WEDNESDAY, SEPT 22, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Drice 13 Rupees Ber Quarter :- 52 Rupees Der Annum ;- or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Der Annum.

New Series No.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GA. ZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) whilmt buy additional charge to Subscribers. Bumbray, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN fature persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in ruis Jouanas, 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 BRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

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Indebted to the Propretor of the Bumbey Gazetts and Bunbay Spiriting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their greats.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazene.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. 3 Aunas per line for the first in-ertion 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

HICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are inormed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every

eeding Mail. The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette ar hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor win the names of the Parties in England to whom the wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they wi be formarded punctually through the Post Office

her by each Steamer. lo l'estage is levied by the Falmenth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Tithe Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge Tinon-Subscribers. Rupes per Copy. Toubscribers in England. LE 1s. in advance. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and

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COPPER PLATE PRINTING. TIE Public in general is hereby informed that Visiting and Invitation Cares, will be exeenter at this Office, at the following prices.

Insitation Cards, Engraving &c., on the most reasonab eterms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. 1 MARRYATS CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup. plement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, cor. rected and enlarged with considerable altera-

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF,

Published Monthly.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISHEMPIRE

EDITED BY

R MONTGOMERY MARTIN. ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," & England possessed of Colonies in every part of the glo be, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nat onally moneutous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his per-sonal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every indivicolonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for rhe Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

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

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Bombay

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 ADVERTISEMENT S.

* AUCTION SALE.

N Thursday next, the 23rd Instant, Mess Rs. At-LEN & Co. will offer for Public Sale at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, the following Goods, viz.— An Invoice of very Superior Hosiers, 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

dallin devices of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT-An Invoice of carefully assorted Needles, &c. &c. ALS O, Several hundred pieces of Ladies Printed Cambric 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 Hand erchiefs, 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.

AT 1 P. M. Any Cattle or Carriages offering. Bombay, 20th September 1841.

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

Charles Barry Baidwin, Eaq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Brownring, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrolt, Alderman, Oliver Farrer, Esq.

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

Applications to be made eitheir 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,

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

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

Bills on the Australian Colonics 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 fur-

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

TNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mull, Lon lon. HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, half Hose, Striped Frocks, White Cotton Patent Shirts, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole Do. Do. Pantaloons, Do. Brown Do.; -A quantity of period of life, one half of the very moder rate pre-miums to be paid for the first five years after the date of miums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run payment of interests, 5 per crent annually to be deduct-between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in con-ed at death, or may be previously paid off at con-nexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of enience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secrure, 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 ma relinquish his policy, having only paid one half Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, the premiums for the first five years, instead of the and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger 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. 3 l., 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 or his family.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.
30 . . . 2 3 10 . . . 2 8 2 do40 . . . 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.

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE, To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more en ightened Members of the Uncover nanted 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 por ion of the Li dian coinmunity 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 p obability of success to be released from that thraidon to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effecthat than firm yet respectful public represen ations. 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 Unc venanted, that un es they also be " up and doing,' the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and pri-

vileges of British Subjects, much processinated, The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more comp et ., we have fortunately secured the premium only. permanent and of "few able writers, We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have son ewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly accep. table to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet; in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan coutempora les. 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, pay. able in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltuliah.

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 Southempton for Alexandr's touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Mejestys Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and there is forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East In lia Mails belowing to this Company will leave idealand on the longing 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, incuding 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passen-gers between Affee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large nexion 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 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

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. 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. To and From England and Alexandria. £ 45 " "—£ 30 England and Malta..... ,, 33 22 10 " England and Gibraltar.. " 20 " "-" 14 " " Alexandria and Malta... ,, 12 ,, ,-,, 8 10 , Malta and Gibraltar ,, 13 ,, ,-, Malta and Corfu..... ,, 7 ,, ,,-,, B. M. WILLCOX ...] A. Anderson | Managing Directors.

ROYAL NAVAL. MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY. 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Fuich lane, Corntill, London,

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

F. CARLETON

Messrs. Coekburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, I, Lombard street

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

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 lon fields. ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :-1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of person

every station in life, and for every part of the from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non participation

well as participation of profits. 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight incurrent the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Pros

tus may themselves receive the amount as ared before att ining that age, it will be paid to their represe

 Fraud only to vit ate a policy.
 No additional expense but the stamp.
 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. No arbitrary imposition of extra premiun 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one deg ee 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

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term 13 Assurances in Tayour of children, after the death of both parents provided by an extremely low scale

14. A dividend of 41, per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shar holders' 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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

Dorth West Probinces

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. We have heard that it will be sent by-Dak Bhangy! which will occupy upwards of twenty days! This accords well enough with the spirit and activity of the Bombay Post Office. but surely the Contractor on this side will not foist us off so. By the arrival of the succeeding Steamer, we hope the Lieutenant Governor's arrangements will be in operation.—Agra Uhhbar, Sept. 11.

Cabool.

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

" Thank you for my last-the gents here, particularly the Politicals, are in a great way to discover the prowler into their secrets, the audacious fellow that dared to expose their folly to the world! The Military Secretary, I am given to understand, was directed to vent the Envoy's spleen upon a young man who was suspected of that greatest of misdemeanors, "writing in the papers," and has been formally warned to not be seen on the Mission premises! The civilians are at last placed under the iron chain of Martial law! The Military Secretary is a gallant son of Mars : he belonged to the glorious 2nd, but was not present at the daring exploits of that corps at Pur-wun Durrah; he has lately thrown out broad hints that he will bring Mr. Sharp and his thirty-first cousin, your humble admirer, to condign punishment; he will be a long while discovering me, and, if he should be so fortunate, he will find to his chagrin, that I am something more than the length of his finger out of his

Let us now turn to business, Sir, and pen some of the news. The troops here are on the qui vive to move down—a report is in circulation, that the whole army is to be withdrawn from Affghanistan; and the Shah left to his own resources!! What an excellent manœuvre after the loss of our ten millions :- loss ! yes loss—for what end have we gained if we leave the country now? This has been brought about by the influence of Russia, who, when our army has withdrawn, if it actually takes place, will extend its interests to the Sutlej. The Russians are in great repute even in our own Indian Provinces, and their name is mentioned with sublime admiration and awe, by the very best classes of our Indian subjects. I have had oral demonstration of it when in India from a Prince of the house of Delhee, who had received a polished Persian education, and nothing,
 which I could urge against the absurdity of the opinion, would convince him, that he laboured under a false impression. The Seiks have the same notions of the power and wealth of Russia, and the Afighans would any day prefer their rule to ours. If our army is to be withdrawn from Affghanistan, it will do the British interests the greatest possible injury-to support it here is certainly expensive—yet preferable to leaving the country to be ruled by the Shah. Six months will not elapse ere we will be marching another "Army of the Indus" to the succour of the Shah, and if the Seiks allow that army to pass, it will be a wonder. At present we have that insolent nation in check, it is in our power to attack them from two quarters where their defence is weak; but let them but get our army out of Affghanistan, and a passage will be gained through their territory, at not only an expense of cash, but bloodshed, and that in profusion. This is but a poor picture in anticipation of what may be, and it may be

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, so you may put aside all favourable reports on this score, for they are idle calculations.

The business at Khelat-i-Ghilzie is apparently at a stand, but the insurgents have not yet been put down. There is no news from that quarter, excepting that a magazine for provisions and stores is forming, and a Commissariat Officer sent to collect grain for six months consumption, for the Shah's force next winter -this speaks not well.

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. The Kohistanee Regimenton leaving Charikar, did not at all act as Nimukhlals should do, but about two hundred and fifty deserted, comprising Native Commissioned Officers, and soldiers of all rank ! Oh, the disposition of those people to the silver rule of our Envoy and Minister!

