

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter -52 Rupees Per Annum ;-or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 98

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

#### TO ADVERTIZERS)

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

Bombay, August, 1841.

#### SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

#### IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES. 5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be mide. Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

#### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette.

To Non-Subscribers ... Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England ... ... ... ... ... ... ... I£ 1s. in advance.

Agents in Eugland, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corphill, and 8, St. Martin's place. Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty

House.

# COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack. Rs. 2
Printing Ditto Ditto , 3
Gentlemen's Ditto , 11
Ditto , 3
Ditto , 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reaonabl eterms.

# TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARBYAT'S 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 nto the Naval and Military Promotion and Rerement..... Rs.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I... ...... Rs. 2

# NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY CAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admitalalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received .- Bombay, 5th April 1811.

MRS, ADDISON'S WORK,

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

Your most obedient servant, LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

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

DIRECTORS. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq.

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

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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 Colonies transmitted for col lection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and of-fers to the assured amongst others, the following ad-

1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.

2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given

3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates

4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.

5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Annuities.
All the rates will be found to have been made upon

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

INITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

#### COMPANY. 8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol Earl of Courtown Earl Levon and Melville. Earl of Norbury. Earld Somers. Lord Viscont Falkland, Lord Elphinstone. Lord Helhaven & Stanton

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l; subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

may yield a comfortable provision 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. Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such In-

surance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

Messrs. Cockburne 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

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Lincoln's Inn 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 persons in

every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increas upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospec tus may themselves receive the amount assured befor atteining that age, it will be paid to their representa tives.

4. Frand only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp. 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound princi ples with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and

others upon advantageous terms.

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

premiums.

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

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on

other days of business. WILLIAM DANIELLWATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majestys Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belowing to this Company will leave England 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, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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

the quarantine.

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

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

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improve-

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.

To and From 1st Cabin 2nd C England and Alexandria. £ 45 ,, ,,—£ 30 2nd Cabin. England and Malta..... , 33 , ,-, 22 10 ,, England and Gibraltar... , 20 , ,—,
Alexandria and Malta... , 12 , ,—, 14 ,, ,, Malta and Gibraltar..... , 13 4 10 ,, Malta and Corfu..... " 7 " B. M. Willcox... Managing Directors.

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

DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. 1 Edward Barusrd, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrott, Alderman, Oliver Farrer, Esq.

F. CARLETON ...... ]

Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. William Sargent, Esq.

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

SECRETARY-William Milliken, Esq.

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

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

WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND

Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE

# BRITISHEMPIRE EDITED BY

# R MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the

globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests. Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every indivi-

dual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

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

# ADVERTISEMENT

#### Of Rates of Hire of Carts, Hamals and Palankeen Dawks.

MESSRS. PASCOAL RODRIGUES DE SOUZA AND CO. beg to intimate to the Public, that they have, with the consent of Government, made arrangements for supplying Palankeen Dawk, Carriages, &c. to stations as are specified in the undermentioned Table of Rates, and according to the stipulation therein stated, at a reduced rate than those in practice at Poona, and they respectfully beg to solicit the patronage of the Public; also beg to assure them that every attention and promptitude will be given to the orders they may receive.

Messrs. P. R. DE Souza and Co. regret to state that, in consequence of a Government prohibitory order, they will not be able to meet with the calls of Public Servants, Civil and Military, in laying Palankeen Dawks for them between the road from this to Panwell and Tannah.

All applications to be addressed to Messrs. P. R. DE Souza and Co., Traveller's Bungalow, Poona

TABLE of RATES of Hire of Carts, Cattle, Hamals, &c. and also of Palankeen Dawk, considerably reduced to that now in practice at Poona.

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Prom Poona to	Distance in miles.	Drosont vates		Pronoced rates		Present rates.		Proposed rates.	13	Present rates.	200	Proposed rates.		Present rates		Proposed rates.		Present rates.		Democod rates	10131	Procent rates		Pronosed rates		****	rresent rates.	3	rroposed rates.	¥
SENDO THE STREET COMMENTS OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF	i Ndi	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Δ.	
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Nasiek Belgaum Dharwar Kalludgee Jaulna Toka Beejapoor Kolapoor Punderpoor Poorundur	9 21 26 26 19 18 11 11 18 16	7 3 16 8 21 3 15 5 14 8 13 7 14 12 12 9 9	12 1 3 9 4 11 12 6 	11 15 20	8  2 8 4 10 12	11 19 24 17 17 11 16 14 11 2	1 14 15 3 8 1 9 8 5	10 18 24 17 16 10 15 14 10 2	12 8  4 15 12 8  12 5 6 4	4 7 9 6 6 6 4 6 5 4 	5 10 9 14 10 3 11 3 5 10 9 8	4 7 9 6 6 4 6 5 4 	 4 4  8  2 10 9 8	71 84 71 74	8 8 8 12   	30 68 81 68 65 37 58 50 37 6	 4 4 4  6 8 6 6 8 11	2 5 6 4 4 3 4 4 3 	13 12 12 12 10 1 12 1 12 1 1 7 6	2 5 6 4 4 2 4 3 2	8 8 8 8 6 14 8 14 14 7 6 6 6	2 3 4 3 2 3 2 2 	2 13 13 7 5 2 6 14 2 5 4	2 3 4 3 3 2 2 2 	8 8 8 4 2  3 12  5 5		DIE WASSELL	11 11 11 11	_1665-04	No arrangements have been made for Palan keen Dawk to these stations.

#### CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All demands at the Toll and Ferries for Palankeens or Hamals, and for Camels at the Ferries, are to be paid for by the person employing them. Gentlemen, &c. sending for Carriages, &c. to bring their Baggages from any other station, will be required to pay half hire extra to that charged for in the above Table.

Gentlemen, &c. halting at any place, will be required to pay batta as follows, viz. to Hamals, Bungymen, and Coolies at 2 annas each, for Carts and Tattoos at 3 annas each, and for Camels 6 annas each per day. Gentlemen, &c. returning hired Palankeen to Poona, will be required to pay one quarter of the hire charge for a set of Hamals in the Table.

No charge for the Oil and Torch is included in the above Table for a set of Hamals and Mussalchee, or for Palankeen Dawk (but for Panwell the charge is included.

