THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 115

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring nto the Naval and Military Promotion and Rerement Re. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martia held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF,

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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 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 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 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 \pounds 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 the preceding five years.

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I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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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

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The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15t. of which 5t. 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.

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poral 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

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.

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Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISHEMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESO.

AUTHOR OF THE " EISTORY 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 instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed. John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the City of London yesterday afternoon from Moulmein, has brought us the Moulmein Chronicle of October 13th, and letters dated the 14th which as they pretty well clear up the enigma of THARAWADDIE'S in:entions, we hasten to lay before our readers. Although no act of hostility had taken place since the King's arrival at Rangoon on the 2d, the circumstance of his bringing with him no less than 100 pieces of Artillery, chiefly mounted and fit for service, and also a large flotilla of gun boats, leave no doubt of his warlike intentions.

We glean the following particulars from a Moul- quainted with our power, the accounts we now receive mein letter, dated 14th October. The question of from Rangoon regarding the numerous, well-armed THARAWADDIE'S visit to Rangoon is now settled be- men daily pouring into Rangoon,-regarding the well yond all dispute, as he had actually arrived with his mounted field pieces, 18 pieces (from one to nine sons and 100,000 men all respectably armed, with pounders) being landed from one raft,—regarding seplenty of guns and 28 large well-armed gun-boats. He veral vessels from 30 to 70 tons which have already had also left garrisons at all the stockades on the river, on his way down from Ava. Martaban, just opposite to Moulmein on the other side of the river, which is about 3,000 yards wide, has been strongly verified at Rangoon under the pretence of being let off Port-charges when His Majesty arrived at Rangoon stockaded: the town formerly ran along the bank of the river, but it occasioned no small astonishment at Moulmein to observe a few mornings since that tertained the intention to conquer Ceylon after setting every house had disappeared, they were taken down in affairs with Maulmain and our southern provinces. At one night and in a few days all put up inside the all events, His Majesty seems to be offended at Lord stockade— a piece of magic they were by no means prepared to expect. The whole town of Martaban is hard at work night and day, and yet from all that can be learned, his Majesty says he does not want to go to war with the English, although he is determined to be quite ready if we are inclined to attack him. He has just ordered 30,000 men from Rangoon to go he says to Pegue, the Merchants at Rangoon are satisfied however this force is intended for Martaban, so that no doubt can be entertained of his kind intentions, however ostensibly disguised at present.

The steamer was expected back from Calcutta in about another week; she was sent a fortnight previous to request the reinforcement of a Queen's Regiment immediately, with some Bengal Artillery and a rocket establishment. Strong application was made at the same time by the Naval Commander for every armed Steamer in Calcutta, with plenty of gun boats-in fact there was no security against being attacked daily. A Division order was issued by the Brigadier on the 9th Instant, which is tolerably significant on this point:—it directed Officers commanding Corps to indent immediately on the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, for the full complement of Service Ammunition, which is to be kept in readiness to be served out at a moment's notice.

The following extracts from a Moulmein Chronicle of the 13th ultimo, contain all the information on the present state of affairs to be found in that Journal. (From the Moulmein Chronicle, October 13.)

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the King and his Court, and a grand affair it must have been. At to 10 m. on the 2d ins ant, the ex-King, being in charge of the Prince of Prome, reached the old wharf at Rangeon a bout something like a budgerow, the house on hich was painted white with gilt mouldings. He as accompanied by his daughter a young lady now ged 18, and one of his wives, known as the Donabue

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace myeying his majesty was seen rounding the point sking way against a strong flood tide with the assisnce of numerous war-boats. About six, his majesty nded on the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in a bamboo residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palankeen it has not occurred, in the present century, that British to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his territories of a power with whom their Government was family who accompanied him, following on foot, on terms of peace!—ED.—Spectator, November 1. lighted by lanterns. There were several elephants in