Some time ago the Shah sent a Chousgy bashi to Candahar on some business. This man on his arrival circulated a report among the fanatics at Canda-har, that it was the will of the Shah, that all the faithful ghazies should rise in insurrection and massacre the "Caffir Furrunghees." On the strength of this, a number of blind fanatics swore to annihilate the Europeans, and one ruffian actually put the resolution in-to practice—by attacking and stabbing in the main street of Candahar in open day, Mr. O'Grady Gorman, a young man who had been attached to the Herat Mission, and from one of whose letters, it is said, Sharp gave you the account of Major Todd's flight. Poor O'Gorman was a man of very amiable and obliging character—and a most generous disposition, he will be regretted by all who knew him, not only for his inestimable qualities a s a friend, but for the zeal he displayed in numismatology, of which he was an ardent admirer. He had one of the best collections of coins and gems of any man in Affghanistan, and, it was whilst in pursuit of his favourite amusement that he was so treacherously murdered. The assassin gave himself up willingly, and will, it is to be hoped, be made an example of for other desperadoes. The Chousgy bashi, upon his return to Cabool was detected, and convicted of the mal-practice, and underwant a tour of disgrace through the city with his head and beard shaved, his face blackened, and mounted on

a donkey.

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

so I am constrained to do Shah Shooja justice asfar as his conduct will admit of it, however, I am not than before." about to trump up a long yarn in his defence. I do not excel in fiction, but I am going to show that even a man in his high station in life can be subject to petty and grievous annoyances—from men, upon whom, though he is despotic, he has no power.

In the commencement of the present Mahomedan year, the Shah gave the contract of lands in the Huzzara country to one of his Chief Eunuchs, Aga Ukbal, place in the Ghirisk quarter, and our troops, as usual, have viz: and at the same time gave him a Royal Firman to been completely victorious. Our correspondent at first sup-

that effect sealed by himself and signed with red vermillion. 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 Chuggutthoo Chiefs Rujjub Ali governs 200 houses.

Karabaug ditto Goollstan Khan governs 3,000. Chardistha ditto Hoosain Khan (Zaki tribe) governs

2,000 houses. The two first mentioned Chiefs are lawful sons of Bukhtiary Khan, the third is a natural son 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. They had had lands from their father to the extent above named, and after his death they were recognized by the vassals of their father. Hoosain Khan was the acknowledged heir, and as such he had his possessions secured to him by the Shah. He also holds deeds of right from Shah Shooja's predecessors. The whole of those Chiefs, excepting Rujjab Ali, are willing that Aga Ukbal should have the contract of their lands; but no—they are not the masters of their own property. The Envoy and Minismasters of their own property. The Envoy and Minister has a prior claim. The Envoy and Minister has cancelled the arrangement, and appointed one Syud Mosun (a man universally described as a low intriguing knave) to be the ruler of the country and contractor of the land; he has also set up the bastard son of Bukhtiary Khan as a Chief over his brothers, and has thereby not only insulted the two men, but the whole of their retainers. This Rujjub Ali has been plodding with Lyud Mosun, and has made, or paid his way with the Envoy's Moulvee, and native Officers. By such cunning low means as these he has managed to ingratiate himself into the Envoy's favour, and this gentleman, not calling to mind the mischief he was doing, allowed himself to become the dupe of a pack of fellows who will make the best use of his blunder. But to return—the other chiefs united and drew up a deed of declaration in favour of Aga Ukhbal, and declaiming against Rujjub Elli, and Syud Mosun. In this (which has been shown to me by a friend) they declare firmly, that if the Envoy places above them against their will—Syud Mosun or Rujjub Elli, that they will with all their followers desert the country. Hints have also been thrown out that violence may be had recourse to ; so, Mr. Editor, if you hear at some future day of a disturbance in the quarter alluded to, you will have no need to be surprised, and you will know to whose account debit to place it. The deed I spoke of has on it 9 seals and 18 signatures of different influential men in those Districts, so you may form a guess of its importance. The two elder brothers sent a petition to the Envoy and Minister, praying him to revoke the arrangement, but all he said in answer was

" I'll consider on it!" 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. He has now made enemies of men who can command and bring into the field 10,000 men, to place an upstart of no power whatever. This is the manner in which the Envoy and Minister has set Shah Shooja against him-by making even his Vizier's word of more weight than his own. The Shah is not willing that the Envoy should give contract of those lands to Syud Mosun, for he had already irrevocably given ito to Agra Ukh-bal, under his hand and seal; and that the Envoy, should give the contract of those lands to Syud Mosun should, without the Shah's consent, order the Vizier to issue a Firman, thereby making the authority of the man (Vizier) of more weight than that of the Master, is certainly stretching the powers of his Envoy and Ministership beyond reasonable bounds. The Shah, as I can learn, is very much annoyed at such treatvicinity of Herat; should this be true, it may induce K m ment, and has at last learned the galling fact, that he is but a puppet in the hands of the Envoy. By the way, as we have had reason to speak of the Vizier, Envoy's election; so that his faults (of which I may muster a queer string bye and bye) must be laid at the door of the Envoy, for Shah Shooja will claim no legal acquaintance with them. The Vizier is not liked by the Shah, for whom he does not care a fig, for he well knows he depends upon Shah Macnaghten for his power and wealth. However, the only difference between this Vizier and the late old man Moolla Shoorkoor, is that his predecessor paid all bribes to the Shah, whereas the present knave pockets them himself-Charity begins at home; thence the cause of the Shah's dislike very probably. But in plain words, it is really stretching authority too far, that the Envoy should thus insult the Shah, and set his Firman at nought; it is the general theme, and the conclusion the Affghans come to, is, that the Furringhees ultimately intend taking the entire government of the country into their own hands. That would be much better, since this fumbling system might be abolished -but, if we call Shah Shooja King, and wish his Subjects to respect him as such, we should not so grossly usurp his prerogative, the power of governing his own Subjects! and I assure you, Mr. Editor, the Shah feels the insult deeply—though the Envoy knows it not, or affects not to know it.

In conclusion, I will beg to deviate from the subject and make a few comments upon Colonel Dennie's case. It is shameful to observe the manner in which this brave Officer is calumniated by people who, I suppose, have the face to call themselves Britons; Is it because Colonel Dennie led the Storming party at Ghizni, and was the first man who crossed the threshold, that they must abuse him ; this would argue envy. The Editor of the Hurkaru has a private pique of H. M.'s 13th and 44th Regiments labor under a grievance against him, and therefore attacked him so wantonly which does not, in an equal degree, affect their Protestant in his Journal. The principal cause of complaint is his refusal of the 3rd Class Order of the Doorany Empire (pompous title!) a man, then, is to be abused for not having appropriated to himself a studied insult. Lord Keane was no friend of his, and consequently Colonel Dennie was booked for the 3rd Class, which he rejected with merited scorn. Colonel Dennie is not destitute of admirers in Affghanistan as well as England, and he is the darling of his Regiment. He is which, we are sure, the Commander-in-Chief will give some respected by respectable men, he cares not for the opinions of fools. But I would give the slanderers of Catholic soldiery are not a merely fractional part of the Colonel Dennie a little good advice—let them employ their pens in some better way than that of force. There are 300 Irish Roman Catholicsin H. M.'s 44th vilifying a man who is beyond the reach of their trash. Regt., and 400 of the same persuasion in H. M.'s 13th Light Do they forget that calumny to an honest man is like Fuller's earth to a coat; it stains for the moment, means be neglected.—Ibid. but when brushed off, the coat shines forth brighter

Your's obediently, NO HUMBUG.

Ibid.] News from Cabul.

Another engagement, it will be send 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. Our correspondent of five lat and Ghuzni) have been performed under of fibers of that rank been completely victorious. Our correspondent of five lat and Ghuzni) have been performed under of fibers of that rank viz: Captains Anderson. Woodburn, and Griffin, all of the Shah's

"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." The enemy were strongly posted in orchards and vineyards, from which our Infantry drove them, and considerable examples was afterned. ecution was afterwards done by the Jaun Bazes, headed by Prince Timoor in person. The loss of the enemy in killed is variously stated between 150 and 700, while the 2nd N. I. lost 7 men killed and 30 wounded.