Gentlemen, &c. applying for Posting Palankeen Dawk, will be required to send remittance with their order (letter post paid.)

Gentlemen, &c. applying for Palankeen Dawk, and in case they do not start on the appointed day, shall have to pay batta for such days as the Hamals may have been detained on their account; and should they not go at all, they shall forfeit all claims to the money remitted for that purpose.

A charge of 8 annas will be made as Mookadum's fee on every set of Hamals for trips, and for Dawks 4 annas a set.

# REMARKS.

The rate of Palankeen Dawk in some places are less and in others more, although the distances are nearly the same, -is in consequence of the difficulty of procuring Hamals, and the calls being less frequent. The rate of Falankeen Dawk in some places are less and in others more, although the distances are nearly the same,—is in consequence of the difficulty of being engaged on their return. Notice to be given for posting Palankeen Dawk 4 days previous, to stations of 50 to 100 miles distance; and 8 days to stations of 150 to 200 miles.

The above rates we hope to reduce hereafter, should we meet with that liberal patronage of the Public which we would fain desire.

Poona, 29th September, 1841.

# INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

# Calcutta.

#### The Calcutta Press and the Bombay Times.

The explanation which we were enabled to offer last week, will have shewn the Editor that Mr. Torrens was not the will have shewn the Editor that Mr. Totrens was not the compiler of the Tables regarding the trade to Affghanistan; and that they could not have been drawn up with any idea of practising deceit. The assertions of this and other Journals might also have taught our contemporary that the increased trade with Affghanistan was not regarded in the light of a return for the money which has been expended in the political occupation of the country. If the uniform denial of any such supposition cannot persuade him to give up this erroneous idea,—why, he must be left at liberty to amuse himself with the delusion. But we cannot allow him to propagate without correction, the idea that "there was not a journal in Calcutta which dured to quote his remarks; that to doubt the fallibility of a Government Secretary, surthat to doubt the fallibility of a Government Secretary, surpassed the audacity of the Calcutta Press; and that on one single occasion not exactly to have jumped with his opinion, might have called down the heaviest punishment he could inflict." This is really too bad. Of our own courage, modesty forbids us to speak; but is the Bombay Times really ignorant that in this very matter of the Afighan Trade, the Hurkaru has adopted far bolder language, than even he has ventured to use, and that too under the very eye of that same Secretary? Ought our contemporary not to have concluded that the unwillingness to quote his objections to the Returns, and his charges against the Government arose only from the fact that the same ground had been already fully occupied by one of our own journalists? Has the Times entirely forgotten that the Englishman has published remarks which tended far more to 'scandalize' the Judges of the Supreme Court, than any remarks which the Bombay papers published on the dispute between the Press and the Court at Bombay; and that too, after heavy damages had been awarded against him by that very Court in another case,—thereby exhibiting, as many supposed, more courage than prudence? These are facts which the Times ought not to have forgotten when bringing an impeachment of servility against the Calcutta Press. If any other proof be required of plain and bold speaking on the part of our Press, the Editor will find it in the fearless remarks of the Calcutta Star, in the case of Mr. I. I. Harvey, whom Government has deposed from his Commissionership, and banishready fully occupied by one of our own journalists? Has vernment has deposed from his Commissionership, and banished, upon a miserable pittance to the Post Office, which appears almost to be considered in the light of a penal appointment. Those remarks will have reached Bombay by this time, and the Editor will learn from them, that, whether justly or erroneously, we do not say, but most fearlessly, has the Star arraigned the conduct, not only of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, but of the Government itself. Our contemporary will perhaps learn with surprise self. Our contemporary will perhaps learn with surprise, that in all these instances, neither Mr. Torrens nor Sir Edward Ryan, neither Mr. Halliday, nor Lord Auckland has ever manifested the slightest disposition to inflict any punishment on these daring and delinquent Editors.—Friend

#### Prize Essay on Native Female Education.

BY THE REV. KRISHNA MOHUN BANERJEA.

Last year, a prize of 200 Rs. was offered at each of the three Chief Presidencies, for the best Essay in English by a Native of India, on the subject of Native Female Education; and we are now informed that the offer was made by Captain Jameson of Baroda, out of a sum of money placed at his disposal for advancing the cause of Female Education in India. The prize for Bengal has been honourably won by the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea, whose essay is now before us.—Ibid.

# Madras.

# Murder.

On the morning of Thursday last, the body of a European was found murdered in Shilling's Tope, near Poonamallee. It appears the man was a corporal in the 2nd M. E. Regt. and was on the eve of being pensioned, and returning to his native land. On Wednesday morning he accompanied one or two of his comrades in the detachment of Recruits, (who were marching to Bangalore,) as far as Poonamalle, and left them in the evening to return to the Mount, and was subsequently found murdered at Shilling's Tope. There were several marks of heavy blows, probably inflicted by thick cudgels, about the sides, breast, face, &c. and a gold ring and a trifling sum of money which he had about his person were missing. The body was conveyed to St. Thomas' Mount on the same day, and the circumstance reported to the authorities, who are now endeavouring to discover the murder ers.—Athenœum, Oct. 5.

# Reform the Post Office. .

Through some neglect in the Bombay Post Office de partment or some defect in the arrangements made for the transit of the Mails, our files of London papers came to hand in a very tardy and irregular manner, and as we find our Bombay friends complaining, we must conclude there is a want of activity and it may be of efficiency in the Bombay Post Office. We received on Tuesday one solitary paper—late on Wednesday evening a pretty good supply came to hand—on Thursday a few stray coverts, and the same on Friday; now whatever excuse might be advanced for such delay, in the earlier days of Steam Communication, they will not avail in the present day—inasmuch as there has been abundance of time to make arrangements corresponding with the demand, and assuredly before this they ought to be in operation.—It has been over and over again declared by the Supreme Authorities that the Post Office was not to be made a source of revenue to the state, but that its receipts were to be applied to effecting such improvements in the transit of the Mails as might be found from time to time attainable; some years have however elapsed since any improvements have been attempted though it canot be said the Post Office receipts have not of late been considerably increased; and we control in proportion as cons derably increased; and we contend in proportion as they have increased ought means to have been adopted to expedite the rate of dawk of dispatch .- Madras Examiner,