attendance. On the following morning the grand procession marched up the new road to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several carriages and gilt vehicles following, filled with the ladies of the Court, many of whom also fellowed on foot. The road was lined on both sides with troops from the landing place to within pistol shot of the palace, all of them fine looking men and extremely well armed. Six elephants preceded the King, each being accompanied by 100 musketeers, 50 spear-men, and to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has been ever before exhibited in the country. The question naturally springs up, what is the meaning of it? why is his majesty come down in this grand armed style? No one appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the King has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 in reserve at Sarawah, but this is all conjecture. We suspect, ourselves, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been sadly exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him nearly 100 pieces of field artillery, the majority of them well mounted and fit for service. It is not said who are engaged to work these guns or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or ponies. The part of the armament which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and gun-boats. The latter are described as ranging from 30 to 70 tons, flat bottomed, pulling lots of oars, and supplied with either masts or guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear, be very well seconded by the nautical propensities of his subjects.

There are of course, numerous reports afloat as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we here, that Shoay Ya. the Bileng man's son, is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army: but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of the number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less col. Wilson. For Calcutta—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Moule, than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said, Davidson, Becher, A. Becher, Heyworth, G. Heyworth, Fan-however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads don, Freeman, Church, Matheson, Davidson, Colqubon, from Bileng to different points in the river.

Since writing the above a few day's later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sone were said to be wining golden opinions from all by their affability & liberal allowance of pwais, dan ces, fighting, wrestling, &c.!As nothingappears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manufactured here. We have heard however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports, in circulation at that place that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here and there.

To the editor of the maulmain chronicle. MR. EDITOR,—But that we know His Majesty is acand for which, vessels cargoes of timber cannot now be had, we might reasonably infer that His Majesty en-Aucklands, pugnacious temperament in not yielding up to His Majesty the Lord Paramoountship over India, without putting His Majesty to all this unnecessary trouble to take it.

We hear that all parties at Rangoon labour to impress on the minds of their hearers, that His Majesty's views and intentions are most religiously pacific, while others, better accustomed to link together facts with chains of circumstances, boldly assert that, if His Majesty's intention be or was pacific, then is the crouching tiger a lamb, and the upreared venomous snake a harmless worm. Timidity on our part will mature temerity on the part of Tharawadee.

I conceive that the best plan to prevent our old enemy, at Bileng from setting incendiaries to destroy our town, we should Firstly station a steamer with a few gun-boats on the Irrawaddie, off the mouth of the Lino creek, down which His Majesty is proceeding. This little triffing armament would effectually seperate His Majesty from the upper provinces by water communication. Sec ondly, instead of our steamer and gun-boats being up the Salween, they should be on the Sataug river, having a few guns on the Wind mountain at Keedown. Thirdly, we should have two or more small class men-of-war and a steamer off Ran-Meanwhile where is your paper which was published in Burmese? It ought, I conceive, to be revived. The first article should be the Yandabo treaty, therein shewing to His Majesty's subjects, that His Majesty has no more right to the Tenasserim and Arracan Provinces than the Pegue chief, now in Siam, has to the kingdom of Pegue; also giving an account of the ranson of Canton. It seems the Court of Ava affects to believe that we lost 8,000 men at Canton If a token of suspicion that a white feather may be expected when His Majesty comes a little nearer to the scratch can be exhibited, I submit this affected knowledge of anotorious untruth is that token. Finally, you should a form the head of Government, that on Burmese affair he whould act wisely to appoint two Commissioners, one of whom should be either Mr. Blundell or Col. Burney, as Senior Commissioner. Your obedient servant

Note.-We presume the noble Earl at the head of the Indian Government, will sufficiently appreciate the measures of precaution recommended by our cor-

Anky.	Oct 19	CHINA Aug.
		DELHI Oct.
		FRANCE Sept
AUSTRA		HERAT Oct.
SUM		LAHORE Sept.
THE RES		LONDON Oct.
o contra	Port Phillip Augt. 5	MADRAS Oct.
BURMA	н.	MANILLA July
100	Moulmein Sept. 29	MAURITIUS Sept.
		NEPAUL Oct.
CAROOL		PENANG Aug.
		PERSIAN GULPH Sept.
CALCUT	TA Oct 30	QUETTA Oct.
CANDAI	Oct 5	SCINDE
CANDA	14th, Oct. 0	SINGAPORESept.



