



BOMBAY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter —52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 116

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. CONTRACTIONS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

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

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Table with 3 columns: Card type, Price, and Notes. Includes items like Lady's Visiting Cards, Gents' Visiting Cards, and Invitation Cards.

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

- MARRATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Brevetment. Rs. 1
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 96th Regt. N. I. Rs. 2

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

This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages—

- 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.
2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.
3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.
4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

FOR CALCUTTA CALLING AT COCHIN.

TO sail in a few days the fine fast sailing Ship "Forth" for passage only apply to Captain HECKROD at the Office of Messrs. AGANOR, SONS & Co.—2d November, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, WILL SELL By Public Auction. ON THE 23D INSTANT, THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA WARE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ., AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW.

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late R. FERREAR,) of Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, of rich Green Silk Damask Jackwood Couches, Ottoman, Pier, Card, and Side Tables, with Marble Slabs, CHANDELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GRANDOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie. Also a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by MESSRS. ROLFE and SONS, Cornhill, London. LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

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

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

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, LOUISA ADDISON. Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street PHYSICIAN. John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff. SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 75, Lincoln's Inn fields. ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:— 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits. 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives. 4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy. 5. No additional expense but the stamp. 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. 7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the India rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only. 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms. 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums. 14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business. L.L. AM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College. HEAD MASTERS. THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing. The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing. Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education. There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October. Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:— ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT. Age 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 £1 0 8 | 1 4 7 | 1 9 0 | 2 4 3 | 2 10 1 | 2 19 9 | 3 11 9 | 4 8 0 The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years. Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years. Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned. Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application. By order of the Board of Directors. CAMPBELL JAMES-DOWNER, Secretary.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1824.

DIRECTORS. The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman. J. Clarmont Whiteman Esq. C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmund Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fenn, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res Direc

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON.

PHYSICIAN—R. Fergiuson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair. VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street. SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark. Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum, being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS INSURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary. Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with 7 columns: Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr. Values range from 1 0 4 to 1 10 5.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with 7 columns: Age, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70. Values range from 1 11 9 to 10 8 6.

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured. FOREIGN AND MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE. Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages. Officers whose destinations are not known, covered on all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate premium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests. Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed. John Comming, Dublin, White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

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 Tamah.

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.

Table with columns for 'From Poona to', 'Distance in miles', 'Cart with one pair of Bullocks', 'Camel with a Driver', 'Tattoo with a Driver', 'A set (12) of Hamals, with Mussalchee', 'Bungymen', 'Cooly', and 'Palankeen Dawk'. It lists various destinations like Panwell, Tamah, Sattara, etc., with corresponding rates.

1st and 2d call 26 Rs. each, and 35 Rs. to all subsequent calls on the same day.

Excluding Fee, oil and torch.

No arrangements have been made for Palankeen 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.

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 hire for Carts, &c. being more for one station and less for another, although the distances are nearly the same,—is in consequence of the difficulty of being engaged on their return.

Poona, 29th September, 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We stated yesterday, that there was every probability of Monat's appointment to the Chemical professorship taking place. We have since heard, on the best authority, that the appointment has been conferred upon him, and that he is to commence upon the duties of the office next week.—Hurray, Oct. 30.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Mercury, (F.) Joliet, from Bourbon 7th Sept.; the Leocadie, (F.) Guichan, from Bourbon 20th Sept.; and the Heart of Oak, (particulars not received.)

The Semaphore of this day announces the arrival of the Mary Imrie, Boyd, from Liverpool 10th June; the Mass, Warring, from Batavia 2d Sept.; and the Royal Archer, Scott, from London 29th May.—Englishman, Oct. 30.

In announcing the death of Mr. Darby, who was dismissed from the service by a court martial, the Calcutta Star expresses a belief that the Court of Directors intended to have restored him to the army. For this conjecture we can assure our contemporary there is not the slightest foundation in fact. We were acquainted with the particulars of the case, and also with the grounds of Mr. Darby's memorial to the Court for restoration, and long before we knew that there was no design of restoring him, we felt sure that the character of the case was not such as to give the petitioner any right to hope for the solicited favor.—Ibid.

We understand that Captain George Cox of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, is about to retire from the service on a regimental bonus.—Ibid.

Slavery in India

We mentioned in our issue of Wednesday that we had received a large supply of pamphlets from the Rev. James Peggs of Bourn, Lincolnshire, formerly a Missionary in Orissa, and that we hoped to notice some of them in our present number. We now proceed to the fulfilment of our purpose. The principal part, if not the whole of the little works with which we have been favoured, have been written and published by their respected author at various periods since his return to his native land some ten or twelve years since, and with several of them our Christian readers have been no doubt long familiar. Indeed there are but few persons in any part of the civilized world, who are unacquainted we should suppose with "Infanticide in India," "Ghant Murders," "The Suttie's cry to Britain," and "India's cries to British humanity," for there is reason to believe that they have been extensively circulated wherever the English language is either spoken or known. It seems to be unnecessary therefore and supererogatory to refer to them more particularly. We cannot help remarking, however, that

