih and the local militia, some of the former cut off and ate the flesh of the latter! We shall feel obliged to any of our neighbours for additional information about this matter. The count rose very high; some say hundreds of lives were lost. We suppose there may have been ten or twenty. This occurred while the British forces were on the heights, before the armistice had been concluded.—Ibid.

3.—Regarding the payment of ransom we are indebted to a commercial friend for the following memoranda.

Table with columns for item description and amount. Items include Samqua, Saoqua, Footae, and Howqua, each with specific values in dollars and cents.

The four hongmerchants who contributed drs. 70,000 each, at first refused to give more than drs. 20,000, saving that as Howqua had most at stake he should bear the burden, and that they had little to fear for themselves; for the loss of the cotton and other foreign merchandise, if destroyed, would fall on the foreign owners or importers. Besides Howqua's contribution, he has lost more than drs. 750,000 by the burning of two packhouses in Shamoen.

The emperor's reply to Fihshan's report on the ransom of the ty of Canton, arrived between 3 and 4 p. m. on the 12th day of the moon altogether. Its contents are as yet unknown to the multitude. The seven great officers, Fihshan Yang Yang Tschin (newly appointed) Ke, the governor, E, the Jooguen, the tartar general, and the judge, have concealed this document from the knowledge of the kwang chowfoo and the treasurer. It is generally thought that its contents are unfavourable; for if, says our Chinese informant, its contents tended to harmony, why not communicate them to the kwangchowfoo and treasurer; therefore, the mob of officials say that the kwangchowfoo and treasurer are in league with the 'redribbled man,' and both are Chinese traitors.

We have heard a strange account of the dissipated habits of these said high commissioners, to some of which we may probably allude next week. Lungwan fell a victim to his excesses on the 10th of the moon—28th ult.

The following short notice is probably the last intelligence we shall ever have in our power to communicate respecting the ill-fated Golconda. A heavy responsibility rests with the Madras executive government for chartering that worn out and long-known-to-be unseaworthy vessel.

"The Thomas King" Ronnce, from Manila, spoke the ship "Golconda" from Madras, bound to China, with troops on 18th Sept. 1840, in Lat. 13,44 N. and Long 112 58 E. all well. Light winds and fine weather previous and till the 22d, then gale commenced which lasted three days.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns for ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES, both showing 'None'.

HIGH WATER

Table showing high water times in the harbour under the following dates from 1841 to 1842, with columns for A. M., P. M., and H. M.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar table for September 1841, including months, remarkable days, sun rises, sun sets, and phases of the moon.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of latest intelligence for various locations including Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Calcutta, Ceylon, etc.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 22, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 8th instant, Madras to the 11th inst., Delhi to the 11th inst., Agra to the 11th and Ceylon to the 2nd instant.

Our Calcutta contemporaries are barren of intelligence. Madras papers are no better, and Ceylon journals are as usual deficient of interest.

The Delhi Gazette of the 11th instant, furnishes us some particulars of another brush with the Gilzies in which it is variously stated between 150 and 700 of the enemy were killed. The loss on our side is stated to be seven men killed and thirty wounded.

AN Inquest was held at Tannah on the 15th instant over the body of a Naigue of the 19th Regiment N. I. who was found dead in his hut. On examination it was ascertained that he had taken poison in consequence of having been excluded from Caste for crim. con. with a public woman.

ALTHOUGH it may seem foreign to the general topic of our Editorials, to lay open our columns to the discussion of a subject like the one upon which, in the following article, we offer a few observations, yet as the cause we espouse may correctly be said to bear relation to the interests of the public, we do not deem it exactly foreign to our duty to pen the following lines; and to hope, that the conduct, on the part of certain people, which we purpose renouncing, will be speedily prevented.

The original and asserted objects of the Bycullah Central Schools, together with the objects and duties of their respective Committees of Management, are, we presume, pretty general known; and therefore need no remarks from us in this place.—What forms our present matter for writing is simply a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the general traits of the Committee of mis-management, or more jocosely mis-management, that professes to superintend and guard the interests of the Girls Central School. We say mis-management from ample conviction that the body of which it is composed has firmly established its claim to the par-distinction appellation, by affording abundant proofs of the bickering and anomalous form of business into which all its transactions are degenerating.