" Measures, not Men."

Thursday, November 11, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER .- The Steam. er Cleopatra arrived yesterday morning at € o'clock, having left Suez on the 23d ultimo, and Aden on the 1st inst. Our "Looker on in London" having apparently had his eyes well open, and given us the benefit of his observations we at once lay his communication before our readers.

The following are the Passengers by the

Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Watson, Miss Balingal, Miss Jones, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, 11th N. I., Major and Mrs. Poole, H. M. Ist Lancers, Captain and Mrs. Hart, 19th N. I., Lieut. and Mrs. Jameson, 3d N. I., Col. McDonald, Dy. Adj. Geul., Capt. Shawe, 22d N. I., Capt. Holmes, 12th N. I., Lieut. Keir, Artillery, Dr. Wight, Dr. Brown, Mr. Comp-Lieut. and Mrs. Rose and Child, Dr. Bouron, Messrs. Storm don, Freeman, Church, Matheson, Davidson, Colqubon Scott, Proctor, Pearce, Carter and Lake. For Ceylon-

Messrs. Lindley and Gibson. From Aden to Bombuy—Captain Stiles, 1st B. E. Regt., 46 rank and file, 18 followers, 1 woman and child.

THE QUEEN .- Her Majesty the Queen has been seriously indisposed we sincerely regret to say, but has recovered. Her Majesty was to repair to Buckingham Palace for acconchement.

The Bishop holds a confirmation in the Cathredal on Thursday the 25th instant.

Major W. Stirling 17th N. I has retired from the service. This promotes Captain Macan, Lieutenant Anderson and Ensign Miles to the superior grades.

WE have received Calcutta papers up to the 30th Oct. The arrival of the Overland prevents our noticing them further.

We have also received Ceylon papers up to the 19th ultimo.

WE have a good budget of Egyptian news from our own Correspondent, with which we shall commence to morrow.

By a Madras Spectator Extra received yesterday, we perceive that Tharawaddie has arrived with his sons and 100,000 men at Rangoon. It seems that his Majesty has had the precaution to arm all the forts on the river Ava as he came down, so that it is quite clear, whatever may be the result, he evidently contemplates a return. His entrance appears to have been a very grand affair, as he had 6 elephants in his train with all the usual guard and paraphernalia at. tending them. The good folks of Martaban have moved their domiciles in rather a harried manner. We are not at all inclined to alter the opinion we expressed a day or two ago that Tharawaddie had no hostile intention at present towards us. It is quite clear that all the precautions which have been taken are proved to have been necessary; and we only hope that no untoward accident may cause a trial of arms between ourselves and Tharawaddie, inasmuch as we humbly opine that our force at Moulmein is far from being such in point of numbers as ought with a fair chance of success to be opposed to the enormous armament Tharaa waddie is said to have with him.

nearly the whole of the merchants of Bombay, complaining of the judicial conduct of Sir Henry Roper, Chief Justice of Bombay. The particulars complained of were set forth in the petition, and the petitioners prayed the House to take them into considera-

WE think we may without the chance of a charge of egotism being brought against us, beg our readers and subscribers to peruse the paragraph we have transcribed from the Bombay Times relative to the Bombay newspapers, and which we trust they will do before proceeding further in this article.

Supposing our readers to have become acquainted with the point of view in which the Times would have us considered by the Pub. lic, we proceed in few words to address them.

Neither to the Cadet of yester lay, the professional man, nor yet the merchant of a few years standing do we appeal for support in this our attempt to sustain the character of the "Bombay GAZETTE" as a public Journal, and its right to be so considered. It is to the oldest European inhabitants of this Island that we look with confidence for support on this occasion. We call upon these individuals to afford us their attention whilst we proceed to expose and refute one of the most uncalled for and unge. nerous attacks which one newspaper ever levelled against another.