the good that they have been instrumental in effecting can scarcely be over-estimated, for they have poured a flood of light upon the minds of our countrymen at home with reference to the revolting cruelties which, under the mask of religion, have been for ages perpetrated in this "dark place of the earth," and stirred up British Christians by appeals of no ordinary force to the heart and conscience to seek by every lawful means the abolition of the murderous practices referred to. Of the pamphlets which have been sent to us by our reverend friend there are two however which have been very recently put forth from the press, and to these we would invite particular attention. They are denominated "Slavery in India," and "A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melbourne on the present state of British connection with idolatry in India." The first of these publications embodies a variety of very valuable information respecting the deeply important subject on which it treats, and ably exposes the very erroneous opinions respecting it which prevail in the parent country. It commences with a statement of the origin, nature, and evils of slavery in India and the Eastern islands; then describes the nature and relates the success of efforts for the abolition of the slave trade in these portions of the earth; afterwards exhibits the present state and extent of slavery in British India, and after lamenting the want of more correct and fuller information on this melancholy subject, concludes by enumerating the methods proposed at various times for the amelioration and abolition of slavery in Her Majesty's eastern territories—answering objections to its abolition arising from the presumed kind treatment of slaves, and discussing sundry interesting topics of subsidiary character. The other pamphlet, viz. the letter to the late premier, contains much statistical information respecting a connexion which has long been the burning disgrace of a government professing Christianity, and supplies very able comments thereon, and cannot fail we should think from the earnest tone of the writer, and his candid and impressive mode of dealing with his subject, to produce a powerful effect upon the minds of all who may read the book. By way of specimen we beg to subjoin an extract from each of these publications, regretting that our space will not allow of more copious selections, and that we have not time for a more extended notice. We shall be very glad, however, to lend the works themselves to any of our readers who may desire, a perusal of them, and shall be rejoiced to find that they meet in this country with the circulation of which they are so richly deserving.

(From Slavery in India.)

"Slavery is justly held in abhorrence in Britain; and as the nature and prevalence of this evil in British India are known and lamented, measures will be proposed and urged upon the attention of the Legislature for its abolition. This state of society is inimical to human happiness, and opposed to the improvement and elevation of our species. The author trusts he may adopt the language of the worthy Judge of Bundeecund, whose proposed judicious regulations on the subject of slavery appear to have been disregarded. It is hard indeed to point out some of the inconveniences of slavery, our

and aimed at displaying the future advantages of abolishing so inhuman an institution. Aware of the great importance, and convinced of the caution, with which innovation should be attempted, or the ancient laws customs, or prejudices of a people infringed, I presume not even to sketch the mode or to fix the period of general emancipation. Perhaps the sudden manumission of those now actually in a state of bondage, though abstractedly just might be politically unwise. But there can exist no good reason, either political or humane, against the British government prohibiting the purchase or sale of all slaves legitimate or illegitimate after a specified time, and likewise declaring that all children male and female born of parents in a state of slavery shall or a like date be free. Should my humble arguments on the subject draw the attention of men possessed of mere ability, to investigate and determine the propriety of establishing personal liberty on the British model, throughout the Company's provinces, as well as invested with power to extend relief to the objects of my regard, so as to promote a mitigation of their miserable situation, I shall deem myself well rewarded, having no end in view but the honour of my country, and the happiness of my fellow creatures."

The popular error, that slavery is abolished throughout the British empire, is very mischievous. An amiable poet, in an "Ode to the Queen," thus addresses her Majesty:—

"No slaves within thine empire breathe! Before thy steps oppression fly! The lamb and lion play beneath The meek dominion of thine eye? Rule, Victoria, rule the free; Chains and fetters yield to thee!"

The importance of correcting this error is self-evident. O may India's cries to British humanity prevail; and may the day—speedily dawn, when every subject of the British empire shall be free.

The Rev. Joseph Fenn, late missionary in Travancore in his replies to the questions of the Board of Control relative to slavery in India, very justly observed:—"The slaves are in the lowest possible state of degradation. If it were lawful so to speak of fellow creatures possessing the same capabilities and the same destinies with British Christians:—I should say they were wild men. Nothing but Christianity descends or can descend low enough to meet them, and to raise them to the level of mankind! I was a missionary in India, my testimony, therefore, will be received with caution upon this subject. But I am decidedly of opinion, that the Bible is the only book adopted to them in their present state. If it should please God to allow a true publication of its truths among them, I think it would soon be evident that, independently of the great change it creates in reference to God and eternity, it brings in its train elevation of mind and character, and all the blessings of civilization and education."

Yes, Britain has a greater boon than civil liberty, to bestow upon her enslaved and superstitious subjects in the East:—

"There is yet a liberty, unsung By poets, and by senators unpraised: 'Tis liberty of heart, derived from heaven— Bought with His blood, who gave it to mankind." The liberty is revealed in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, our Lord. "If the Son shall make you free ye shall

be free indeed." For what purpose is India subjected to Britain, by His fiat who "ruleth in the kingdom of men, and He appointeth over it whomsoever he will?" Is it not to make his glory known and hasten the period when it shall be sung in heaven—"The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever?" O Britain, my beloved country consider thy high destiny, and labour, by the messengers of heaven's mercy to man, to make His way known upon the earth, his saving health among all nations.—Ibid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your Paper of this morning there is a letter signed "CHARLES JOHNSON" which makes a rhapsody relative to disputes on board the Shaw and Shaw during her late voyage from Calcutta when the "Doctor" proved his qualifications as Sangrado; does in Gil Blas by curing the Arabs by bleeding and mercury, of which treatment there are several victims in the Ship; by mistaking, and as far as in his power maltreating the only foreign Gentleman on board. This conduct the Gentleman resisted with spirit. The parties came ashore in the same boat and lived in the same Hotel. On the second day long after dinner, another in a funny state came to talk about an apology which was of course refused. The latter had of course an explanation shook hands and went.

The Doctor loves notoriety; but the laws of Society require that such conduct should be examined by the Police and not by any code of honor.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant. F. MINCHUELA.