The steady, reasonable, and judicious line of conduct—in matters connected with the School—that once was wont to characterize the duties of the Members, appears now to be crushed under the influence of the inconsiderate and domineering whims of several sprigs of the fair sex who form part of the Committee, and are desirous of passing off for intelligent Ladies. Nor is it the mere elicitation of these whims and fantasies that we wish to repudiate; it is their prejudicial, their evil consequences!—consequences which have of late given us sound specimens of what may be expected in future, unless the Proceedings of the Committee undergo a thorough reformation. We trust, therefore, that should our well grounded remarks prove effectual in working out so desirable a change, they will at least be successful in convincing the minds of the fair Members of the puerility and harshness of their unfeeling conduct.

In 1826 or 1827, we forget which, a certain female, of the highest respectability, now in Bombay, succeeded to the situation of Mistress to the Girls' School. Her having been, when young, in the same Institution for many years, added to her established virtue, gentility and acquirements, rendered her peculiarly adapted for the appointment, and her succession to it was consequently universally approved of. As she grew older in the situation, however, the temper and disposition of her superiors of the Committee began gradually to glide—as it is well known to have done—into sources of the greatest possible annoyance to her. Hardly a day past without some groundless disapprobation for a certain form of School-discipline then in practice being manifested by some of the Ladies, some instances in the conduct and expressions of the Mistress being imagined and swallowed by them as levelled affronts;—or some ridiculous accusations being patched up, and brought forward against her for neglect of duty.—In short, every trifling circumstance appeared to be seized upon with joyous avidity by her ill-wishers, and to be

made the medium of venting upon her the spleen that too many of them had unsuccessfully endeavoured to conceal. As may well be imagined, on each of these occasions the subject of complaint—after being clothed in all the seriousness of an indictment for Felony—always formed a most weighty and important subject of deliberate investigation at a Meeting; too frequently a special one. The result of these Meetings,—which never reflected much credit upon the fair Members, or their notions of right and wrong,—invariably tended to dishearten the Mistress, and to imbue her with a disgust for her occupation, and a still greater disgust for the treatment that seemed likely to be offered her so long as she continued at the School.—One source of unmerited annoyance succeeded another in such a diversity of forms and rapid succession, that anxious to escape the unhappy situation she was in, and at the same time the abject servility to which the Committee appeared desirous of reducing her, Mrs. * * * * * abruptly tendered her resignation and left the School—about seventeen or eighteen months ago; and with her, it can confidently be asserted, went the qualities of a truly excellent Mistress, and one zealously interested in the objects of the Institution. The grounds for the Committee's displeasure were most frequently said to exist in her asserted severity with the Girls; than which a more unfounded imputation was never invented! 'Tis true, and acknowledged, that her behaviour towards them was marked with a degree of distant austerity; but then it was an austerity that her situation as Mistress demanded; and that was and always ought to be, necessarily maintained in the School;—an austerity that any reasoning individual might have recognized as emanating from naught else but pure zeal and sincerity of purpose.

Having rid (?) themselves of one who, probably, unconsciously too early and to often drew many from their Novels, their Romances, or their warp'd Pianos, to attend at Meetings; and for whose dismissal, possibly, not one of the Members had sighed and yearned, measures were put in progress to procure another female to fill the situation. Advertisements accordingly appeared, announcing the vacancy and inviting Candidates. Amongst the several females that applied for the place, one, whose temper, principles and industry were abundantly attested by members of the highest circles of Society, was fortunate enough to meet with preference,—of course in opposition to the wishes of an insignificant few,—and was duly ushered into the Office of Matron; while a puffed-up limb of the adjoining School, by no means her superior, was entrusted with the department of Teaching. From that date commenced a great display of voluntary assistance towards initiating the new Matron Mrs. * * * * * in the duties she was expected to discharge and glaring demonstrations, from all quarters, of satisfaction at her uniform behaviour. Matters therefore wearing for the first few months an aspect extremely favourable to her anticipations; induced her to settle down into calm content; and to endure our, by evincing every variety of attention, industry, and perseverance in her vocations, to prove her sincere gratitude to those of her friends through whose instrumentality her application had been attended with success. As her anxious thoughts reverted to her dear and long parted family in England, she was led—from the happy situation she was in and seemed likely to retain for years to come—to calculate upon the practicability of sending Home for them, and of eventually providing for them in India. The affectionate resolution being formed, steps were taken for its accomplishment. Not long afterwards, however, the till-then dormant caprice of the Members of the Committee yearned for some object upon which to exercise itself; while, about the same crisis of affairs, the puffed-up limb of the adjoining School, (for reasons that are currently known and duly appreciated) vacating her situation as Teacher, enabled spite to point at Mrs. * * * * * the Matron, as the person most calculated to receive its attacks with less resistance and retaliation than her predecessor, Mrs. * * * * *. It was not many weeks afterwards that she began to experience the same unkind treatment and annoyance as troubled the last mentioned female.—Truly has it been asserted that no creature in the world is it more difficult to please than an ill-tempered and obstinate Miss. For in instituting rigorous inquiries into the matter now under consideration, we find that the subjects of complaint which so frequently of late threw the School into confusion, took their rise in the whimsical turns of the supercilious and officious young Ladies who are constituents of the Committee.—We do not