By what motive the Times can be actuated we know not. He has attacked a paper which was in existence, and moreover, independent existence (a state of being which the Times has not enjoyed since the first day it was published) many, many years before ei-

We write under no angry feelings. We have no personal feelings to gratify; we have but for the brief space of four days reposed on the thorny throne; but are agitated by an indignant excitement far too hone and sincere in its action to allow its subject to be drawn into personal invective or acrimonious retort. There are many who have long and long known the GAZETTE as once the only independent newspaper in Bombay -the only paper which dared to raise its voice, not with the insipid langour of a paper of to. day, but boldly and without fear -the only paper which unflinchingly proclaimed, and demanded redress for, the wrongs of those who were suffering under the curse of a tyrannic Government; and assisted moreover in bringing about that greatest step towards civilization in this country, the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. We have not a bevy of independent (as far as circumstances are concerned) merchants at our back in the characters of Proprietors, orevelling in the profits of their own expenditure. We have not these individuals to gratify by a production relative to a cou temporary newspaper -- a production such as shall never be sent forth from the B mbay GAZETTE!" We cannot rank amongst our list of Subscribers sixteen india viduals who were brought up as proprietors of a newspaper in the character of prisoners for a gross and well digested contempt of Court! But is it, can it be, that because the then Editor of this paper, acting up to his conscientious principles of justice took the opposite side of this question, where these 16 indivduals were so eminently concerned that the Bombag Times has thought it profitable, or perhaps pleasant to say that the "Bombay GAZETTE" is no newspaper ? If the Gazerre does not "fill up the blanks" why does the Times condescend to extract upwards of a column from the paper and give us credit in the same issue for the correctness of our translations as he did yester-

For what the Times says about ourselves and our initiatory Editorial, we care nothing, These are matters for fair and open criticism. We are quite conscious of the serious nature of the duties we have to perform as regards the Public, our liberal Proprietor and ourselves-and in the prosecution of these duties we will spend the last drop of our-Ink

Fortunately for our readers and the Editor of the Times the arrival of the Steamer prevents our entering further upon a subject, for which in all probability the former care little or nothing.

The Looker on in London.

LONDON,-MONDAY OCTOBER 4TH, 1841. The Looker on in London must, in order to trace events to the extremities of the several ramifications, look deep into the roots of the matter, following them back to the centre of the Veins which return thither the blood of the circulation to dye again the colour of opinion.

It is not in London that an exact estimate can be drawn of the actual amount of distress in the manufacturing districts, or the real state of the peasantry in the agricultural department; but the Looker on sees more than the player, and may more accurately analise the metives of those who exaggerate distress and of those who would apply remedial measures.

It is now clear to every one that the Whigs had not the confidence of any great or influential class during the late contest. Their offers were accepted as tools for the anti-corn-law league to work upon, but neither labourers nor the manufactures, nor the public generally expected any decided and tangible advantage from

Had the timber duties, the sugar duties and the 8 | duty on corn have all been legalized, there is no reason to believe that the slightest advantage could have accrued to the relief of the present distress. The vexations of the Poor Law act would have remained as they are, for Lord John Russell had announced a determination merely to move for its removal, and to avert the discussions incident to its amendment until next year. No evil then has occurred through the fall of the Whigs. Has any great good flowed from the appointment to office and the command of a large majority in the House of Lords, and another no less numerous in the House of Commons? Not one. The very first symptom, the very pulse of the country beats discouragingly. The Funds are falling. Consols are from 92 to 88 since the establishment of the ministry. Looking abroad there is nothing worth recording ther that paper, or two-thirds of its subscri- in Portugal but a new ministry, who have raised a new bers and the Editor to boot were thought of, loan, out of which perhaps in about 5 years more the