Bombay Novr. 10th 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—By Government Gazette of this day it is so seen that tenders are required by the Commissariat executive officer for entering into contract for supplies of Indian Naval Storekeeper and it is presumed that speculators may attempt to obtain the contract, but would it not be advisable to ascertain from the proper Authority whether such a system as is now attempted to be established by a contractor to obtain a remuneration for the losses which he is alleged to have incurred in furnishing some of the articles in his contract,

while no credit is to be given to Government for the profit we derived from other articles, will be allowed to operate in performing the contract now advertised for. I shall be obliged by your publishing this in your early issue that your readers may obtain the requisite information.

Yours Obediently

Bombay 11th Novr. 1841.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov. 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DAYS OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Calcutta, Ceylon, etc. Dates range from Oct 19 to Oct 23.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Friday, November 12, 1841.

A splendid Steam Frigate, the Memnon, has been launched at Blackwall. She is upwards of 1100 tons burthen and 400 Horse Power.

These vessels are built on an entirely new principle, the discovery of Captain Morland.

Under the head of Correspondence we have inserted a letter from Mr. Minchuela in answer to one we inserted on Wednesday, signed by Dr. Johnson.

These gentlemen will, we hope, see the propriety of arranging a dispute which seems really to affect neither in any great degree, and at any rate, if continued, the correspondence must be as it has been hitherto purely of a recriminatory nature, and not calculated to lead to any good result.

SHOULD there be any Yorkshiremen amongst our readers, we beg to inform them that Wm. Scott, has again run in first for the St. Leger; making, we believe, his 9th time of winning this race on horses trained by his brother John.

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr Macallister of the Adjutant General's office died very suddenly on Wednesday morning. He had been for a few days rather indisposed and under medical treatment.

Many officers of this establishment will remember him as the courteous, plain, unaffected organ of Communication between them and the CHIEF of the Executive department of the ETAT MAJOR.

We observe that the Bengal Hurkaru remarks upon the steps pursued towards Major Davidson of the Bengal Engineers, who lately brought Major Smith of the same corps before a general Court martial, which terminated in the latter officers, full and honorable acquittal.

consulted than the mere punishment of an offender. We recollect reading in Col. Gurwoods memoirs of the Duke of Wellington, a case, particularly in point with reference to our last position, where an officer had rendered himself liable to the extreme punishment of Death for misbehaviour before the Enemy. We are merely writing from memory, not having the memoirs at hand but we think this officer belonged the army of Portugal under Lord Wm. Beresford. The Duke would not try him because he said the army did not require such an example, that is, it was not then necessary for the good of the service that he should suffer the penalty due to his crime. It was better he should be allowed to retire into privacy. In this it must be remembered that not a doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused. With regard to Major Davidson the case is very different. That he should have been tried there can be no doubt, and he has suffered a great injustice in the order of the Court of Directors. The position of a Prisoner before a Court Martial is far more favorable to his acquittal than that of a Prosecutor is to prove his charges. The "onus probandi" rests upon the latter, and most fortunately it operates as a check which prevents many a Martinet bringing trifling and frivolous charges against those whom they imagine fit subjects for the exercise of their tyranny. It is well that a stigma attaches to a Prosecutor where the Prisoner receives a full and honorable acquittal. It is quite impossible that the Court of Directors could form a proper judgement upon the case of Major Davidson, because he never had an opportunity of removing those impressions which had arisen against him, in consequence of not having substantiated charges of a serious nature, brought by him, no matter from what motive, against a Brother Officer. Major Davidson must have had some motive for his conduct. He must have been actuated either by an honest zeal for the service or induced to bring the charges for the purpose of gratifying feelings of hatred and revenge. The acquittal of Major Smith however honorable by no means proves that Major Davidson was actuated by feelings of the latter nature. And the Hurkaru says distinctly that Major Davidson had documents in his possession which might "if skillfully used, have saved him from so complete a 'discomfiture.'" Previously to this the "Hurkaru" says that had Major Davidson shewn greater skill and sagacity &c. &c. he would "have cut a far better figure before the Court than he actually did." Subsequently there is mention of "slight though delusive grounds" that "there were circumstances leading him to some erroneous conclusions" &c. &c. With these admissions before us we cannot but think that Major Davidson should have been put on his trial. Were there grounds to suppose that he was actuated by pure and sheer malignity and not by just motives, Major Smith would have had to shew them. As for the real grounds Major Davidson went upon in his prosecution of Major Smith, he would have been in a far more favorable position for shewing them, and the absence in all his proceedings of feelings of animosity towards his (then) prosecutor. Had he been tried and found guilty of conduct such as that which we presume induced the Court on surmise to order his being placed upon the pension list, his punishment would most assuredly have been more severe than that under which he is now suffering. But the Army, and not only the Army but the Public would have had the satisfaction of knowing that an Officer had not been punished upon mere assumption, but that on the contrary, he had had a fair opportunity of clearing his character of the foul and unworthy imputation of having, for the most base and degrading motives, attempted the ruin of a Brother in arms. We hope the Press of India will take up this subject and force upon the consideration of Government the propriety of relinquishing the unmanly practice of condemning a man unheard, not only as regards the Military, but Civil Service.

We deeply regret that an apology should be due to our subscribers for the late appearance of our paper yesterday, but we trust they will make allowances for us; as neither bribes or rewards have been spared in the endeavour to induce the compositors to regard the interests of the Public more than their own amusement, but we fear that "esprit de corps" is a feeling unknown amongst them.

We fear that to-day we shall be later than yesterday and can only ask our readers to bear with us until these refractory Gentlemen are glutted with their festivities.

It is our intention in a day or two, after a careful perusal of our English files to take a general view of the position and prospects of the two great parties at home. We were in error yesterday where we stated that Her Majesty had been seriously indisposed; the Queen we are happy to say enjoys excellent health, whilst the Royal Princess has been unwell. We are glad to observe that Lady Peel has dined at Windsor and that Sir Robert and the Duke of Wellington join Her Majesty in her equestrian excursions. This completely removes the absurd ideas relative to Her supposed personal dislike of the Premier.