One would suppose that on every action of this sort, af-fording strong evidence of the unpopularity of the Shah, his Majesty would say as little as possible, on hearing of such a victory, as that, which has just been gained by Hindustannee soldiers over his own subjects; but Shah Soojah seems fated to make himself remarkable by the commission of needless absurdities, and a Royal salute has just announce that Prince Timoor has behaved like a hero, and has bap-tized his sword in Affghan blood. The Shahzada has hitherto been rather a favorite with the people, I hope that the deed which obtained for him the honor of a salute from

guns, he insisted on their being taken away to any other place the Envoy might desire.

The contents of an intercepted letter, addressed by one of

the Nijrow Chiefs to a friend, in which the writer calls the Envoy a " (Sûg) dog," have excited great wrath at Court, and a Nijrow campaign is now the subject of speculation. I shall be late for post if I write more, so excuse this hasty Cabul, 25th August, 1841.

." In the hurried account I yesterday gave you of the action with the Dooranie Rebels near Giriskh, 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

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 fav orite with his father, and we should have heard no salute, had he been the leader of the Jaun Bazes, as I erroneously imagined him to have been.

I cannot make out the name of the place, but it appears that the enemy occupied some orchards or vineyards. Troops advanced in quarter distance column, the 2nd N. I. leading, until within musquet shot, when they deployed and attacked in line. The brunt of the action fell on the 2nd, and particularly on Lieutenant Trower's company, which cleared the vineyards, and killed 70 of the enemy, chiefly with the bayonet. The enemy driven from the strong grounds, returned to a hill where they took up a position and kept the Jaun Bazes at bay, but the Infantry again advancing to the attack, they abandoned the hill and fled in confusion. The Cavalry cut them up handsomely, and the whole country was covered with dead and wounded men, whose number was estimated at 600.*

This is a most creditable performance, and the Affghans have been taught by it that our sepoys will encounter them hand to hand. They have hitherto attributed our superiority to the quick fire our musquetry can maintain.

These achievements of our troops, though gratifying to their brother soldiers, and particularly so to the Editors of Newspapers, cannot be very pleasing to Lord Auckland, the wisdom of whose Affghan policy is so exposed by them as to render any remark unnecessary—while Dost Mahomed was at liberty, these disturbances were credited to the intrigues of his partisans, but now we must believe the "Causa belli to be exactly what the people avow it to be, an inveterate dislike to Shah Soojah, and to the Christians by whom he has been forced upon the Affghan nation as a King. The "enemy" in the late affair, were the Shah's own tribe of Dooranies" !!!-Delhi Gaz. Sept 11.

Report gives out that Yar Mahomed having left Herat on business, Shah Kamran has been seeking the sup-port of the neighbouring Chieftains, to aid him in throwing off the yoke of his Vuzeer. It is added that Yar Mahome

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,

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. The gunners also, who are proceeding on the vessel to work the guns, are all picked men; so there is every probability of Tharrawaddee's fleet receiving severe punishment if he is so rash as to make an attempt to take Maulmain and drive us out of the Tenasserim Provinces, which there can be little doubt he now contemplates; and many of the inhabitants near and about Maulmain, our letters say, have consequently packed up every thing and made ready for a run.— *Ibid.*

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

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Sylph Williams, from Singapore 15th August, and the Amherst, from Akyab 31st August.—Englishman, September 7.

Roman Catholic Grievance.

We hear from Caubul that the Roman Catholic soldiery comrades-a grievance too which is felt the heavier, because of the absence of any clergyman from whom they can receive spiritual comfort. The soldiery complain that being very much stinted in respect to carriage they cannot carry about with them any Roman Catholic prayer books, nor are any provided for them by the State, although the Protestant soldiery are abundantly supplied with Bibles, Prayer books, and pamphlets suitable to them, and calculated to comfort and instruct them in their dreary isolation. This is a matter to portion of his attention. It should be remembered that the

Cholera.

We regrat to hear that Cholera has again made it's appear ance in Calcutta, chiefly among the Europeans—about Iz deaths have taken place at the College Hospital of Seamen, and 2 or 3 have died in the southern parts of the town—those admitted into the college Hospital, have come from th

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.

Punch Houses direct, and are supposed to be caused by villanous stuff given to the men to drink there. We have the publication of our usual number. representation is about to be presented to government institute an enquiry as to the means of the different Purhouse keepers of carrying on their business in a respect

Nautical Somnambulism.

Our readers have no doubt heard of sleepwalking, we are going to relate to them a tale of nautical son bulism, which to us would be almost incredible. We therefore, our readers may be assured, relating it upo

H. M. Ship Calliope arrived off town on Tuesday ing, but during the night between Monday and Tuesday being then at anchor off Rajgunge, the watch on be saw a ship drifting down upon them. The celm was over, and H. M. Ship sheered so as to allow the drift. vessel just room enough to go clear of her; but is heavy strain of the sheer the Calliope parted and we shore; fortunately upon a bank of soft mud, and is shore; fortunately upon a bank of soft mud, and mat low water, so that she got off without trouble or ger upon the flood tide. The pilot sent a row boat on the drifting vessel and anchored her when, to the surprisevery one, it was found that she was the dannal anna) which, being off the Mint Ghaut, had parted, strange to say drifted down during the night through crowded tiers of shipping in the river, to Melancholly Phaving only an officer and five better lesses on board. having only an officer and five batta lascars on board of course fast asleep, and only wakened from their sl bers by the firing of four of the Calliope's 32-poun We call this nautical somnambulism, but we trust if more of the "sacred ships" mean to practise in this we they will not do so when Government has 22 millions treasure afloat, seeing that in the freshes of our "Gol Gunga" a vessel takes the ground, capsizes, and is but topmast deep in 48 hours—which would be mighty incovenient to the public service just now.—Star, Sept. 8.

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, sugarcandy tubs, and all manner of packages; some so little fitted for the purpose that they broke to pieces in the boats or on board. The silver, however, is good, and every bar was carefully wrapped in silk paper. A considerable portion is of the sort called Poo-ching-soo syeee in which the Imperial Government dues are always paid and remitted.—*Ibid*.

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 sailor sauntered out of the Sailors' Home, and on approaching the Chadney Bazar went up to the shop of a paun wallah or in othe words a vender of beetel, and one of them took a khelee, beetile prepared with its common ingredients, and put the same in his mouth. The beetel man whereupon made a noise, balling aloud loot! loot! (plunder! plunder!) this collected is man warmed with stitle sailors. mob armed with sticks, and an attack was immediately commenced upon the poor Jacks. Evidently there could not have been less than between one hundred and fifty and two hundred natives, and the blue jackets not the least daunted by the black fellows and their number defended themselves almost to the last, knocking down every man that cane before them recogniless of their hundred. before them, regardless of their bludgeons, until they were completely everpowered. The Thanadar and his myrmides attended, but could not quell the affray, and ultimarly were obliged to go to the sailors' Home, and inform fr. Roberts, the Superintendent, of the affair. Mr. Roberts st. no time in repairing to the place. Upon being informed of the mess that their shipmates had got into, several of the inmates sallied out and accompanied Mr. Roberts, swesing that they would clear the decks fore and aft. Upon teir reaching the spot, they found the place quite reserted-the natives having heard of the intended rescue, immedicely fled. Mr. Roberts had the poor seamen immedially conveyed to the Native Hospital, where their wounds rere promptly dressed. This circumstance tends forcibly to prove the urgent necessity that exists for an European and Eurasian Police.—Ibid.

Madras.