# Colonel Doveton.

We regret to hear that a serious accident occured on Monday merning to our respected Town Major, Colonel Dove-ton. The gallant officer, whilst proceeding through the Wallajah gate of the Fort, was thrown from his horse, (a spirited and somewhat restive animal we are told) against the preament, and though it does not appear that any bones were broken, he sustained some severe injuries on his head and other parts of his person. On gaining his feet Colonel D. supported by two men of the guard, walked home, where, as soon as practicable, he was surgically treated. We made particular enquiries respecting the Colonel at the Town Major's office yesterday afternoon, but were informed that "no one could say how he was doing, as the accident was of such recent occurrence, and in all such cases the patient was apparently worse on the second day than on the first.—Herald,

# A Shocking Murder.

We have been informed that a murder was committed a few days since in the neighbourhood of the Mount. The unfortunate victim was a discharged soldier of the 1st Madras European Regiment, named Glanville, who was on the eve of embarking for England. The circumstances connected with this deed of blood as they have been related to us are the following. On the morning of Thursday last Glanville proceeded with an old courade of his on a drinking bout to a tope between the Mount and Palaveram, where it would appear they drank " not wisely, but too well." After sacrificing to Bacchus, probably more than to their heart's content, they left the tope for the purpose of returning to their quarters, but the deceased, who was the weaker headed man of the two, soon discovered that he was much the worse for his carousal, being quite unable to keep up with his com-panion, who, ungallantly enough, left him to retrace his steps to his residence as best he could. That residence, unhappy main, he never more entered: the following morning his lifeless body, with recent marks of violence upon it, was discovered near a mosque, in the vicinity of the place where he had been left to his fate the previous evening, by a mussul man who had repaired to the temple at an early hour. The terrified follower of the prophet, on perceiving a bloody corpse at a short distance from the place where he was about to engage in his devotions, raised an alarm, which had the desired effect, and the murdered remains of the poor soldier were conveyed to the Mount hospital where they were quickly identified. It is supposed that which has been so well denominated "the root of all evil," was the stimulus to the commission of the horrid deed, as it appears that Glanville had money in his possession when he left the fatal tope, but when his pockets were searched at the hospital not a pice was found in them.—Ibid.

# Shipping Intelligence.

The following are the arrivals and departures since our ARRIVALS .- October 2, Barque Monarch, Captain W. Q. Shepherd, from Coringa 6th and Vizagapatam 10th September.—Passengers—Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Rennick.

3, Barque La Felice, Captain John Batta, from Penan g 2d July and Coringa 27th September.—Passengers—Mrs. Francis and Mr. E. H. Davis.

4. French Barque Indus, Captain J. Bremond, from Pondicherry 3d October.—Passengers—Mrs. Bilderbeck and

DEPARTURES .- October 2, Barque Louisa Munro, Captain John Doxford, to Calcutta:—Passengers, Mr. F. M. Gilbert, Mr. Nott, late Chief Officer of the Ship Exmouth. 2. Barque Sarale, Captain W. F. Walker, to the Northern

2. Brig Union, Captain W. F. Wilkins, to the Northern Ports. - Spectator, Oct. 6

# Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon.

We have through the courtesy of Government received an "Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Ceylon for the year 1842," which we hasten to present to our readers. The aspect of matters is glory enough in all conscience, the estimated deficiency of revenue being no less than £32,137, and we fear that the items specified as receipts have been taken at fully as much or nearly more than they are likely to turn out. For instance we observe that no less a sum than £12,000 is put down as the amount expected to result from the sales of cinnamon, whereas we have the authority of several of our mercantile friends for stating that there is not the remotest probability that any such amount can be realized from this source. At the last two sales only 20 bales were sold and we understand there is little chance of any being taken off at the next monthly sale, the accounts of Ceylon cinnamon by the last Overland having been more unfavourable than for many years past. How then we would ask our readers is this fearful deficiency to be made would ask our readers is this fearful deficiency to be made up? We must confess we can see only one way,—namely, in the Home Government again conceding to this Colony the £24,000 per annum which the whig ministry with their characteristic cupidity ordered to be paid into the military chest. We have now thank Heaven a Conservative Government and a Conservative Governor, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the authorities in Downing satisfaction of knowing that the authorities in Downing street will not now as for many years past turn a deaf ear to the outcries of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects. The Colonies have been long suffering from the misrule of the late administration, but a brighter day is now fikely to dawn upon us. We again repeat we feel confident that one of the first acts of justice which will be acceded to us will be the concession of the £24,000 which has long hung like a millstone round the neck of this Colony.

There are several other items in the Estimates on which we may probably touch in a future number, and in the we may probably touch in a future number, and in the meantime we trust the members of the Legislative Council

will fulfill the task which has been imposed upon them in a proper spirit and that they will not allow the £24,000 to escape without comment.

ESTIMATE of the RIMENUE and EXPENDITURE of the GOVERMMENT of CEYLON for the Year 1842. 328,639 00 0 DISBURSEMENTS BY HER 070601 12 0 16 360,776 214,399 19 0 00 0

• In this amount is included a sum of £14,300 for the Civil Engineer and Surveyor General's Department, and a sum of £14,000 for the Commissioner of Road's Department. These sums are exclusive of Fixed Establishments and Materials to be drawn from the Public Stores, including which the total outlay of the former Department is to be restricted to £20,000 and that of the latter to £26,000.

The amount includes a further sum of £1,000 for keeping open the Canal between Caltura and Putlam.

† In this amount is included a sum of £6,179 8 for Military Works, exclusive of Fixed Establishment and Stores, including which the total expenditure does not exceed £9,179. 8.

The amount includes a further sum of £199, 2 for Survey by the Quarter Master General's Department.

# Meteorological Report.

Sholapoor. There was plentiful rain in four of the Talookas of this Zillah between the 9th and 15th of last month, and although it was more moderate in all the others, it was still favorable, and cultivation was progressing and doing well, excepting in one or two Villages, where it was attacked by insects and suffered

from too much moisture-Poona. There was no rain in any part of this zillah, excepting Indapoor, during the week ending the 26th of last month, in consequence of which cultivation is said to have suffered very materially, the state of things Purgunna, where some tolerable falls of rain were experienced, and the Rubber cultivation had been commenced pretty extensively, tho' the Bagacet was still backward, owing to a searcity of water. In a subsequent report from this zillah it is stated that the Ryots of the Desh villages, when provender was scarce, had been obliged to send their cattle to the more favored parts of the Mawuls.