(FROM OUR EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is with great pleasure we announce that there is a prospect of a change in the Post Office department of Alexandria as it regards the despatch of the Overland Mail after its arrival here. For some time back we have only had the space of two or three hours given after the delivery of the letters by the Company's Steamer before the Box is closed for India, this places us in a far worse situation than either Gibraltar or Malta and consequently prevents us from communicating News from the Mediterranean as late as we would wish. The change which is to be made, we learn, is that of having 24 hours both in the London and India Mail. This we suppose can be effected without delaying the least either the Steamer at Suez or the Steamer for London, for it is well known to all who have travelled from London to Bombay or from Bombay to London that it frequently happens that the passengers are not in time and have been obliged to remain in this country one month; now whether the fault be in the want of what is requisite to secure the arrival of the Passengers in time for the Steamers, or it is occasioned by the fatigue of the transit from Alexandria to Suez being more than can be borne by the passengers, we cannot say, but independent of these considerations, it is certain that the Mail can be sent much quicker than it is possible for travellers to make the transit, therefore we see no reason why the difference of time between the arrival of the Mail and the passengers may not be appropriated for the use of British Residents in Alexandria.

We had no sooner sealed our letter of September than we were informed that, in consequence of the Viceroy's having decided to leave the following day (19th) for Cairo, the installation of the Russian Consul here would take place previous to the departure of his Highness. Therefore on Sunday Morning at an early hour, a band of music accompanied by some Egyptian Troops, arrived at the house of the Russian Consul, and after a short time, they attended the said Consul to the Viceroy's Palace, arriving there about 9 A. M. and after the accustomed ceremony he returned and as the Russian Flag was hoisting the city forts gave a salute of 21 Guns. About two hours after Mr. Graham, the Russian Consul, had returned—the Viceroy left Alexandria for Cairo. The departure of his Highness from this City reminds one of what has occasioned so long a stay, for it is about 2½ years since he came to stay here, and now after having struggled with the Powers of Europe, he has the satisfaction of retiring from it with this conclusion that if the territorial possessions of the Viceroy are diminished the real strength of Egypt is augmented, as he has now become more consolidated and must do more execution than before, if so, it is questionable whether any advantages will be found in favor of the allied powers by the step taken in July 1840. The Pacha has the intention of making some stay in his villages, previous to his going to Cairo—it is said, that in the Course of a Month, he will be in the Capital, and that he will spend the winter there, as he was accustomed to do on former occasions.

We learn that an account has been made out, stating the Number of Villages which are in the hands of the family of Mehemet Ali and his adherents at this present time, in which, it is said that only 38 villages belong to the Egyptian Government. Now supposing this to be true, if we state that Egypt does not contain less than 4000 villages, the preponderance of power is in favor of Ibrahim Pacha principally, the family of Mehemet Ali. The manner in which these villages have fallen into the hands of Ibrahim Pacha has been the effect of cruel oppression—that is by forcing a tax upon the inhabitants of the villages that was out of their power to pay, and by this means to take possession of the said villages, on paying the amount of arrears in the imposts levied. This we regard as what might be expected from the Viceroy, as it is his interest to do so, for if the Pacha's family are tied to the soil of Egypt, this is securing in the view of the Viceroy a certain preponderance of power which the allied powers can never meddle with, and will place him in a position so as to maintain monopolies by his family indirectly if not directly by the Government of Egypt. The ambition of Mehemet Ali is such as nothing will meet his views, until he be proclaimed independently the Viceroy of Egypt. The tyrannical oppression which has been made use of to place his family, if given from beginning to end, in

the possession of the greatest part of the soil of Egypt would exceed the most tyrannical cruelty ever practised by the Emperor of Russia, which is well known to be notorious. While we admit the cruel power usurped by Mehemet Ali over the people of this country, we do not believe that the family of the said Pacha are in the possession of the extent of soil, as it is reported for the quantity of Cereales sold every year by Ibrahim Pacha, independent of the Government, is very trifling compared with that of the annual crop of this Country. Now if Ibrahim Pacha possesses the greatest part of the soil of Egypt, then there must be as secret understanding between the said Government and himself, which we do not say is impossible, but we think not very probable. We rejoice to learn that, in the midst of these things there is a prospect of the whole affair being examined by the Allied Powers, for it is said, that nothing can be done towards forcing a compliance as it concerns their Viceroy of Egypt, without knowing exactly what power the family and adherents of Mehemet Ali have over the soil of this Country. Thus it will follow, that if Ibrahim Pacha's possessions are such as are legal without using the word right or just, then the influence of the allied powers will not amount to any thing as it regards the exact performance of the Hattee Sheriff as it was originally intended. How can monopolies cease in Egypt if the influence of Mehemet Ali's family exceed that of the Government? Surely this state of things cannot be of long duration, when we consider that it is under the inspection of the enlightened powers of Europe.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Viceroy has lately determined upon employing £200,000 for the purpose of sowing new lands hitherto not under cultivation, which will be a fine affair for this country, as it will augment very much the quantity of Cereales for the ensuing year. We learn that £75,000 were sent two or three days ago to the Villages for this purpose, thus it seems that the Pacha, as well as his Son Ibrahim are now turning their united attention to agricultural pursuits, and would fain hope drawing it off from increasing their military establishments. If this course should be pursued it will doubtless reflect much honour on the Pacha, for it will make this part of the world for its size one of the most interesting, and especially as there is a prospect of there being every facility afforded by this government to a Trade between England and her immense possessions in the East. At present the Pacha is much occupied with the agricultural and commercial improvement of this country and we think there is little doubt but Egypt will shortly see much improvements to her commerce.