BELLARY, September 4 .- Permit me to begin with the weather this time, just for the sake of variety—a quality y the way which is seldom or never found in my comminications; and then you shall have the few scraps I hav been able to glean since my last. We have had several heavy showers during the past fortnight and appearances romise many more. The mornings generally cool and plasant; though at times they are either sultry or the wind is 9 violent as to render a distant walk any thing but agreeabl.

Colonel Leslie K. H., having been appointed to the Command of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the Garison, on the 23d ultimo, to Lieutenant Colonel Breton of the King's Own Regt. A Squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry vas in-spected 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 Humpsaughur. 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 son to suspect its authenticity. It is rumoured here the is likely there will be some further movements of Corps those recently ordered in the Gazette, and that the Cavalry is one of those interested in the expected order it is to be hoped that this dashing Regiment will re Bellary another year, as its departure would be much re

CANNANORE, September 5—Yesterday morning Merchant (Mahomed Cassim Ajee) landed from Ship now in the roads, a Camelleopard, brought by Arabia. It is taller than an Elephant, but the charge say that it is yet a "Bucha." The gate Mr. Morris' house, where it is kept, is swarmed with from whom the Arab door-keepers exact a quarte each for a sight of the monstrous animal. Maho sim will leave this in a few days via Mysore for Ma if he be not tempted to dispose of the animal at a will hand it over to the Nabob of the Carnatic.

BANGALORE, September 6—Last month was one ably pleasant weather here. There fell during about ten inches of rain. There were none of winds which for months past had rendered every thi agreable, carrying with them clouds of dust, sufficie annihilated an Egyptian host. At all hours it was to walk abroad, and the mornings and even ings we fully cool, calling forth the use of woollens and oth

Ceplon.

Planter's Society.

We are happy to learn that several persons in planting have expressed their willingness to become of such a Society; and that a meeting is about to be convened (of which due notice will be given) for the purpose of taking the matter in consideration; and of inviting the suggestions and co-operation of all likely to take in such an in stitution .- Observer, September 2.

China.

BOM THE CANTON REPOSITORY for June, 1841. following proclamation was issued at Canton by Chifficers, in order to preserve from injury the graves of foreigners who had fallen in the attack on the heights rear of the city.

g, Twan, and Chang, brigadiers in command of dincerns of the force serving in Kwangtung, -issue this mation. Whereas, the square fort was recently in the ation of the English foreigners; and now that those ers have been left buried near to the fort : it is hereby den that any of the adjoining inhabitants, or of the or attempt to dig up the bodies of the said foreigners intered. Should any willfully disobey, and venture to p and disinter such bodies, no sooner shall they be dised and apprehended, then they shall receive such putent as shall be then determined. Not the slightest indulshall be shown. To this end clear proclamation is heree; each should with implicit submission obey. Be to opposition. A special proclamation. The above general information. Taoukwang 21st year, 4th month, day, (1st June, 1841.)

ANNIBALISM.—We have been assured by many, some of n very credible withnesses, that during the recent rencon-n Canton between the imperial troops from Hoopih and the local militia, some of the former cut off and ate the of the latter! We shall feel obliged to any of our neighs for additional information about this matter. The conrose very high; some say hundreds of lives were lost. We oose the may have been ten or twenty. This occurred the British forces were on the heights, before the armistice had been concluded .- Ibid.

 Regarding the payment of ransom we are indebted to a commercial friend for the following memoranda. The authorities paid four millions of dollars in sycee to wards the recent levy made upon the city, and the hongmer-chants contributed two millions in the following proportions.

Howqua paid dollars 820,000 Pwankequa..... 260,000 Samqua, Saoqua, Footae, and Howqua, each drs 70,000 280,000 Mowqua, Kinqua, Mingqua, and Punhoyqua, each drs.15,000 60,000 Cash in the consoo treasury, being

taxes upon the foreign trade and intended to pay the debts of broken hong merchants.... 280,000 The obligations of Samqua, Sanqua, Footae, and Gowqua, each for drs50,000, which is to be reimbursed from the first surplus in the consoo

funds or offset against any duties they may owe to the consoo.... 200,000

drs 2,000,000 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 merchandize, 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 Shameen.

mnity for the Bilbaino and for the demolished factories has been paid.—Ibid.

The emoror's reply to Yihshan's report on the ransom of the ty of Canton, arrived between 3 and 4 p. m. on the 12th by of the moon altogether. Its contents are as yet unknown the multitude. The seven great officers, Yihshan Yangfang Tseshin (newly appointed) Ke, the governor, E, the fooyuen, 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 'redbristled man." and both are Chinese traitors.

We have heard a strange account of the dissipated habits these said high commissioners, to some of which we may

The following short notice is probably the last intelligence we shall ever have it in our power to communicate respecting the illfated 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" Rounce, from Manila, spoke the ship "Gelconda" 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 Arribals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. None. DEPARTURS

HIGH WATER IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

	A.	M.	P.	M.
	H.	M.	н.	M
pt 21st Tuesday	2	39	3	- 1
99nd Wednesday	3	25	3	4
, 23d Thursday	4	13	4	46
. 24th Friday	5	27	6	15
25th Saturday	6	53	7	3
26th Sunday	8	15	2	45
, 27th Monday	9	8	2	13
			-	

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Tu. 21 St. Matthew 5 50 20 5 55 54 W. 22 5 50 22 5 55 10 Th. 23 Battle of Assaye, 1803 5 50 25 5 54 25 1	PHASES OF HE MOON.
Tu. 21 St. Matthew 5 50 20 5 55 54 W. 22 5 50 22 5 55 10 Th. 23 Battle of Assaye, 1803 5 50 25 5 54 25 1	W SIT
F. 24 Sa 25 Svn 26 16 Sunday after Trinity. 5 50 28 5 53 42 M. 27 [St. Syprian, 5 51 10 5 50 58]	D. Н. М

DATES O	F THE LAT	TEST INTELLIGENCE.	
100 mm 100 km 200 km	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
ALEXANDRIA. ALEXANDRIA. Adelaide. Sydney Port Phillip BURNAH. Moulmein	Sept. 11 Aug. 19 June 18 July 17 June 21	CHINA. DELHI. FRANCE. HERAT. LAHORE. LONDON. MADRAS. MANILLA. MAURITIUS. NEPAUL. PENANG	Aug. Aug. Sept. May
CALCUTTACANDAHAB.	Sept. 8	QUETTA	Åug.
EFFICE	Sont 9	Street none	2



THE BAXBETTE

Wednesday, September 22, 1841.

to the 2nd Instant.

of interest.

furnishes us some particulars of another ously stated between 150 and 700 of the teen or eighteen months ago; and with that transpired in the Girl's school was magenemy were killed. The loss on our side is her, it can confidently be asserted, went nified with slanderous ingenuity into the wounded.

15th instant over the body of a Naigue of consequence of having been excluded from Caste for crim. con. with a public woman.