hardly reflect on any of them in particular; we speak generally; and regret, in doing

so, being compelled to confine our expressions and sentiments within certain limits! Time still rolled on, but without hopes of Mrs. * * * * * ever regaining her tranquillity. At length her family arrived; and with the influence of a few still remaining friends, she succeeded in having her daughter—whose eligibility was unquestionable—nominated to the situation of Teacher that was yet vacant; but upon barely half the emolument that was extended to its former occupant.

Miss * * * * * and her mother's circumstances and settlement began now to be viewed as any thing but unenviable by all but her well-wishers; and consequently it was resolved upon by certain parties, not a hundred yards from the Bycullah Church, that no stone should remain unturned in efforts to prejudice the minds of the Committee against these inoffensive people, and to effect their removal from the School. Scandal never wants matter; even virtue affords food for it:—spies therefore being conveniently posted, and every manœuvre narrowly watched, it was not long before every trifling thing that transpired in the Girl's school was magnified with slanderous ingenuity into the most hideous form, and graciously dropped into the ears of the Committee Members; who, it would appear, were always so green and inconsiderate as to swallow each silly communication for gospel. And thus report after report, of the most palpable falsity continued to be made to the credulous Ladies; until the aim of the vile instigators threatened to prove of the utmost injury to the prosperity and happiness of those individuals at whom the shafts of base malignity had been so constantly levelled.

But we cannot, while here speaking to the foul conduct of persons unconnected with the Direction of the Girl's school, allow the fair Members of the Committee altogether to escape allusion from us. It is more than evident that their conduct does not admit of total exculpation. For, instead of investigating the truth of the reports communicated to them in the secret and underhand way that they did, it was their bounden duty to have instituted their inquiries in an open and fair form of procedure; and to have dragged in the parties from whom their information had been derived, that their assertions might have been substantiated; or,—what would most likely have been the case had such a course been pursued—that the innocence of the accused might have been openly proved, and the villany of the accusers branded with the stigma it so richly merited. Strange, however, as it may appear, it seems not improbable that an opposite course to the one we have just mentioned was taken at the instigation of those Members of the Committee who proved themselves not ever loving towards the helpless Mrs. * * * * !

Passing over the endless annoyances with which this female and her daughter were continually visited, we shall notice the circumstance of their also leaving the school;—or rather, be more explicit, of their being relieved of their duties. And here in this stage of our observations, we cannot, in justice to such harmless and modest females as they are known to be, omit noticing and distinctly contradicting the infamous and villanous causes that have been officiously assigned by the marked scandal-mongers of the Island, for their quitting the school. The offences with which they have been charged by the Committee amount in the abstract to an injudicious degree of indulgence toward the Girls, and Mrs. * * * * 's absence from school, when at an evening party, till rather late hour:—both of which circumstances led the Ladies to infer the individual's incapacity to preserve that stretch of rigid surveillance over the children as was wished for, and to determine upon, what many have long desired, dispensing with their services. Although they were asked by the Members to continue in their situations till their successors should be nominated, and who were calculated upon being procured in the course of a week, we have an instance on memory which parties charged with a most flagrant offence by the managing Committee did so much as receive even a reprimand from them. On the other hand, Mrs. * * * * for the comparatively insignificant cause of displeasure she had given, received indication that her service were to be dispensed with! Are there, readers, no traces of genuine partiality in such behaviour? proofs of advantage having been taken of weak and unprotected?—"Blush no idle gossips and base scandalizers for contemptible method you have had recourse to in your treacherous attempt to blast the reputation and resources of widow and the fatherless, by assigning causes of your own rancorous imagination for their leaving the school; and by the warning now given, ere you individually held up to public view traitors to your friends, and vipers bosom of Society!"

A few words more and we have done is obvious from the foregoing sketch