Grant of Itam, cultivation last so vantage to the H. Surat. It is s division of this zillast month that a of the monsoon, a very great, had a the Agasee Rice is diate fall of rain.

Broach. The I

Candeish. The last report from this province is for the week ending the 25th ultimo during which no rain fell, though it was just at a period when a few showers would have been of the utmost consequence: the first sown kureef cultivation is said to be beyond the reach of injury, but it is feared that if the rain should continue to hold off, there will be an extensive failure in that last town, and that most of the Rubber land will remain unsown altogether, it is added that appearances are worse in the Western Talookas than the Eastern.

Tannah. Complaints were loud and general in this Collectorate of a want of rain; the cultivation it is stated was beginning to be scorched, serious injury was apprehended, if the drought continued : no rain had fallen in many of the Talookas, excepting four, and then only partially, since the 6th of last month, and though the Hulwa or early cultivation had not suffered to any considerable extent, it was anticipated that the Gurwa Peek or latter crop would be very seriously affected if the rain held off longer.

Rutnagheree. Similar accounts have been received from this portion of the konkun, in which, owing to a drought which has continued since the end of Audrought which has continued since the end of August, the prospects of the season so promising a short time back, have been disappointed, the country sugarcane still continued beating; but the Mauritius, growing at Meesia, and other places, was a good deal injur-CEYLON..... Oct. 5 SINGAPORE...... Sept. 18

ed, and the prices of grain had risen considerably in consequence of the untoward change in the prospects

Ahmedabad. No rain fell in this zillah from the 23d to the 30 of last month, but cultivation still continued healthy; another good fall, it is said, would add greatly to the return expected from Rice cultivation, though it would rather injure than benefit the Bajree.

Kairo. The weather was much the same in this Collectorate as in Ahmedabad, no rain having fallen between the 10th and 23d of last month, tho' its cessation was attended with no injury to cultivation, another good fall of rain, it is stated however would assist the cultivation last sown, and would be of the utmost ad-

vantage to the Rice. Surat. It is stated in the report from the Principal division of this zillah, for the week ending the 24th of last month that appearances indicated the termination of the monsoon, and that the heat, which had become very great, had a bad affect on the Jaree and Cotton, the Agasee Rice it is further stated required an imme-

Broach. The Broach sub-division was also without rain during the week ending the 22d ultimo, but cultivation was doing well excepting the Agasee Rice, a great quantity of which was imprudently sown on Highland where of course it required much moisture, the report adds that the sowing of the Secaloo also was going on, and that land was being prepared for the cultivation of Wheet tion of Wheat.

# Military Arribals and Bepartures. DEPARTURES.

ADEN Oct 2	CHINA Aug.
AGRA Sept. 30	DELRI Sept.
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 18	FRANCE Sept
AUSTRALIA. Augt. 5	HERAT
Adelaide June 29	LAHORE Aug.
Sydney July 29	LONDON Sept.
Port Phillip Augt. 5	MADRAS Oct.
BURMAH.	MANILLA July
Moulmein Aug. 25	MAURITIUS Aug.
Rangoon Aug. 7	NEPAUL Sept.
CABOOL Sept 23	PENANG Aug.
CAIRO. CALL. L. Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH
CALCUTTA Oct. 2	QUETTA Sept.
CANDAHAB , 6	SCINDE ,
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	



' Measures, not Men."

Friday, October 15, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 2nd instant, and Madras to the 6th instant

WE regret to announce the death of Lady Perry, the beloved and amiable lady of Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge. The sad event occurred on Wednesday last.

WE have made some translations from the Aurora of Ararat, published at Smyrna in the Armenian language, which we give below. The existing peace and good feeling prevailing in Syria must prove most satisfactory to the Sultan and to his European Allies. The liberty enjoyed by the inhabitants of Damascus and other place. is a strange contrast with the former servile and slavish condition of the cities of the East, and must greatly increase the popularity of H. H. the Sultan. The timely assistances afforded to the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon by the Emperor of Austria was gratefully received by the sufferers; H. H. isplayed his sense of the Emperor's good feeling in receiving from his Imperial Majesty a magnificent Sword, and acknowledged his gratitude in flattering terms.

Beyrout, 14th July.-Syria is at present in a state of perfect tranquillity. By the mild conduct of the Turkish Governors towards the people, every thing desired is accomplished with facility, and good order is establishing every where. The people also begin to entertain great confidence in the authorities, in as much as all the disputes and complaints are carefully enquired into and impartially decided by them.

Damascus also enjoys great peace. The advantage actually derived from the new regulations and form of Government have made the authorities anxious of establishing others. But in order to convince the people that every one hereafter should equally enjoy liberty, it was thought necessary to check a few of the fanatics who had dared to act in violation of the orders of the Porte. After this event particular protection was shown to the christians, so that they are no longer subjected to every hardship but enjoy perfect ease and

Tranquillity prevails also at Mount Lebanon, where the people await with great anxiety to learn from the Porte the decision on the subject of their tribute, which they had particularly prayed H. H. the Sultan to diminish. The Sultan entertains great opinions of the mountaineers on account of their having shown a perfect disposition to subjection; and there appears no doubt of their grievances being redressed, which, for the most part, are on account of the injuries sustained by them from the Egyptian Government.

The Austrian Brig of War Montechoochole brough on the 18th of last month from Constantinople, 17,000 Florins; which sum has been sent by the Emperor of Austria as charity to the inhabitants of Lebanon. This act of liberality was received by the mountaineers with a sense of very great gratitude.

The commander of the above mentioned Brig has also brought a sword of great value from His Imperial Majesty to Selim Pacha as a mark of H. Majesty's great regard for the Pacha. Three Officers of high | articles which constitute the sustenance of the people. rank were sent on board to receive this valuable present which was made over to them in great form; and on their landing, the Brig fired a salute of 21 guns, which was responded to from the Fort.

gratified at the praiseworthy conduct of he Austrians, on the occasion of the late fire at Smyrna. H. H. Rechid Pacha, minister of Foreign affairs, addressed on the 26th of last month the following letter of thanks to the Austrian Admiral B. Bandiera.