Anglo-Portuguese Legion may hope to receive some portion of the arrears so long due to them. Espartero holds a tight, and seems to understand his Spaniards better than any other man in Spain. He will not be induced to war by Foreign, nor provoked to civil war by the multitude of intrigues that are daily carried on. Arguelles is as despotic in the palace where his guardianship of the Queen costs him less labour than the keeping of peace among her Ladies who are also divided into factions very visible to a looker on. In France we know that the resistance to the late census was more a pretence than a reality, and meant rather to try the people's taste for insurrection than to annoy the ministers of Finance. Many a looker on denied this, but it has been painfully confirmed, for on the Duke d' Aumales return from Algiers, He and his Royal Brothers were entering Pairs by the Barier de l'Etoile at the head of the Duke D'Aumales Regiment, when a man in a frock or blouse fired at the Duke and repeated the shot-two horses, one of which was ridden by a marshal of France, were killed by the bullets, but the sons of Louis Phillippe, by miracle, escape Since then the ministry have been oppressing the press with severe restrictions and calling on all the Procureurs du Roi to enforce the law upon the Editors in all the provinces. The Press is not an easy enemy for a French Government to encounter and especially for a Ministry composed almost entirely of persons whom the press has made. M. Guizot and his colleagues will find what a nest of hornets they have now. They argue however that the Majesty of the Law and the person of the King and his family, must be protected against the conspiracies and treasons revealed by the wretched creature who attempted the assassination we have just described. His name is Quesnot and his examinations have exposed numbers of persons who are members of these secret and anarchical Societies.

There will be no reduction of the French forces either Army or Navy; but that is not as is asserted, because there is an imminent danger of a collision between France and England at Tunis-there is no chance of any collision between these countries in any quarter of the globe. The mediterranean Fleet is bringing home to England the British troops from Acre and the Syrian coast-perhaps so. The news is from France, a Looker on sees no reason to believe it, but it certainly is not because France denies it or any one demands it. If it be so, it is because our government sees that such evacuation is expedient. At Compeigne on Sunday Louis Phillip appealing to the troops encamped there said, that in the total absence of any sound of Foreign war the army must find its glory in suppressing insurrection and securing the Institutions of the country. The perfect understanding among the northern courts in the present state of relation between England and her neighbours seems to guarantee a peace in Europe, but the news from America is embarrassing. The "Britannia" steamer reached Liverpool on Thursday and she brings news that in conseque oce of President Tyler having persisted in his veto on the was nothing in the returns of the current revenue to induce Banking bill, all the ministers, except Webster had resigned a hope of its being more productive than was anticipated The vacancies were immediately---filled by men as yet little by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was no known beyond the boundaries of their several states—there time to raise money by a direct tax newly levied. The last may be mischief-this charge but Webster and Tyler are loan effected cost £ 3. 19s. per cent., whereas his changrepresented as the friends of England and of peace, and the ing the refunded to a funded debt (although adding to the men of their choosing will probably be of similar sentiments permanent national debt) cost but 18, per cent. His The feeling however is an unconfiding one on both sides. proposals had been readily accepted and the subscriptions Macleod was to be tried on the 19th Sept. and his jury reached upwards of a million more than the sum required. were chiefly bankers, so that no sentence of death need be This Bill and the Exchequer Bills were voted on Thursfeared nor any annoying verdict. The rate of exchange was day and were sent up to the Lords. high, but some business was down at it. From Canada we learn that Lord Sydenham who was waiting at his post untill Sir Charles Bagott, his successor in the Government, could reach him, has had a fall from his horse, broke his leg in two places and lay in very considerable danger. This hasty sketch of the Foreign news of the month will show the reader that the only warlike cloud is from America, and bill may be, and must be, one of mitigation and amelioraour ministers are at liberty to attend to the affairs of home without distinction. What then has employed the parliament since it reassembled, since the ministerial staff were all returned (for so they have been) to their respective seats without a single instance of successfull opposition, and in all the gratitude and reign of newly created legislators and enthusiastic patriots? They have postpoued every thing but the shooting season, and for the sake of being in time for the pheasants have determined a prorogation and not thinking of business for next session, which may commence, in Jaanguary or February 1842. At Tamworth a Mr. Acland, an-Agent of the Anti-com Law society having declared his intention of opposing Sir Robert Peel, a body of his constituents signed a memorial to the effect that Sir Robert need not appear : his brother, Mr. Wm. Peel represented him at the hustings; of course Mr. Acland made his Anti-Corn Law speech and evaded a pole. Mr. Wm. Peel in the name of the Premier, promised that his brother should explain on the following Thursday in the Commons the intended course of the ministry. Sir Rebert accordingly on the first motion took an opportunity of stating that he meant to take the estimates as they are prepared by the late ministry, that he would move them in this order; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would explain his plan of ways and means; that bills should be passed continuing for a period such acts as would otherwise expire between the two sessions, and for the rest he would postpone all to the next

What? said Lord Howick-have you nothing to explain, nothing to promise?