ALTHOUGH it may seem foreign to the the cause we espouse may correctly be said zeal and sincerity of purpose. 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.

harshness of their unfeeling conduct.

spleen that too many of them had unsuccess- sions and sentiments within certain limits! fully endeavoured to conceal. As may Time still rolled on, but without hopes well be imagined, on each of these occar of Mrs. * * * * * s ever regaining her transsions the subject of complaint-after being quility. At length her family arrived : clothed in all the seriousness of an indict- and with the influence of a few still remain. ment for Felony-always formed a most ing friends, she succeeded in having her weighty and important subject of deliberate daughter-whose eligibility was unquesinvestigation at a Meeting; too frequently tionable-nominated to the situation of a special one. The result of these Meet. Teacher that was yet vacant; but upon barely ings,-which never reflected much credit half the emolument that was extended to upon the fair Members, or their notions its former occupant. of right and wrong, -unvariable tended to Miss * * * * *'s and her mother's cirdishearten the Mistress, and to imbue her cumstances and settlement began now to be WE have received Calcutta papers to the with a disgust for her occupation, and a viewed as any thing but unenviable by all 8th instant, Madras to the 11th inst., Delhi still greater disgust for the treatment that but her well-wishers; and consequently it to the 11th inst., Agra to the 11th and Ceylon seemed likely to be offered her so long as was resolved upon by certain parties, not a she continued at the School .- One source hundred yards from the Bycullah Church, of unmerited annoyance succeeded another that no stone should remain unturned in ef-Our Calcutta contempories are barren of in such a diversity of forms and rapid sucintelligence. Madras papers are no better, cession, that anxious to escape the unhappy and Ceylon journals are as usual deficient situation she was in, and at the same time The Delhi Gazette of the 1 Ith instant, appeared desirous of reducing her, Mrs. for it :—spies therefore being conveniently rnishes us some particulars of another * * * * * abruptly tendered her resig- posted, and every manœuvre narrowly watchbrush with the Gilzies in whihe it is vari- nation and left the School-about sevenstated to be seven men killed and thirty the qualities of a truly excellent Mistress, and one zealously interested in the objects of the Institution. The grounds for the An Inquest was held at Tannah on the Committee's displeasure were most frequently said to exist in her asserted severity | communication for gospel. And thus report the 19th Regiment N. I. who was found with the Girls; than which a more un- after report, of the most palpable falsity dead in his hut. On examination it was founded imputation was never invented! ascertained that he had taken poison in Tis true, and acknowledged, that her dies; until the aim of the vile instigators 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 general topic of our Editorials, to lay open always ought to be, necessarily maintained our columns to the discussion of a subject in the School ;-an austerity that any realike the one upon which, in the following soning individual might have recognized article, we offer a few observations, yet as as emanating from naught else but pure

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. ance at Meetings; and for whose dismissal, The original and asserted objects of the possibly, not one of the Members had Bycullah Central Schools, together with sighed and yearned, measures were put in the objects and duties of their respective progress to procure another female to fill Committees of Management, are, we pre- the situation. Advertisements accordingly sume, pretty general known; and therefore appeared, announcing the vacancy and ina need no remarks from us in this place. viting Candidates. Amongst the several such a course been pursued—that the inno--What forms our present matter for wrir females that applied for the place, one, cence of the accused might have been openly ting is simply a calm and unprejudiced con- whose temper, principles and industry were proved, and the villany of the accusers brand. sideration of the general traits of the Com- abundantly attested by members of the ed with the stigma it so richly merited. mittee of mis management, or more jocosely highest circles of Society, was fortunate Strange, however, as it may appear, it seems miss-management, that professes to super" enough to meet with preference, -of course not improbable that an opposite course to intend and guard the interests of the Girls in opposition to the wishes of an insignifi-Central School. We say mis-management cant few,—and was duly ushered into the at the instigation of those Members of the from ample conviction that the body of Office of Matron; while a puffed-up limb Committee who proved themselves not over which it is composed has firmly established of the adjoining School, by no means her loving towards the helpless Mrs. * * * * *! its claim to the par-distinction appellation, superior, was entrusted with the department Passing over the endless annoyances with by affording abundant proofs of the bicker of Teaching. From that date commenced a which this female and her daughter were coning and anomalous form of business into great display ofvoluntary assistance towards | tinually visited, we shall notice the circumwhich all its transactions are degenerating. initiating the new Matron Mrs. * * * * -The steady, reasonable, and judicious in the duties she was expected to discharge line of conduct-in matters connected with and glaring demonstrations, from all quarthe School-that once was wont to charac- ters, of satisfaction at her uniform behaviour. terize the duties of the Members, appears Matters therefore wearing for the first few now to be crushed under the influence of months an aspect extremely favourable to are known to be, omit noticing and distinct the inconsiderate and domineering whims her anticipations, induced her to settle ly contradicting the infamous and villanou of several sprigs of the fair sex who form down into calm content; and to endeur our, causes that have been officiously assigned part of the Committee, and are desirous of by evincing every variety of attention, in by the marked scandal-mongers of t passing off for intelligent Ladies. Nor is it dustry, and perseverance in her vocations, Island, for their quitting the school. Th the mere elicitation of these whims and to prove her sincere gratitude to those of fantasies that we wish to repudiate; it is her friends through whose instrumentality their prejudicial, their evil consequences !- her application had been attended with consequences which have of late given us success. As her anxious thoughts reverted sound specimens of what may be expected to her dear and long parted family in Eng. in future, unless the Proceedings of the land, she was led-from the happy situa. Committee undergo a therough reformation. tion she was in and seemed likely to retain stances led the Ladies to infer the individ-We trust, therefore, that should our well for years to come-to calculate upon the al's incapacity to preserve that stretch of right grounded remarks prove effectual in work- practicability of sending Home for them, surveilance over the children as was wish ing out so desirable a change, they will at and of eventually providing for them in for, and to determine upon, what many h least be successful in convincing the minds India. The affectionate resolution being long desired, dispensing with their service of the fair Members of the puerility and formed, steps were taken for its accomplish... ment. Not long afterwards, however, the In 1826 or 1827, we forget which, a cer- till then dormant caprice of the Members tain female, of the highest respectability, of the Committee yearned for some object calculated upon being procured in the cou now in Bombay, succeeded to the situation upon which to exercise itself; while, about of a week, we have an instauce on memor of Mistress to the Girls' School. Her hav- the same crisis of affairs, the puffed up limb ing been, when young, in the same Institut of the adjoining School, (for reasons that offence by the managing Committee di tion for many years, added to her establish are currently known and duly appreciated) so much as receive even a reprimand ed virtue, gentility and acquirements, render- vacating her situation as Teacher, enabled them. On the other hand, Mrs. * * ed her peculiarly adapted for the appoint spite to point at Mrs. * * * the Ma- for the comparatively insignificant cause ment, and her succession to it was conse- tron, as the person most calculated to receive displeasure she had given, received into quently universally approved of. As she its attacks with less resistance and retalia. grew older in the situation, however, the tion than her predecessor, Mrs. * * * * * temper and disposition of her superiors of It was not many weeks afterwards that she the Committee began gradually to glide- began to experience the same unkind treat. as it is well known to have done-into ment and annoyance as troubled the last sources of the greatest possible annoyance mentioned female.—Truly has it been asto her. Hardly a day past without some serted that no creature in the world is it groundless disapprobation for a certain more difficult to please than an ill-tempered form of School-discipline then in practice and obstinate Miss. For in instituting being manifested by some of the Ladies, rigorous inquiries into the matter now some instances in the conduct and expres- under consideration, we find that the subsions of the Mistress being imagined and jects of complaint which so frequently of late swallowed by them as levelled affronts ;- threw the School into confusion, took their or some ridiculous accusations being patch- rise in the whimsical turns of the supered up, and brought forward against her for eilious and officious young Ladies who are " traitors to your friends, and vipers neglect of duty. In short, every triffing constituents of the Committee. - We do not " bosom of Society" !! circumstance appeared to be seized on with hori reflection at any of them in particujoyous avidity by her ill-wishers, and to be lar; we speak generally; and regret, in doing is obvious from the foregoing sketch

made the medium of venting upon her the | so, being compelled to confine our expres-

forts to prejudice the minds of the Commita tee against these inoffensive people, and to effect their removal from the School. Scandal the abject servility to which the Committee | never wants matter; even virtue affords food ed, it was not long before every trifling thing 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 continued to be made to the credulous Lathreatened 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 communicata ed 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 the one we have just mentioned was taken

stance of their also leaving the school ;--o 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 offences with which they have been charge by the Committee amount in the abstract 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 circun Although they were asked by the Membe to continue in their situations till their si cessors should be nominated, and who w which parties charged with a most frig tion that, her service were to be disper with! Are there, readers, no traces 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 ha course to in your treacherous attemp blast the reputation and resources widow and the fatherless, by assign causes of your own rancorous imagin for their leaving the school; and by the warning now given, ere you individually held up to public vie A few words more and we have don