The Pacha having been deprived of Syria, has begun to show that he is of opinion that a considerable part of this loss is to be attributed to the inattention of his Officers employed in the late Syrian Campaign, and for retaliation, he has issued orders that all the Officers employed in the war must have deducted from their arrears of pay, which is with the greater part two years, 17 per cent on the said arrears whatever they may be. Mehemet Ali says it is to pay for the Casson which through their negligence has been lost to the Egyptian Government. This is a curious way of retaliation, but it is nevertheless true. This is much complained of by the officers who think as all the world must think it most unreasonable, but what is the worst of all, is in this Country, where is no appeal it must be endured. This is something like making servants pay for all the plates and dishes they break, for the justice of which we must leave the world to judge of its being right or wrong, by stating that the poor officers, after having waited for their pay for two years to deduct from it, think it is most cruel oppression.

We had many conjectures here by reason of the non-arrival of the Overland Mail at Suez as on former occasions. It did not reach Suez until the 23rd Ultio. and in consequence of the telegraph not reaching us here until the 25th, on account of its being first sent to the Pacha in the Villages, we were all in a bustle to get ready for the departure of the Steamer Oriental which left our port on 26th about 4 P. M. While we read the details from China with interest we could not do it without pain, when we found that the system of negotiation is still the favorite occupation of the Plenipotentiary there. The Intelligence by the Overland Mail quite produced here a most lively sensation. There was no time lost on the forwarding of the said Mail here for it was said, that the Captain of the Oriental Steamer received some despatches which were given with position injunctions to forward them to the English Government with all possible haste. We image that decisive measures will be taken on the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger.

Being informed more fully on the subject of the Transit of Merchandise thro' this Country from England to India and vice versa, we shall with pleasure give you it as follows. The commissary, who is employed by the O. and P. Company, is Mr. Anderson. On his arrival here, or very soon after he commenced by having several interviews with Beghos Bey, the foreign Secretary of Mehemet Ali on the practicability of having a transit thro' this country, and having arranged the affair so as to present the same to his Highness, after several audiences, the Viceroy gave his consent to the project, which as we understand runs thus, "that his Highness grants the privilege of a transit, on condition the company pay one half per cent on the amount of Goods coming from England to India as well as from India to England; as to the cost of the transportation of the abovementioned Goods thro' Egypt, the Pacha undertakes to do it and this, as to the mode, in accordance with the wishes of the said company, and that as soon as it can be ascertained what is the cost of the same, a price for the transportations shall be fixed on by the said parties. The Contract made is for one year, commencing the 1st day of July 1842: subject to any change which may be thought proper after the expiration of one year, when the transit will be better understood. The Goods are to be sent in sheet Iron Cases from London to Bombay, and also, from Bombay to London, being numbered and bearing the company's seal. At each of these places a map will be kept of the amt. of each case, and all that will be done here will be simply for the Government to take down the Numbers of each Case, the duty of ½ per Cent to be paid on the amount of Goods taken down in Bombay and England, the reason assigned for this is the danger of examining the cases here on account of the plague which rages more or less in Egypt every year. The Pacha is to render every faci-

ity and protection in the whole route, not only from Suez to Cairo, but from Suez to Ghennah, and from thence to Cairo. It is said that Caravans of Camels will be adopted instead of a Railroad, which perhaps is preferable thro' the desert. If one should venture upon an estimation of the quantity of goods which will cross this country annually, it will produce considerable of a revenue, we have heard it stated that no less than 50 million dollars will pass this country, if so 1 per cent will make a revenue to the Egyptian Government of £250,000; but to this then will occur to the said Government considerable sums for the transportation of merchandise for one year. What we have given on this subject is just as we have received it, and doubt not but the principal part of it is correct. We might add this, that the Company will have the credit of the running year before it will be called upon for the money. There is much interest taken here in this enterprising object of the Company, and perhaps it may lead to some fresh commercial intercourse between this country and India.

We beg to state that Colonel Napier arrived here from Syria a few days ago and left by the Oriental Steamer for Malta, which circumstance may be considered as the termination not only of his mission here, but, likewise, the closing of the Treaty of July 1840. All the Syrians have not yet left this country for their native land—Some have arrived from Cairo since our last, and on their arrivals we find they are put on board Egyptian Vessels for Syria, this is managed by the Commissary Mustafa Bey, who was sent out here, some time ago, to see to this business, by the Porte. As soon as the whole are arrived we will furnish you with the Number of the Syrians that have been sent from this country to the land of their nativity.

We may add, that Mr. Anderson left this City by the "Oriental" for London to lay before the Company for which he is Agent, the success of his Mission here. The House of Messrs Briggis, of this place, is left in charge with the affairs of the Transit; of which we have given you details, who being the agents of the Company, will do what is necessary in this city to carry into effect the project of the said Company.

September 24th 1841.—This morning the French Government Steamer entered our harbour, but we are sorry to state, that by her the news does not amount to anything of moment from the Levant.

Lord Ponsosby, we learn would have left Constantinople ere this, had not Lady Ponsosby been indisposed, but it is very probable that the Steamer of the 4th October will give us details of his departure from the Capital. As to his successor we hear nothing, though we imagine it will be found in the next London Papers we receive. We shall then see what the Tories will do, or at least form an idea of the policy that will be pursued in these parts.

Said "Pacha" the son of Mehemet Ali, we learn, was making preparations for leaving the capital by the great Steamer "Nile," so that from this, we are right in looking out for his arrival here in the course of some 5 or 6 days. He wears the Turkish Uniform as well as Samy "Pascha" which gives rise to many surmises, that it is very probable that it will be adopted by the Egyptian Troops, though it is said that the Viceroy thinks it somewhat impracticable, but after all the adoption of it by the Pasha's son will have its effect, and if the Viceroy thinks it will raise him one step higher in favour with the Sublime Porte there is no doubt but every difficulty will be surmounted by the Ambitious Pacha, and even independent of this, it is quite in accordance with the Firman.