No ; he must have time to consider.

But the Poor Law, said Mr. Wakley ?- . will by a special act be continued till July 1842.

But the Corn Laws? cried Mr. Cobben --- I will take time to look at the state of the finances, the operation of them, and other laws, and the necessities of commerce; and as soon as he could ascertain facts he would deal with them.

the truth of your statement respecting that town, said Sir

Mr. Charles Hindley, Mr. Mrilner Gibson, and others talk ed of the unparaelelled distress of their districts.

I will enquire into all the cases to which you have alluded delivery on a former occasion appears to have deadened the said Sir R. Peel.

Out of the voluminous speeches which are condensedupposititious conversation arose all the business of the session. Sir Robert Peel and Sir J. Graham read statistical reports, returns for the saving Banks, the relieving officers Magistrates &c of the various districts to which the opposition had alluded. The reply from Bolton which has been printed --- compelled Dr. Bowring to confess to many misstate ments of a very important kind; that from Ashton convicted Mr. Hindley of unintentional exaggeration Mr. Milner Gibson tried by moving a technical objection to prevent Sir Robert Peel from reading his statements-refutation of Mr. Gibson's speech which nevertheless were rapidly condensed by the Rt. Hon. Bart and demolished Mr. Gibson. Mr. P. M. Stewart's statements concerning Paisley were unfounded and altogether Sir R. Peel declared that there was the clearest evidence of the existence of severe distress in the manufacturing districts, that it was decreasing, that signs of returning prosperity were manifest, that any hasty tampering by ill cousidered legislation could not act otherwise than injuriously on the country; that while distress was refused by one side tothe corn laws overlooking the fact they had existed in years of great prosperity, others attributed it to overtrad ing and it was clear that in 1838 the manufacturers had called into existence thousands of weavers who were discharged as soon as they had glutted the markets of Europe prices beneath those of the continent and by a uninous competition with each other. It was then shown that the establishment of Stock Banks had greatly facilitated this result that one of their bodies had lent to a man of no capital nearly half a million of money which was spent in competition with and to the rain of many monied men. There was a difference of £4,000,000 of paper money between the the amount of circulation., in 1838 and in 1841 and thus it was shown that these incitements and the distresses which had occurred when they were withdrawn were intimately connected. The discontent however did not proceed from distress alone, but from the operation of the Poor Laws day. which had been tried 7 years and had failed in all but disgusting and exciting the people.

The opposition Lord John Russell especially asked why the government, if it had no mercy of its own to offer, did not have recourse to that of the ministry which had been so generally received nearly all over the kingdom? Mr. Cobden asked why the interest of the poor in the encrease of employment to the working men should not be considered in preference to the due support of the same man, after want of employment had made him a pauper? what was the result? The Bill to continue to the Commissioners of the poor Law all their powers until July! passed on Friday night last by a majority of 153 to 18. All the estimates have been granted and Exchequer bills ordered to be issued of Exchequer Bills has been forced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the operation has been much commented on. He said that this deficit was left by the late ministry, there

The business before the Commons is now very trifling. and the attendance is not numerous, the general opposition votes from 50 to 40 the ministry from 100 to 200.

Thus then the Looker on sees the Poor Law left as it is. The Tories will not alter its spirit, but maintain its principles; but they will soften some of its asperities, and this tion in the detail.

It is proved that had the alterations proposed in the Whig budget been enacted we should not have enjoyed any present or immediate relief. It is proved that 2,000,000 of quarters of Foreign wheat is equal to 5 weeks' consumption for the whole Kingdom-have been imported in a very short period at a duty of one shilling.

The Principle of the Sliding scale will not be yielded, but it is probable that some alteration may be made in the point at which corn may be imported and in the amount of the duty to be imposed.