Government of Maharashtra

nimity and sound judgment exists to a waen the closing of the Russian frontier was so hermetic that it caused the ruin of the Prussian provinces bordering on it deplorable extent amongst the Ladies of the Messages and replies of this king passed to and fro, and the Committee. It is obvious, also, that their only result has been increased irritation on both sides. Th conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, that when the Hered tary Grand Duke of Russ conduct in occasioning such continual and went so far, the such continual and the such novances to the Ma ro s and Mistresses that of the Blood to attend it, has had always been done in simila have come under their direction, has salely cases by the old King. The Court of Petersburgh was no merely annoyed at this, but alarmed, and the Emperor Nioriginated in their respective chains to un. cholas wrote that it would be a declaration of rupture in the due authority, and in their promeness to eyes of Europe. He therefore implored the King of Prussia give ear to the mean tattlers and calumnia. to act more in the spirit of his father's political testament tors who abound in the neighbourhood of his brother to attend the marriage of the heir, to the Russian the schools. Such conduct which we con. throne, this however, but on the express condition that no ceive to be any thing but consistent with the Fourth is a great admirer of England and English institu temperament of Ladies, ought surely to be tons. - Examiner. laid aside; for so long as it permitted to be practised it is impossible to expect that order and quiet can be preserved in a place where such are absolutely requisite; or that the services of any good and useful Matron or Mistress can be retained for any great during five or six months of 1838, by Dr. Robinson and Mr. length of time. - Hitherto, each frivolous Eu SMITH. Dr. ROBINSON is well known to scholars for occurrence at the school has been divested of his Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament; as it's true colours ; and, after passing through minary of New York he has trained up many of the Amerithe various grades of exaggeration from can clergy, both pastors and missionaries; and from his in oth to mouth, made a charge against the interference people whom Envy and Malice Mr. Smith was his pupil; and subsequently, as a missionary had selected for their victims. The snowball to the East, travelled through Asia Minor and Persia, acqui has always been magnified into an Iceberg, ledge of the Oriental character. Circumstances in 1837 ha and made to frighten the world like an ava ing enabled the friends to perform a journey together in t'e lanche! Meetings have in consequence been privately convened; and, in the course of proceedings, the accused individuals without then went on to Trieste, and reached Fg pt by the steamers being able to divine the matter of investi. In Egypt Dr. Robinson met his friends, and they proceed gation-have been called upon for their de. fence! which, unfortunately; seldom coinciding with the Member's prejudiced views of the case, never failed to be locked upon making many investigations in its neighbourhood and many as fresh proofs of guilt!!

Of such and such like; then, have the transactions of the Ladies' Committee consisted, for mouths and months past; and in now tak ng leave of our subject till occasion may require usto recur to it, we would exhort the fair Members to drop a line of conduct that has unmeritedly plunged a virtuous family into difficulties and unhappiness, and their ownselves into no favorable scale of public estimation! Let them also turn their attention to the behaviour of a native woman now fostered in a department of the school! This is the creature from whose malicious and lying tongue all recent dis. turbances have flowed; and whose meanness of disposition has been of late so signally evinced for the sole object of ingratiation The tool of all favouring parties, and an avowed enemy to truth, she seems to glory in the injuries she inflicts on the character of her supe iors, and the patronage and shelter she finds under the capricious conduct of several of " those in power" !

Contemporary Belection.

Post Office Arrangement.

We have much pleasure in intimating to the public that future the contents of all dawks which arrive at the office re 3 P. M. will be delivered at that hour to the peons of fter that time will be sorted and distributed on the following norning. The letters, &c., may however be obtained until 6. M. by parties calling or sending for them.—Courier, Sep-

Barque Mary Gordon.

We are informed the barque Mary Gordon formerly belong-g to this port has been purchased by Sir James Bremer for he use of Her Majesty's Naval Service.—Ibid.

Escape of a State Prisoner.

A letter from Ahmedabad of the 13th instant, informs us at the State prisoner Champraz Fackeera, and his compaon Jetha Sunkla, who succeeded in effecting their escape om the Gaol at that place a few weeks ago, a brief account which we gave in a late issue, have been tried by the Act-Judge, and have of course been found guilty. impraz, who is already under sentence of imprisonment life, has been further sentenced to six months solitary finement. Jetha Sunkla who was also under sentence of years' imprisonment, has been further awarded two years prisonment, which will commence on the expiration of the 12. The Gatekeeper and two of the Koli Police Corps, shom these fellows were captured on their recent flight, been rewarded by the Judge with Rs. 200. Two of the awlut Peons who were on guard, and are supposed to have nived in the matter, were tried, and sentenced to 4 years' onment each. The Gaoler is under suspension for the ent, but nothing appears to have transpired which can go riminate him. As he is a man of excellent character and ciples, and particularly strict and precise in the perance of his responsible duties, the general belief is that will be acquitted.—U. S. Gaz. Sept. 21.

The Toll Bell.

ne Times is not yet done with Mr. Ross Bell. He is now g like a moudewert into his grave; or rather, like a he delights to make an editorial banquet on the dead. otemporary never seems more in his glory than when g some diatribe on Mr. Ross Bell—Ibid.

Buropean Intelligence.

movement of the public mind in Prussia cont-gradually, but with vigour. The King is personally rable to liberal ideas, but he is ill surrounded. Rochow, linister of Police, and Radowitz, the Military Envoy Dietal Commision of Frankfort, have considerable e over the monarch, and drag with all their might tothe old absolutist side of every question. On the t Pussia, is the soul and pillar of the Literal party. rty leans, act merely on the development of a constitutionsia, but to the reconstitution of Poland. Hencethe of Posen have been allowed all liberty of speech, as other more solid advantages. The Court of St. Peg is much annoyed at this, and has more than once sent llor Grabowski to protest. This Russian Envoy comof the favour shown to Polish ideas, and of the per-given for the Polish language to be used in the schools ges of Posen. He complained also of the recal of M. who administered Posen in the ideas and in the the old King. The reply to these remonstrances was but obsequious; the King, it was alleged, strictly treaties, and how could Russia complain of any-

Breullah school-affairs, that a want of una thing that occurred in Posen a Tecting the Duchy of Warsaw

Miterature.

Biblical Researches in Palestine.

THESE three elaborate and very bulky volumes are the result of a journey made in Palestine and part of Arabia the Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Se-Promised Land, Dr. Robinson left New York, passed rapic ly through England, made some stay in Germany to consu t her scholars upon certain points in his intended researches, ed together to Mount Sinai; reached Jerusalem by Hebron through a route rarely traversed, passing midway as it were through the Desert from the head of the Red Sea, leaving Edom on the right hand and the Mediterranean more distantly on the left. At Jerusalem they remained some time, excursions throughout Palestine; till, having enhousted their subject as far as time pirmitted, the tiavellers e cied Vienna, by Cons ant nople and the Danate.

Their mode of proceeding was this. To make notes of every object as they journeyed along; to digest these notes at the end of the day's journey, and write out the results, each party selecting such objects as struck him; but Mr. SMITH alone attending to names of places, which depended, upon accurate verbal communication with the natives. From these journals Dr. Robinson has composed the present work; using his own or his fellow-traveller's diary indiscriminately, excepting such remarks of Mr. SMITH relating to points de pendent upon language as he could not venture to alter, and the most elaborate of which are printed separately.

The Biblical Researches consist of narrative, disquisition, and history, varied according to the nature of the subject with sometimes one predominating, sometimes another; but Dr. Robinson's general plan is to give an account of his journey, an inquiry into the identity of the places mentioned in Scripture, with a precis of their history since that period. To follow him through all his excursions at Jerusalem, Nazareth, Tiberias, the Dead Sea, and a long list of etceteras, would be unprofitably diffuse. A notion of the work will be conveyed by a skeleton of the section from Suez to Sinai: it contains-first, an account of the journey and the incidents of the way, with the occurrences during their sojourn in second, a critical inquiry whether the popular opinion is correct respecting the identity of Sinai, and if so, whether it has correctly assigned the localities; third, a history of the convent; fourth, a sketch of the Arab tribes in the vicinity.