- Sir,-" I have learnt from the Smyrna Journals as well as from other quarters, of your heroic conduct on the occasion of the great fire, of which that city became the scene, a short time since.
- "On that dreadful occasion, no one could have acted more gallantly than yourself, in exposing your person to great danger. I therefore consider it my duty to testify my sincerest gratitude to you.
- " By hastening to the aid of the unfortunate, under such difficult circumstances, you have obtained for yourself great admiration and praise; since by your own exertions and by the labour of those under you. great many families were saved from this calamitous
- "Yes, the greater part of the Ottoman subjects of the inhabitants of Symrna owe the safety of their houses and other property to you, and I am happy to have become the channel of offering you the thanks and the praise of my Government for your brave conduct.
- "I conclude my letter by assuring you, sir, that the sublime Porte will never obliterate your kindness from its memory and with reassurances of the greatest

35556 CE Uremain &c. (Signed) RESCHID PACHA.

Norwithstanding the Tories in England (and in India too, if we may judge from the Bombay Courier) are exulting in the defeat of the Whigs and the accession of their own party to office, their exuberant joy will no doubt soon give way to sighing and crying for the sweets of office, and return to their fears for the safety of the constitution. The Tories have yet to try whether a majority in the House will overwhelm the voice of public opinion without; one trial of their strength, or a display of their intentions, or the introduction of the Budget will displace their confidence, and convince them that Her Majesty is not and will not be a Patron of Tory misrule. Perhaps Her Majesty has never yet been placed in so trying a situation as at present, still our best feelings are excited, our loyalty is called forth, our fears are dispelled by the princely manner in which the Duke of Sussex has come forward at so critical a juncture to declare his long cherished sentiments and to protest against any encourage, ment, to a Ministry whose object is self aggrandisement, and at whose altar the happiness of the operatives must be sacrificed to redeem a cruel monopoly from a just destruction. When we consider that Her Majesty's childhood has been spent beneath the same roof as her Beloved uncle, the Dake of Sussex, has oft received from His Royal Highness', lips the advice of a Prince and a patriot, the lover of his country and faithful adviser of the Monarch, with His Royal Highness' Protest before us, we have no fearful forebodings that the Tories will long remain, or be able to continue in power for a single Session. Her Majesty was brought up under Liberal instructors and Guardians, and will prove that liberal opinions are dominant in Her breast. In advising Her Majesty to discountenance a Tory faction, the Duke has not stepped forward as a solitary patriot : His Royal Highness' plain, honest, straight forward Dissent is echoed by ten magnanimous Peers, and doubtless the same feeling is entertained by many others who will in the House of Lords freely declare that Monopoly is injurious to the happiness and prosperity of the British nation, and that Monopolists are not and cannot be disinter. ested advisers of the Crown. The protest is couched in such plain, honest, and intelligible terms that we cannot refrain giving it the prominency it is entitled to. .

PROTEST OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

(AGAINST THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.)

1. Because we are adverse in principle to all restraints upon commerce. We consider that public prosperity is best promoted by leaving the national industry to flow in its natural free current; and we think that practical measures should be adopted to bring our commercial legislation back to a straight and simple course of wisdom, instead of continuing a system of artificial and injurious restriction.

2. Because we think that the great principle of leaving commerce unfettered applies more peculiarly, and on the highest ground of justice, to the trade in those The experience of a quarter of a century has proved that the corn laws passed subsequently to the year 1815 have neither produced the plenty, the cheapness, the steadiness of price, nor any of the other benefits anticipated by the education of these laws and the steadiness. 29th July.—The Turkish Government was greatly ratified at the praiseworthy conduct of the Austrians, time by those opposed to monopoly have been realised.

> 3. Because the practical effect of the variable scale of duties has been to introduce a system of speculative jobbing and of fictitious sales, for the purpose of raining the averages, in order to enter corn at the minimum duties. It is impossible, under this system, to ascertain whether sales are fictitious, and it is well known that during the last two years the averages have been raised by bringing for sale, into the principal markets of the kingdom, only the best qualities of corn, and that the inferior grain has been withheld from those markets until the high average price reduced the duties to minimum rates.

> 4. Because the inevitable effect of a system which presents a regular trade in corn is to derange the course of commerce, whenever the accidents of the seasons occasion a deficiency in the harvest. The fall of the foreign exchanges and exports of bullion, conse-quent on a sudden demand for large quantities of corn from countries with whom our restrictive laws, preclude interchange in ordinary years, have already on more than one occasion, brought the banking institutions of the country to the verge of bankruptcy, and occasioned general commercial distress.

> 5. Beceuse the prosperity of a great manufacturing and commercial nation depends, in a great measure, upon foreign trade and access to foreign markets. The multitude of restrictions and probicitions with which our tariff is encumbered throw great obstacles in the way of trade, without any corresponding advantage to the revenue, and the system of excluding foreign produce has already had a most prejudicial effect in inducing those countries to encourge native

manufacturers, and to retaliate by corresponding restrictions upon British merchandise. In the present stateof our relations with other powers, it appears impossi ble to persist longer in this restrictive system, without imminent danger of losing some of our best markets.

Lastly, Because we think it one of the first duties of

Lastly, Because we think it one of the first duties of a government to impose no unnecessary burdens upon the industrious classes. A system which excludes or imposes high duties on foreign produce, for the sake of protecting particular interests, violates this obligation on the one hand by impeding the free course of industry, and, on the other, by enhancing artificially the cost of subsistence.

Without tresspassing upon the regions of the dead.

It is always, to us at least, a disagreeable task to find fault, especially when, as is now the case, we are satisfied, that the errors we have to point out are not errors of intention; but Mr. Hoddle himself must admit, that we should have done wrong to allow a work bearing the authority of his name to promulgate such mis-statements.

Mr. Hoddle evidently is not cut out for an author; while, of subsistence.