We learn that Captain William Stone of the English Schooner "Fire Fly" was found drowned in the Sea at Smyrna veridict, suicide.

This year the "Nile" continues to rise when in former years its waters before this period have subsided very considerably. The prospect is as far as we can at this moment judge very threatening, the last accounts, we have, states that 48 villages were deluged with the overflowings of the said river. The whole of the Soldiers are very busily occupied in raising the banks &c.—to prevent any serious damage to the crop of next year. We trust to have better tidings from the villages in a few days.

(To be continued.)

European Intelligence.

General Home Intelligence.

For the Week ending September 18th.

Mysterious Affair of Honour.—Our recent letters from Malta mention an affair of honor which had just taken place in that island, and which appears to have excited a great sensation in Valetta. The brother of a noble duke (Lord Sussex Lennox) arrived in the "Great Liverpool" under an assumed name, at Malta, and having immediately waited on Major S. H., of the 19th regiment, and all preliminaries having been arranged, proceeded to fight a duel with another military gentleman holding a situation in the staff of that garrison (Captain Narcote, of the Rifle Brigade, Military Secretary.) Lord Sussex Lennox fired without effect, and his adversary having discharged his pistol in the air, his lordship was, with difficulty, induced to listen to an accommodation, the terms of which are said to be of a somewhat singular description. This done, Lord Sussex Lennox left the next day or England. During the time the parties were on the ground they did not exchange a syllable. The circumstances in which the dispute originated, together with the correspondence, will, in all probability, be published.—A superb granite column, forty-two feet high, and surrounded by a figure of Victory, has been erected on the Place de La Belle Alliance, at Berlin, in commemoration of the successes of the Prussian army over Napoleon, and is to be inaugurated on the 15th of next month, the birthday of the present King.—The greatest activity prevails at this moment in our dock yards. Fifteen vessels are already put in commission, and ten more are shortly expected.—A large ship arrived at Liverpool recently from Miramichi, having the extraordinary name of "Peel's One," in reference to that statesman's celebrated majority in the last parliament.—Smoking is prohibited by a recent order from the Admiralty in all parts of Her Majesty's ships, except the galley.—At the late festi-

vities of Wynnstay a bet was offered by Lord Cantalupo that none of the gentlemen present would walk to Chester, a distance of twenty-three miles over a hilly country, in five hours. The bet was taken by Lord G. Paget, Mr. Jenkinson, and Count Nostitz, who immediately started at one o'clock in the morning. Mr. Jenkinson arrived first, in four hours thirty-eight minutes; Count Nostitz arrived three minutes later; but Lord Paget lost his wager and bet.—New Projectile.—The Cologne Gazette, under date, Berlin, 7th instant, states that M. de Bismark, an officer on half pay, had invented a frightful projectile to be used in war—a ball which not only strikes, but ignites the object struck with a fire which cannot be extinguished. The inventor, who is about to exhibit his machine at Spaudan, considers it will render war impossible.—The Niger Expedition.—On the 5th August, the expedition of the three steamers, under Captains Trotter and two Allens, arrived in safety in Montserado Roads, on the coast of Africa. The passage had been favourable, and not a single occurred in any of the vessels.—It is generally believed that circumstances have arisen which render it inexpedient to have two flags flying in the Mediterranean Fleet; and consequently Admiral Sir F. Masson, recently appointed, will not proceed to that Station.—A story is going the rounds of the Clubs, that one of those gentlemen recently removed from office, who represents a large and troublesome constituency, having continued to be pestered with applications, has, it is said, adopted a very brief mode of replying to his numerous correspondents, by sending to each a card with the significant word "OUT" printed on it, which he puts into an envelope and transmits to his different applicants for place and favor.—The Marquess of Waterford. At the suggestion of Prince Albert, and to the no small delight of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel offered the Mastership of Her Majesty's stag hounds to the Marquess of Waterford, who declined the honor. "Prince Albert and you, said he are damned good fellows, but neither of you could see which way a Tipperary man went across a country. I am pledged to Her Majesty's sporting subjects in that part of the United Kingdom, and I am too much attached to them to repeal the union and cordiality that subsists between us. If his Royal Highness would honor us with his presence, I will ensure him good sport and a hearty welcome in every habitation from Jemmy, Millett's to my own, and I'll mount him on a good 'un, and no mistake!" The stoppage of Messrs. B. W. Hobhouse and Co., the bankers at Bath, was announced on the 16th. The prevailing topic of conversation in the beau monde of late days has been the epistolary correspondence of a certain club, which contains, besides the most travelled noblemen and gentlemen of the country, the most distinguished foreigners who visit our Court. It would appear that the ruling powers in the aforesaid epicurean palace have lately issued protocols, more distinguished by the forcible in re than the dulciter in modo. The club of late has increased the number of its visitors in a prodigious degree, and the authorities, in their efforts to shake off some of the more objectionable honoraries, have carried their new-born vigour a little too far. Some personages, as exalted by their official position and rank as by the refinement and suavity of their manners, have found themselves suddenly excluded from the privileged precincts, to their great indignation. They cannot understand why they are all at once discovered to be unfit company for English gentlemen, or any gentlemen in Europe, and hence the brouillerie to which we have alluded. The new process for preserving meat by injecting salt into it by means of powerful pneumatic pressure, will shortly be put into operation at Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America, where it is well known that cattle are extensively slaughtered for the exportation of their hides, the carcases being completely valueless. The meat thus prepared will form an original article of export to this and other countries, and should the speculation succeed, our provision markets may be supplied with a new description of animal food at a very cheap rate. So extensive are the herds of cattle and sheep in the immense and productive regions of the Pampe, that a traveller in South America a few years since states that the carcasses of sheep were used as fuel in heating furnaces.