The work is by an American, and it was composed in Berlin. We state this because it exhibits a curious mixture of German zeal in minute questions of scholarship with American enthusiasm and freshness respecting things not altogether new to Europeans. With many pleasant pictures of scenery and manners, rendered agreeable by an amiable and tolerant spirit when not very striking by intrinsic novelty, with much learning and much Christian zeal, tempered by sense and a discriminating Protestant spirit applied to Scriptural antiquities, frequently productive of interesting discoveig in the Christian a of the primitive and middle ages, and a critical acumen brought to bear upon the exposure of monkish traditionsthe publication is upon the whole rather a storehouse of materials than a finished work. The narrative of the journey s often too minute in detailing uninteresting particulars; the disquisitions would have been better if recast and compressed; and, if the subject of monkish history and tradition in Palestine has interest enough to support itself, it has not sufficient to impart variety and relief to the other sections. The defects we speak of would not, perhaps, have been so perceptible had each part stood alone, with unity of subject and a much greater b revity. As it is, the book consists of various topics requiring various frames of mind to attend to, and rarely having an equal degree of attraction for the reader. Neither do they always stand so entirely alone as to be easiy separated without an examination. It must not be denied either, that the size of the book will be somewhat appalling to the general reader. For the religious world and the Bibli al scholar the work will be one of high interest; but even for them, we think, it would have had greater attraction had the topography been separated from the travels, and more value compressed into less bulk.

In presenting quotations, we shall have an eye to what may be called the distinguishing features of the book, rather than to those which it possesses in common with everyday travels. Here is an example of mingled criticism and description, in an account of the pilgrim's disappointments at the place which monkish tradition has assigned as the actual Mount Sinai.

" My first and predominant feeling while upon this summit, was that of disappointment. Although from our examination of the plain er-Rahah below, and its correspondence to the Scriptural narrative, we had arrived at the neral conviction that the people of Israel must have been collected on it to receive the law, yet we still had cherished a lingering hope or feeling, that there might after all be some foundation for the long series of monkish tradition, which for at least fifteen centuries has pointed out the summit on which we now stood as the spot where the Ten Commandments were so awfully proclaimed. But Scriptural narrative and monkish tradition are very different things; and while the former has a distinctness, which through all our journeyings rendered the Bible our best guide-book, we found the latter not less usually and almost regularly to be but a baseless fabric. In the present case, there is not the slightest reason for supposing that Moses had any thing to do with the summit which now bears his name. It is three miles distant from the plain on which the Israelites must have stood, and hidden from it by the intervening peaks of the modern Horeb. No part of the plain is visible from the sum mit; nor are the bottoms of the adjacent vallies; nor is any spot to be seen around it where the people could have assembled. The only point in which it is not immediately surrounded by high mountains, is towards the S. E. where it sinks down precipitously to a tract of naked gra-

velly hills." In the course of the day's excursion, however, the pilgrims stumbled upon a promising place, and made the discovery of

THE TRUE MOUNT SINAL. While the monks were here employed in lighting tapers and burning incense, we determined to scale the almost inaccessible peak of es-Sufsafeh before us, in order to look out upon the plain, and judge for ourselves as to the adapted ness of this part of the mount to the circumstance of the Scriptural history. This cliff rises some five hundred feet above the basin; and the distance to the summit is more than half a mile. We first attempted to climb the side in a direct course; but found the rock so smooth and precipitous, that after some falls and a few exposures, we were obliged o give it up, and clamber upwards along a steep ravine by more northern and circuitous course. From the head of his ravine we were able to climb around the face of the norhern precipice and reach the top, along the deep hollows which give to this part, as seen from below, the appearance f architectural ornament.

The extreme difficulty and even danger of the ascent, was ell rewarded by the prospect that now opened before us. The whole pla'n e-Rahah lay spread out beneath our feet, with the adjacent Wadys and mountains; while Wady eshheikh on the right, and the recess on the left, both connectd with and opening broadly from er-Rahah, presented an rea which serves nearly to double that of the plain. Our conviction was strengthened, that here or on some one of the djacent cliffs was the spot where the Lord "descended in ire" and proclained the law. Here lay the plain where the that could be approached and touched, if not forbidden; and here the mountain-brow, where alone the lightnings and the hick cloud would be visible, and the thunders and the voice f the trump be heard, when the Lord " came down in the aght of all the people upon Mount Sinai." We gave ourselves up to the impressions of the awful scene, and read with a feeling that will never be forgotten, the sublime account of in the original words as recorded by the great Hebrew legis-

Jerusalem rather exceeded the expectations of our travellers: they did not find it so dirty or so sordid as previous descriptions led them to expect. Nor did they experience any interruption in their examination and surveys-less, in fact, than they would have done at home. The degradation man. If it takes place, the sufferer is entitled to very high of the Christian ceremonies at Jerusalem, however, answered damage. Their code of honour allows blows to be given on y Il that they had read of; that is, of the Catholic church, with the swo d or with a gun; and by these the sufferer feets for the Greek they did not go to see.

EASTER AT JERUSALEM. The different sects of Christians who have possession of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre had of course been compelled to alternate in their occupancy of it, and in the performance of their religious ceremonies. On this last " high day" of the festival, the Greeks held their grand mass at the Sepulchre before break of day; and the Latins followed at nine o'clock. I looked in for a few moments, with my friend Mr. Homes, upon this latter ceremonial. Few persons were present except those engaged in the service. These few were all below in the body of the church; in the galleries the e were no spectators. The reputed sepulchre, as is well known, stands in the middle of the spacious rotunda, directly beneath the centre of the great dome, which is open to the sky. The high alter was placed directly before the door of the sepulchre; so that we could not enter the latt r. The ceremonies we saw consisted only in a procession of the monks and others marching : r und the sepulchre; stopping occasionally to read a portion of the Gospel; and then again advancing with chanting and in ging. I was struck with the splendour of their robes, stiff with embroidery of silver and gold, the well-me int offering probably of Catholies out of every coun try of Europe; but I was not less struck with the vulgar and unmeaning visage; that peered out from these costly vest-ments. The westers looked more like ordinary ruffians than like ministers of the cross of Christ. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the Latin monks in Palestine are actually, for the most part, ignorant and often illiterate men, chiefly from Spain, the refuse of her monks and clergy, who come or are sent hither as into a sort of exile, where they serve to excite the sympathies and the misplaced charities of the Catholics of Europe. There was hardly a face among all those before us that could be called intelligent. A few fine-looking French naval officers, and one or two Irish Catholics, had joined the procession, but seemed quite out of place, and as if ashamed of their companions.

I make these remarks merely as relating a matter of fact, and not, I trust, out of any spirit of prejudice against the Romish Church or her clergy. I had once spent the Holy Week in Rome itself; and there admired the intelligent and noble countenances of many of the clergy and monks congregated in that city. For this very reason, the present contrast struck me the more forcibly and disagreeably. The whole scene indeed was, to a Protestant, painful and revolting. It might perhaps have been less so had there been manifested the slightest degree of faith in the genuineness of the surrounding objects; but even the monks themselves do not pretend that the present sepulchre is any thing more than an imitation of the original. But to be in the ancient city of the Most High, and to see these venerated places, and the very name of our holy religion profaned by idle and lying mummeries, while the proud Mussulman looks on with langhty scorn-all this excited in my mind a feeling too painful to be borne, and I never visited the place again.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP AND MISSIONS AT JERUSALEM. We now repaired to the house of Mr. Whiting, whe e, in a large upper room, our friends had long established regular Divine service in English every Sunday; in which they were assisted by Mr. Nicolayson, the able Missionary of the English Church, sent out hither by the London Missionary Society for the Jews. We found a very respectable congregation, composed of all the Missionary families, besides several European travellers of rank and name. It was, I presume, the largest Protestant congregation ever collected within the walls of the Holy City; and it was gratifying to see Protestants of various name; here laying aside all distinctions, and un ting with one heart to declare by their example, in Jerusalem itself, that " God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." The simplicity and spirituality of the Protestant worsh p was to me affecting and doubly pleasing, in contrast with the pageant of which we had just been spectators.