Under present circumstances, the maintenance of this system involves, in addition to those indirect burdens, the necessity of imposing a large amount of direct taxes to make good a deficiency in the revenue, which would not exist if all articles of consumption and mer-chandise were admitted into our ports at moderate

There sentiments were enlarged upon in the protests of several Peers; among these Lord Cloncurry also entered a protest: of his five reasons, the last is of chief importance :-

#### MOST RESPECTFULLY DISSENTIENT-

5. Because that political party [the Tory] has, either by the actual enforcement of, or the constant attempt to enforce, its own vicious principles of government, made itself justly odious to the large majority of the Irish people. Whatever may be the temporary professions of an administration composed of members of that party, by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, it can only be regarded as a government of their inveterate enemies, who, to the very last, approved and defended the iniquities of the penal code, and who, since its extorted repeal, have been foremost in every attempt to curtail their civil and political privileges. The Ca-tholics must feel, if for no other reason, that the party which insulted when it could not injure will be sure to injure whenever it can. Between an administration so constituted and subjects thus justifiably distrustful, but conscious, at the same time, that they are now too numerous and strong to be outraged with impunity, there is little hope that the primary object of all good government can be certainly attained, viz., a prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws, founded upon the conviction that the laws are just and justly administer-ed—on the contrary, in looking to the probable course of events in Ireland, there is too much reason to apprehend that the restoration to power of a party noto-riously inimical to so many millions of her Majesty's subjects must produce in the minds of the latter such a general and deep discontent as in its consequence must speedily endanger the public peace, and ultimatey impair the, strength of the British empire.

CLONCURRY.

#### Australia.

An account of the province of Port Philip from its ori ginal settlement to the present period—bearing with it the high authority of the principal officer in charge of the Survey Department—must necessarily attract considerable at-tention elsewhere, and it is not unlikely, that at some future period, the historian of Australia Felix may refer to Mr. Hoddles's work for the data on which to found his account of the origin of the settlement, and its condition in the earlier stage of its progress. It is necessary, therefore, that some notice should be taken; of such a work by parties competent to judge of its accuracy and if errors or mistakes appear on the face of it, they should be at once exposed and corrected. Mr. Hoddle's account is on the whole, a fair one; but he has fallen into several material errors-unintentionally, we have no doubt-and these it shall be our duty to point on.

faulty, inasmuch as it leads the reader to infer, that Port Phillip owes its origin to the determination of several large stock proprietors of New South Wales to remove their flocks and herds where pasture was more abundant. This, probably, was not the intention of the writer, but it is ly construction which can be put upon the sentence and, indeed, we cannot well conceive what other meaning

Mr. Hoddle could have had in penning it,

The whole account of the orgin of the settlement is erroneous, and the dates are altogether incorrect. Port Phililp was settled, in the first instance, exclusively from Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Batman, the representative of a comleave Van Diemen's Land to explore Port Phillip until the 26th May, 1835, and he did not finally settle in the district until February, 1836, when he pitched his tent on the knoll now called Batman's Hill. Mr. Fawkner, the representative of a company formed on the Launceston side of the island, nearly simultaneously with the former company, did not arrive quite so soon as Mr. Batman, but he landed his people, horses, stores, &c., at the place now calla settlement forthwith: consequently, he may, with much more justice, be styled the first settler of Port Phillip—at all events, his claim is indisputable as the founder of

This account of the orgin of Port Phillip, our readers will perceive, varies greatly from Mr, Hoddle's account, which dates Mr. Batman's settlement, in the neighbourhood of Geelong, in March, 1835. some months before he sailed from Van Diemen's Land, and nearly twelve months before

he finally settled in the province.

Mr. Hoddle is again in errer in stating, that Mr. Batman entered into a treaty with the Aborigines through the medium of the white man Buckley. Mr Batman returned to Van Diemen's Land with his treaty cut and dry in June, 1835, but Buckley was not discovered among the natives until the November following when he was met with near Indented Head by some men, whom Mr. Batman had left behind him; consequently, he had neither art nor part in procuring the famous grant from Jaggie and his sable

Nor are Mr. Hoddle's errors confined to this early stage of the progress of the province; at later periods we find him placing the first advent tof Government instructions in the beginning of 1837, whereas Capt. Lonsdale, the first Commandant, with the troops, &c.. &c., arrived here in

Thus much for the accuracy of Mr. Hoddle as an historian ; au reste his account of the province is, on the whole, a fair one. He has made a mistake, however and an important one in stating, that ressels above 100 tons burthen have frequently made their appearance at the wharf at Melbourne; and not long since we had the pleasure of seeing there the Corsair steamer, of 450 tons burthen. The depth on the bar, doubtless, varies, for the draught of water of the Carsair when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when she crossed it was nine fact my inches and the Alexandra when the contract my inches and the contract my inches and the Alexandra when the contract my inches and the cont when she crossed it was nine feet six inches, and the Alze andria, a vessel of the same draught, recently discharged

her cargo at Melbourne, and is daily expected again. We are glad to find Mr. Hoddle, a Government of the himself, so liberal in his remarks on the culpable, neglect of the Government, and the inefficiency of many of the Government officers, because we expect he will have the less objection to being found fault with himself. For instance when Mr. Hoddle talks of the assistant surveyors themselves with kangarooing, and of the street Macadamizers being ignorant

of engineering and wanting in intelligence and science, he can scarcely feel offended when we ask him, as the framer of the plan of the town, to inform us why the burying ground was placed so inconveniently near, and why it is laid out so as to prevent the possibility of continuing Queen-street without tresspassing upon the regions of the dead."

the Province by the exercise of his pen, we are sure he will better attain that end by attending to the duties of his officel and looking after the kanggaroo hunters of his department.

—Port Phillip Patriot Aug. 6th.

#### Sydney News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sydney, July, 24, 1841.

THE Abberton, from London April, 6 arrived last Wednesday, bringing Mr. Riddell, Colonial Treasurer, who returns from leave of absence. Mr. Merewether, who has lately officiated as part acting Treasurer, will now, I presume, proceed to enter upon his duties at your settlement. This Vessel brings news which if true, must be extremely welcome to the Port Phillippians, viz., that Lord John Russell has sent out instructions to the proper authorities in the Australian provinces for the direction of Port Phillip into a separate colony.