From the week ending September 15th

THE HARVEST.—There is no great certainty in the accounts of the harvest than for some weeks past. A great deal of Wheat has now been housed, and upon the whole, the condition of the Corn seems to prove better than it was expected to be.—**THE NEW POSTAGE.**—We learn, that there is no solid ground for the security in which the public have been reposing on the subject of the penny postage and that the doubling of the postage rate may be expected as one of the first measures of the new administration.—**NEW INVENTION.**—Arthur Etzler is said to have invented some very extraordinary machines one of which is to navigate the ocean, by the power of wind and waves alone, more rapidly and more securely than by the most approved application of steam power. Another is to supersede the use of manual labor in producing food by cultivating an immense tract of country, twenty thousand acres, by the aid of one machine and three or four men, with a capital of less than five shillings per acre. We understand that at least the models of these machines are looked upon as leaving no doubt of efficiency.—**PROPOSED FIXED LIGHT ON THE GODWIN SANDS.**—This truly great undertaking, so important in all its bearings, to a commercial community, is about to be commenced.—It has for some time been observed that some of the finest specimens in the National Gallery have been much injured by the destructive effects of a small worm, known to entomologists as Anobium punctatum, which has there carried on its ravages to a considerable extent. This small and otherwise insignificant grub appears generally to be generated from the paste

used in transferring the original painting to canvas. This is a very important matter of inquiry, particularly to the galleries of the collectors of old masters, which suffer from it; and as the use of corrosive sublimate and other mineral substances would injure the colors on the surface, nothing would seem more efficacious than keeping the painting so infested in an atmosphere impregnated with prussic acid, the surest destructive to animal life.—An enormous tower, which for the last month has daily been seen rising from the ground within the walls of the manufactory of Messrs. Bramah and Robinson, of Belgrave-place, Pimlico, and during that time created much admiration and inquiry in the neighbourhood, has at length completed its growth, and attained its maturity. It is a light-house, which is intended to be placed on the Morant Point, on the western coast of the island of Jamaica.—**ENGLISH DUKE AT FLORENCE.**—A letter from Leghorn, of the 5th inst., states that a hostile meeting took place on the 4th inst. between Dr. Crook, attached to the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, and M. Plowden, banker, of Florence. The cause of the quarrel is not mentioned. The parties were placed at only four paces, and Dr. Crook was shot dead. M. Plowden fled towards Modena, but had been arrested, and it was supposed would be treated with rigour, the law being very severe on this subject.—At the re-election for Sunderland Lord Howick defeated Mr. Attwood; the numbers were for Howick, 705; for Attwood, 463.—Mr. Charles Joshua Brown, of Ilminster in Somersetshire, is appointed a Master Extraordinary in the high Court of Chancery.—The Duke of Wellington is, it is said, determined, by means of a lottery, to throw open Waterloo-bridge to the public. Considering the state of the present localities south of the bridge, we think it will prove highly advantageous both in a moral and political view.—At a Court of Common Council, on the 23rd, the freedom of the City was presented to Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier, by Sir J. Shaw, the City Chamberlain. The documents were contained in boxes made of heart of oak, representing the fortress of Acre.—On the 21st, a frightful murder was committed on Mr. Burdon, the landlord of the King's Head, Eastcheap, by a man named Blakesley, who had married his wife's sister. The connexion did not prove a happy one, owing to the misconduct of Blakesley; and his wife had lately returned to her brother-in-law, where she acted as bar-maid. On the 21st, between nine and ten o'clock the shop door was heard to open several times, as if pushed by some one. As soon as the shop was clear of customers, Blakesley came in, walked deliberately round the counter, drew a knife from his bosom, and stabbed his bosom, and stabbed his wife in the lower part of her person. Immediately afterwards he made a rush at Mr. Burdon, who was sleeping in a hair, with a handkerchief thrown over his eyes, and stabbed him in the abdomen. He then made a hasty attempt to stab Mrs. Burdon, and out again, making his escape in the direction of King William-street. As he came out, Blakesley struck at a man who was standing outside, and who he thought was going to stop him. The Police have succeeded in taking the murderer. He was examined at the Mansion House on the 27th, and fully committed for trial. Mrs. Blakesley is only twenty-seven years of age. She is still in a dangerous state; but hopes are entertained of her recovery. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body of Mr. Burdon on the 24th. It was shown in the evidence that Blakesley had been distressed at the separation from his wife. He purchased the knife with which he committed the crime, at Davis's, in Aldgate, on the afternoon of 21st. He asked for a common Butcher's Knife, he wanted it, he said for grafting; and it should cut both ways, so as to cut the bark up and down without turning. A butcher's dressing-knife was sold to him; and the back was ground to an edge while he waited. The cutler remarked that he was a good looking, fresh-colored man, with dark hair; but there was nothing particular in his manner. The Jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against him.—A trial was recently made to convey troops by the vienna railway. Eight hundred chasseurs, with arms and baggage, in thirty-three waggons, drawn by a single engine, were transported in eight hours from Ilradisch to Brunn, a distance of seven or eight days march, so that the battalion travelled by the railway as much as a day's march in an hour. This circumstance helps to indicate the value of railways in time of war.—A pugil, who had been fourteen years at Eton College, was recently expelled in consequence of having absented himself from the college for some time without the knowledge of his friends or tutors.—A whale was drifted ashore last week between Newcastle and Killeel. It measured forty-seven feet in length. It was quite dead, and had a barpoon sticking in it, and had floated from the northern seas.—Meetings have been held in the metropolis and the provinces, to petition the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until it has taken into consideration the Corn and Provision Laws, with a view to their immediate repeal.—Another untoward event has occurred in the failure of Messrs. W. K. and S. Mitchell, of this city, West India merchants of high standing, whose debts amount to about 400,000l., of which it is said one-half is owing to members of their own family, and the remainder is owing to the public at large. The affair has acquired much notoriety, on account of Mr. Rowland Mitchell, the head of the house, being a director of the Bank of England.—On the 12th, the house of the well-known fruiterers in Piccadilly, Messrs. Levy and Salmon, was destroyed by fire.—All officers on half-pay filling situations in the Navy are to wear the uniform of the situation they occupy, and not that of the rank they may hold in the Service.—The octroi of Paris, on an average of the last ten years, produces, annually, 27,359,605 francs. Nearly the half of this is paid for wines. Another prominent item in French statistics is crime. It appears that within eleven years ending in 1839 there were 81,843 persons accused of various crimes and 49,791 condemned.—The New York Mirror says that a Yankee down in the Bay State has invented a kind of musical clock, and that he has it attached to a cradle hung on pivots. The pendulum rocks the cradle and the musical department sings the baby to sleep.—outrage on Lord Howick.—After the close of the election at Sunderland, Lord Howick was chaired in triumph