Early in the afternoon, we were also present at the service in Arabic, which the same Missionaries had established in the house of Mr. Lanneau, and which was then regularly attended by some twenty or thirty Arab Ch i tians of the Greek rite. These were men of respectable appearance, merchants and others, and seemed to yield attention to the things which they

It may not be out of place here to remark, that the object of the American Missions to Syria and other parts of the Levant is not to draw off n embe, s of the Oriental churches to Prote tantism, but to aw ken them to a knowledge and belief of the Gospel-truth in the purity and implicity of its original Scriptural form. To this end all the e forts of the Miss onaries are directed, in the hope that individuals thus enlightened, and remaining, if they choose, within the pale of their own churches, may by degree become instrumental in infusing into the latter life and vigour, and a love of the truth, before which the various forms of error and superstition will of themselves vanish away. The Missionaries would seem thus to have taken the proper course, in going forward simply as preachers of the Gospel, and not as the direct assailants of specific errors; striving to overcome darkness by diffusing I ght, and not by denouncing it as gross darkness. True, in this way they make less noise; for the mere presentation of truth excites less opposition than the calling in question of longcherished error; but, with the bles ing of God, they are likely to reap a more abundant harvest, and evert a larger and more lasting influence in the moral regeneration of the East.

We will close with a few extracts of a miscellaneous character, as speci nens of the nar ative of the tavels. ARAB SALE OF PROVISIONS.

The poor kid was now let loose, and ran bleating into our tent as if aware of its coming fate. All was activity and bustle to prepare the coming feast; the kid was killed and dressed with great dexterity and despatch; and its still quivering members were laid upon the fire, and began to emit savoury odours, particularly gratifying to Arab nostrils. But now a change came over the fair scene. The Arabs of whom we had bought the kid had in some way learned that we were to encamp near; and naturally enough concluding that the kid was bought in order to be eaten, they thought good to honour our Arabs with a visit, to the number of five or six persons. Now the stern law of Bedawin hospitality demands, that whenever a guest is present at a meal, whether there be much or little, the first and best portion must be laid before the stranger. In this instance, the five or six guests attained their object, and had not only the selling of the kid, but also the eating of it; while our poor Arabs, whose mouths had long been watering with expectation, were forced to take up with the fragments. Besharah, who played the host, fared worst of all; and came afterwards to beg for a biscuit, say. ing he had lost the whole of his dinner.

ARAB TOPOGRAPHERS.

We found that our guides of to-day and yesterday, both old and young, knew very little of distant mountains and objec's; while they were fam liarly acquainted with those near orn in the granite by the weather during the lapse of ager, at hand. It was only after long and repeated examination an I cross-questioning, that my companion could be sure of any correctness as to more remote objects; since at first they often gave answers at rando u, which they afterwards modifed or took back. The young man Salim was the most intelligent of the whole. After all our pains, many of the names we obtained were different fon those which Burckhardt heard; although his gu des apparently were of the same tribe. A tolerably certain method of finding any place at will is to ask an Arab if its name exists. He is ask an Arab if its name exists. He is sure to answer yes, and to point out some spot at hand as its location. In this way, I have no doubt, we might have found Rephidim or Marah, or any other place we chose; and such is probably the mode in which many ancient names and places have been discovered by travellers, which no one has ever been able to

The following are some of the peculiarities of the Belawin law-1 law not of statute but of prescription, and as binding as the co amon law of England. If a Bedawy owes another, and re uses to pay, the creditor takes two or three men as the transaction and the commandments there promulgated, witnesses of the refusal. He then seizes or steals, if he can, a camel or something else beloging to the debtor, and deposit; it with a third person. This brings the case to trial be fore the judge; and the debtor forfets the article seized The Bedawin in their quarrels avoid beating each othe with a stick or with the fist, as disreputable; this being the punishment of slaves and children, and a great indignity to a hi nself far less aggrieved. In a quarrel of this kind where swords have been used, if the case be brought to trial, a fine is imposed in he party least wounded large enough to counterbalance the excess of blows or injury received by the other party. The degree of offerce, or provocation, or cla m is of no account; it being 'a'ten for granted that nothing can justify a quarrel, and that all such occurren es must be tried on their own simple merits.

BEDAWIN RELIGION. Tie Muhammedanism of all these sons of the desert sits very loosely upon them. They bear the name of follogs of tre Fal e Prophet; and the few religious ideas which trev possess are moulded after his precepts. Their nominal religion is a matter of habit, of inheritance, of national prescriptio +; but they seemed to man fest little at a hm mt to it in itself, and live in the habitual neglect of most of its external to m. We never saw any among them repeat the usual Muhammed.un prayers, in which other Muslims are commonly so In chal; and we're told, indeed, that many never attempt i, and that very few among them even know the proper words and forms of prayer. The man generally observe the fast of Ramadan, though some do not; nor do the females keep it. Nor is the du'y of pilgrimage more regarded; for, according to Tuwelled, not more than two or three of all the Tawarah had ever made the journey to Mecca. The profaneness of the Bedawin is excessive, and almost incred ble. "Their mouths is full of cursing," and we were hardly able to obtain a single answer that did not contain

We asked the Superior of the convent, whether the Bedawi would feel any objection to professing Christianity? His reply was, " None at all: they would do it to-morrow, if they could get fed by it."-Spectator.



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

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

shipping in the Warbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt, Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
		London	20th Sent
Morley		London	25th inst.
Glenely		London	Despatch
Quentin Leitch			Despatch
Formosa		Liverpool	Desputeb
Herculancum	Syers, Livingston & co		20th inst.
Calcutta			28th inst.
Eleanor		Liverpool	25th inst.
	L. Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		Despatch
Circassian	. Forbes & Co	Cork	Despatch
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim		Despatch
Isabella	Forbes & Co	China	Despatch
Ardaseer		Macao	Despatch
Westmoreland		Singapore	Despatch
Asiatie			Despatch
Cornwallis			Despatch
Wellington			Despatch
James & Thomas			Doputou
Copeland			Despatch
Charles Forbes			
Royal Saxon		P Gulnh	- ULASA
Sterling			357100
Repulse			27.27
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		2
Athol			
Hannah Kerr			
Castle Huntly			
Samuel			
Majestie			
	Dirom, Carter & Co		
	Cursetjee Cowasjee& Co.		
	W. Nicol & Co		

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiya and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord astle, Rangoon, Petamber, Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hannand, Lord astle, Rangoon, Petamber, Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw udley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Portuguese-Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Tessels Erpected.

Names.	'Agents.	From	To Sai
*Cambriau	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June
*Taniore	Foster & Co	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th July
John McLellan		do.	9th June
*Reliance	Remington & Co	do.	22d June
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon			16th June.
		Liverpool	
Pevonport		do.	18th Dec.
			22d May.
Ann	Higginson& Cardwell		29th June.
Higginson		do.	1st Aug.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & Co	do.	6th June
Margaret		do.	8th June
Ulverstone			our June
William Pirme		do.	100 Y. In
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co	bo.	10th July.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co	go.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co	do.	A Charles
Montague	Skinner & co	do.	
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	do.	2
Christiana		do.	
lex, Grant		do.	N - G 17
Woodman		do.	
anes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co	do.	26th June
Strabane		do.	26th June
Mavis		China	1 7 Table 1
Mavis		Aden	SS. 19057 E-SEPT 18

* Have sailed by the latest account

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