The financial difficulties of South Australia, and emigration to these colonies, form the main topics of interest to us, now in agitation at home. With respect to the former settlement, it is admitted on all hands (Mr. Hatt, and two or three others interested, excepted that the self-supporting principle is an entire failure. Parliamentary assistance in the way of loan, to the amount of about £200.000 will be given, but the settlement is too far damaged in public opinion to make head way for a long time to come. Certain correspondence between the Colonial Office, the treasury and the Land and Emigration Commissioners, was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in February, from which it appears that the said Commissioners desire to have the business of conducting emigration confided solely to themselves, but that Lord John Russell has entered his caveat thereto. His lordship signifies his intention of giving a further triac to the Bounty System which appears to be the most popular in the colony.

The Coolie question has received its quietus. On Tuesday last Mr. James Macarthur presented a petition on this subject, signed by two hundred and two individuals, sixty and upwards of whom were magisr trates, and the whole number were respectable and influential persons. An animated and lengthened der bate arose, of which the issue was the withdrawal of the petition, a termination which I consider to be higly gratifying. I have at all times entered my humble protest against the introduction of this species of labour as entailing a serious and abiding evil upon the colony. The Governor made an able and unanswerable speech on the occasion. The Bishop, the Attorney General, and Messrs. James Macarthur and Jones advanced arguments which could not be refuted and sentiments Barry and Blaxland were advecates on the other side. This question is now I hope permanently set at rest. The popular feeling both in the colony and at home, the interests of humanity and the dictates of sound pollicy are averse from the introduction of such a population into a British colony. Let us therefore hear no more about these helpless individuals, but let a vigorous movement be made by the colonists for the copious importation of well constituted British Immigrants. Bring the Bounty system into full operation, and labour enough; to spare, will very soon be amongst us. Now is the time, or never, for the Imigration As. sociation to be quickened. A very small amount of outlay and personal exertion will suffice, provided there be zeal, unanimity and perseverance. I believe the members of the body seriously contemplate coming into action for their base to be able in my next to report their proceedings.

A bill for the amendment of the Circuit Court Act; and a bill to effect certain alterations in the Registry Office at Sydney, and to establish a separate one at Port Phillip was read a first time on Tuesday. The governor intimated his intention to bring in a bill for the incorporation of the Mutual Insurance Company. I am glad of this, as I view the institution as likely to confer great public benefit.

The Estimates came on for consideration, but nothing of any peculiar interest transpired; nothing was said of the rumoured reduction in the salaries. The vote for the expenses (£18,564 ls. 3d.) for the Post Office der partment was postponed for consideration in consequence of Sir John Jamison and Mr. Jones announcing that they had politions to present from deputy postmasters in he country for increase of salary.

The bank dividents have sadly fallen off; the Sydney Bank has declared 6 per cent ; the Bank of New South Wales. 71 per cent.; the Bank of Australia, 7 per cent.; the Commercial Bank, 61 per cent.; the Australia tralian Marine Assurance Company, 7 per cent The new Trust Company are about to begin operations. Trade is very dull-statuque antea; tea is down, the present quotation nine guineas a chest. The heavy fall of rain this week has been beneficial to our crops, but it has seriously obstructed the current trade of the town. An association has been formed at Berrima with the view to suppress the present system of horse, sheep, and cattle stealing. The interor is now fee from any notorious bushranger; it is expected that Jacky will make some disclosures as to the persons who harbour these depredators.

The severity of the weather for the past week is almost unprecedented. The Eliza schooner returned on Thursday from the wreck of the Clonnel, making a very successful trip. The Captain is sanguine at the recovery of the whole of the engines, and all the material parts of the machinery. This day brings a return of fair weather.

The Free Press has quietly passed out of being-at least for the present. An equity suit between Messrs. Lang and M'Eachern is in progress. Dr. Lang is giving a course of lectures on the due observance of the Sabbath. I have heard the first very highly spoken of. A lamentable case of suicide occurred this week, in the case of a Mr. Muller, tailor and draper, in Georgestreet. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to be the cause—the unhappy man destroyed himself by poison. Scarletina has broken out in the Female Factory at Parramatta, but its progress there is said to be arrest, ed. it still prevails in Sydney and partially in the interior. The theatre re-opens on Monday. Mr. Nathan contemplates giving a concert.—Port Phillip Patriot.

# The New Ministry.

August 5th

At the Court at Claremont, the 3d day of Sept., 1841, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. James Archibald, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

The Most Noble Richard Plantagent, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; the Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Liverpool; and Hon. Edward Granvilla Eliot (commonly called Lord Eliot); the Hon. Ernest Bruce (commonly called Lord Ernest Bruce); the Hon Henry Pelham Clinton (commonly called the Earl of Lin-coln); and William Ewart Gladstone, Esq.; were, by eommand of her Majesty, sworn of her Majesty's Most

Hon. Privy Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Lyndhurst, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland was, by her Majesty's command, administered to his lordship.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Most Noble Richard Plantagent, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Robert Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), and the Right Honourable Sir James Robert Graham, Bart., to be three of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by her Majesty's command sworn three of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Thomas Philip, Earl De Grey, Lieut-General and General of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Frederick, Earl of Ripon, and, in his absence, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, President of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to de-liver the custody of the seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Granville Charles Henry Somerset (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset), the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by her Maesty's command, administered to him accordingly.

#### Foreign Office, September 2.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint-William T. Young, Esq. to be her Majesty's Consul at Panama.

William Perry, Esq, to be her Majesty's Consul at Panama. Lieutenant-Coloned Charles Lionel Fitzgerald, now

herMajesty's Consul at Carthagena, to be her Majestv's Consul at Mobile. Charles Walsingham Turner, Esq., now her Ma-jesty's Consul at Mobile, to be her Majesty's Consul at

# Fashions for September.

Carthagena.

EVENING DRESS,-Pink and white short silk robe; a low corsage; the top trimmed with four rows of lace which did them honor, in resistance of the proposed disposed in a round peterine, and the bottom very deep-introduction of Coolies. Sir John Jamison, with Messra. 1y pointed. Long tight sleeve; the top trimmed with disposed in a round pelerine, and the bottom very deeptwo rows of lace; manchettee â la Chevaliere. The front of the skirt is decorated en tablier with lace laid on flat, and knots of roses ribbon at the sides. Coifiure a la Vierge; the hair banded at the sides, and disposed in a round knot behind, is ornamented with half-wreaths of roses laid on the bands.-New Monthly Belle Assemblée.