through the streets. During this proceeding a serious riot occurred. As the procession was proceeding down Whitburn-street, the mob commenced hissing in passing a public-house called the "R-form Tavern," from which Mr. Attwood's colors were displayed, and this led to scenes of violence and butrage. A stone from some one hit Lord Howick on the right hand, and another hit Mrs. Bell, who was in another carriage. The window of a public-house were broken all to pieces, and the Landlord, a person named Liddell, rendered infuriated by the destruction of his property, presented a fowling-piece out of one of the windows, and, without attempting any deliberate aim, snatched the gun, which flashed in the pan. The gun was subsequently examined, and found to contain only powder and wadding. The mob now rushed into the house, broke the furniture and threw it about the streets, destroyed the ale and spirits and in short completely gutted the house. The magistrate, after a patient enquiry, concluded that the prisoner was guilty of a most abominable and outrageous assault. But, taking into consideration the serious pecuniary loss he had sustained in consequence of his bad conduct, they considered that the ends of justice would be fully answered by imposing upon him a fine of 5l., and binding him in two recognizances of 25l. each, and himself in 50l.

Notification.

The Acting Post Master General begs to publish for general information the subjoined Extract of a letter from the Post Master at Sukker, dated 23d ultimo. "I take this opportunity of mentioning the several News-papers were taken out of a canvass Bag with the covers (address) rubbed off by attrition, viz. "six Overland-papers, one Naval and Military Gazette; 3 Bombay Couriers; 2 United Service Gazettes; 2 Spectators; 2 Bombay Times; one Bombay Army List." "The covers are generally of such thin paper that the least jolting on a Hurkara Camel would cause this mishap, and I would certainly recommend News Paper Offices to use tougher material, or write the address on the paper itself."

JOHN GORDON, Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 6th Nov. 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	29d June.
*Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Chiloe Herald	Foster & Co.	do.	22d July.
*Bombay	Dixon Carter & Co.	do.	26th Aug.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper	do.	do.	do.
*Anonyra	Remington & Co.	do.	12th Aug.
*Token	do.	do.	24 Sept.
Edinburgh	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	20th Sept.
Francis Spaight	Foster & Co.	do.	8th Sept.
Lord Eldon	Dixon Carter & Co.	do.	1st Sept.
*Ceylon	Shields	do.	16th June.
Devonport	Frith & Co.	Liverpool	14th Aug.
Mercury	Mc. Browning & Co.	do.	19th June.
William Pirrie	do.	do.	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	12th July.
Caledonia	Dixon Carter & Co.	do.	25th Aug.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	4th Aug.
Queen Victoria	Pollock, Milne & Co.	do.	10th Sept.
Montague	Skinner & Co.	do.	15th July.
Christina	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	do.	23d July.
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hornumjee	do.	12th Aug.
Woodman	do.	do.	7th Aug.
Cores	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.	do.	15th Sept.
Lancaster	Higginson and Cardwell	do.	27th Sept.
Shakespeare	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	do.	do.
Lady Clifford	Foster & Co.	do.	28th Sept.
*Thistle	B. & A. Hornumjee	do.	15th Sept.
*Aquadra	do.	do.	10th Feb.
*Wave	do.	do.	10th Feb.
*St. Vincent	do.	do.	17th Aug.
Glasgow	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	15th Sept.
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	10th Sept.
Lanarkshire	do.	do.	1st Sept.
Mavis	do.	China	do.
Lynis	Grey & Co.	Aden	do.
Sir John Harvey	Eglinton Maclean & Co.	Aden	do.
Kilblains	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Calcutta	do.
Maria	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	do.
W. Nicol	W. Nicol & Co.	Australia	do.
Mnarch	do.	Madras	do.

* Have sailed by the latest account.

Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772. President—The Earl of Romney.

VICE PRESIDENTS. Lord Kenyon Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt.M.P. **TREASURER.**—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F.R.S. **AUDITOR.**—John Pepys, Esq.

At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 69 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry. Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN debtors, of whom 94 had wives and 225 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, not including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.)	£ 4 0 0
E. L. P.	A. 20 0
W. I.	A. 2 0 0
G. L. P.	A. 1 0 0
The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)	25 0 0
Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)	25 0 0
Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)	100 0 0
Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)	264 18 11
Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Fieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)	50 0 0
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P. Hall's Year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)	15 0 0

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers;—Messrs. Cocks, Dorrice, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Vares; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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