> EVENING HEAD DRESSES. -- Those of hair ornament\_ ed with flowers are now more general than they were last month. Those à la Vierge are the most in vogue. Ring lets, however, though not in a majority, are quite as numerous as bands. Caps and demi-soffures, though not so generally adopted in half dress only, are extremely small, scarcely covering the back of the head; the material is arranged in a very light style, but one for which our language has no words, so we must adopt the Frenth word chiffonnêe; the trimming is composed of maize-coloured ribbon, disposed rather sparngly, and in a very light style.- World of Fashion.

# Coventry to wit-

"I'm the Lord COVENTRY !" oh ! why not add, "The greatest ass in senate, hall, and lobby?" The Tory cause must certainly be bad, When such tom-fools bawl out for Booby BOBBY! What great support the Tories may command, When in their wake such brainless idiots struggle; When pridde and ignorance go hand in-hand, And think but how they may their country juggle ! Lord LONDONDERRY, in the House of Lords, Will match this thick scull'd noble to a T; And such'a blessed union well accords With what our statesmen are, and ought to he. Things must go well, when two such heads unite To swamp the Whigs in all their impropriety; A Barker, one for every moral rite, The other jeer's for mare's nest notoricty !

# The Tory Cabinet

The Treasury's First Lord is PEEL, Who says he'll stifle revolution, And doctor so the common weal, That nought shall harm our Constitution? Great WELLINGTON, to raise his " gab" in it, Has got a seat within the Cabinet ; But, wisely, out of it, his Grace Will not be pester'd with a place. Lord WHARNCLIFFE is the Council's President Lord LYNDHURST on the " wool-sack" resident: The former lauds the laws on Corn, The second elevates his horn ; No longer now ashamed to show it, Or in his party's praise to blow it! Duke BUCKINGHAM's the Privy Seal. And needs must make a vast impression, Should he at length those powers reveal, Through life kept close in his possession To use in this important Session ! With nous eclipsing that of NECKER, GOULBURN is Chancellor of the Exchequer; GRAHAM, so long inclined to roam, From principle, is new at Home. The Colonies are ruled by STANLEY

Prudent and wise, and mild and manly !

And Foreign Sec., as he has been,

Once more is Sawney ABERDBEN,

Earl HADDINGTON (thus run rewards !) 1s First of Admiralty Lords ! Albeit the world bas yetto learn Whether he knows the stem from Of any British ship of war, Or why a seaman's call'd a tar. The Earl of RIPON lends his aid. Presiding o'er the Board of Trade; And ELLENBOR OUGH crowns the wh In the department of " Controul!" But where is he, whose whiskers big, Suggest th' idea of a W (h)ig; Yet who-immortal be his glories !-Is staunchest of the gang of Tories? Fie on you, PERL! to your disgrace,

Sage SIETHOEP still is out of place!

#### Shipping in the Warbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	let Non
Repulse	I Forbes & Co	Landon	Anomatul.
Mary	B. & A. Hormusiee & Co	o Hondon	The second second
Dorouny	Havid Nasson	London	The state of the s
Sarah	Grey & Co	Tondon.	· Despatch.
Samuel	Skinner & co	Tondon .	Despatch.
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormusjee		-   20th inst.
Calentta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	London,	Despatch.
Eleanor	Maguiner Burn & Co	Liverpool	10th inst.
Duchose of Aven	Macvicar Burn & Co	hiverpool	8th inst.
Athol	II Eglinton, Maclean & C	o. Liverpool	10th iast.
Mademan	Skinner & Co	Liverpool	12th inst.
Madonna		Liverpool	I5th inst.
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & C	o. Liverpool	Despatch.
Majestic	G. S. King	Liverpool	20th inst
Ann	Foster & Co	Livernool	110el : +
Margaret	W. & A Graham & Co	Lipomoo	Despatch.
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde	18th ingt
Cecina	Forbes & Co	France	Doomatah
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	China	5th inst.
Sir H. (Compton	n. Aga M Rahim	China	Dematah
Isabella	Aga M Rahim Forhes & co	China	Despatch,
Sterling	Higginson and Cardw	oll Calma	3d inst.
Charles Forbeg	Hormusjee Bhiccajee .	en. Calcutta	oth inst.
Royal Saxon	D . A T		
Costle Huntler	B. & A. Hormusjee &	co. P. Gulf.	Despatch.
Angusto.	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Diplim of D	C. Cowasjee& Co		
Dinlius of D	art-	- D - F 023	1990年1月2日
mouth	Dirom, carter & co		· Control
remance	Remington & Co	The state of the s	
Ulverstone		9900	1 No. 12 No. 12
Bombay Castle		ERRE LANGE	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw Dodley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Caroline, Buby, Cadena. Celyon Government Steamer Seaforth.

French—Man of War Favourite.

#### Tessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	. Foster & Co	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th July.
Childe Harold	. Foster & Co	do.	23d July.
Bombay			In July.
*Tasso	. Foster & Co		18th June.
			roun June.
Anonyma		Shields	**
*Ceylon			In August
Devonport		Liverpool	16th June.
	- H		CONTRACT OF
*Higginson			29th June.
Mertoun			8th June
William Pirrie			
	. Macvicar, Burn & co		14th July
Caledonia		do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	. W. Nicol & Co	bo.	distant see
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co	do.	54 (7 m) (33
Montague	. Skinner & co	do.	15th July
Clansman		do.	23d July
Christiana			-ou outy
			100
Woodman			3d July
Abeona			
			3d July
Agnes Gilmore			10th Feb.
*Brilliant			26th June.
*Strabane			6th July.
*Thistle			10th July.
*Aqueda			19th July.
Mavis		. China	175
Lydia	. Grey & Co	. Aden	1 . 52
Kilblains		. Calcutta	C 3 . : 3 3 - 3 3

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

# A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL inch the relative and the same supplied to the same of the same of

# MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more entightened 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, sosceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity. the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be duected towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless 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 privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

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Teltuliah.