Sir Robert says he will reduce expenditure, he wil encrease the amount of revenue, but by neither process can he reconcile the one with the other, but he may still further diminish the balance between them by taxation or othe, means. He will not pledge himself to anything, except to a careful consideration of all things, and there are those that hold with him that to let things alone is best for the returning prosperity of the country." To Lord John Russell he said his motive for taking office was the honorable ambition of serving his country, and if he found that he could not succeed he wourd immediately retire. To the opposition he said he begged them to remember the state of the country as they described it at the close of the Whig reign of ten years. He entreated them not to forget in what a condition, according to their own statements, he had found the country on his accession. He begged them not to forget what they had stated, and give him the benefit of the beneficial change he hoped to work if they would give him time.

From the closing of the present session to the opening of the next, the period will be at least 3 months-perhaps 5 months. It is i not only lamentably true, that distress does exist to a terrific extent in the manufacturing districts, but unfortunately it is the policy of a very powerful political party to exaggerate the amount of that distress and to excite and agitate the people. What may these winter months produce? one looks forward with cheerfulness to the results of tranquil winter, another holds up his hands and wonders how eyes may be closed, a limb rested during the feverish

Enough of politics. The Queen has entered on the interesting month in which she may expect to present England with an heir to the throne. She has enjoyed such excellent health during this latter period, and her fortunate anxiety that might be felt at such a moment; but a real interest is felt in all that concerns her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent arrived from Gurensey on Friday last. Prince Albert continues the pattern of husbands and the princess royal desidedly improves. Nothing appears to have changed about the palace although the whole household is remodelled; the Queen takes to the Tories, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel have, on special invitations repeatedly dined at Windsor during the official routine. Prince Albert has voluntered his services on the commission just issued to be composed of Peers and Members of Parliament, artists, amateurss and patrons of art, to inquire into the best means of making the erection of the new Houses of Parliament conducive to the encouragement of native art. £89,000 have been granted to prepare fires, &c. for lighting, warming, and ventilating the Housesby Dr. Reid's process. In the meanwhile the masons employed on the works have struck, because they had a quarrel with their foremanMr. Allen. The contractors Grissell and Jets will not give up Mr. Allen, and they are supported by the Woods and Forests. On Monday (this day) 200 new men will recommence the work, and we are all at this moment in some anxiety as to whether they will not be attacked or interrupted in the attempt. These Michaelmas times are golden days in the city, the sheriffs have been to the Exchequer, counted their hobnails and horse shoes and have been approved by Baron Bankes in the name of the Queen. They are Messrs. Magnay and Rogers. The Lord Mayor for next year is elected, and has been feasted by his successor. It is John Pirie, Alderman citizen and Plaisterer who little dreamed 40 years ago, when a raw lad, a plaisterci's boy he left Tweedside that he should ever arise to such a dignity. The modest and excellent magistrate so declared himself on his election, and thought the best thanks he could offer wereto hold out to others the steps he had trod, and which it was in the power of the very poorest to follow. Parliament will be prorogued on Fri-

LOCAL.

The Bombay Courier has, we observe, altered one of the days of its publication, and now appears on Tuesday and Friday instead of Tuesday and Saturday as heretofore. This appears to us a judicious alteration. It still, however, leaves two blanks in the week which we should like to see filled up; it throws two papers on Tuesday and Friday, and leaves Moncay and Thursday devoid of any. We have no paper on M nday; on Tuesday we have the Courier and U. S. Gazette; on Wednesday the Times; on Thursday a blank, unless we reckon the Government Gazette; on Friday the Courier to the amount. The supply voted is £2,500,000! this amount and U. S. Gazette; and on Saturday the Times. We do think a further move into the blank days would be found beneficial by some of our contem. poraries, as it would assuredly be highly acceptable to their readers. We have not noticed the Bombay Gazette, which equally appears every day, but does not fill up the blanks. We observe by the way; that this journal is about to undergo, or has already undergone-for we cannot make out which is the case-some important alterations in its arrangements. Our contemporary writes so enigmatically on the subject that we are wholly unable to comprehend the nature of this. For the benefit of those of our readers who may wish to be informed, and may chance to be more perspicacious than ou selves, we insert ar mongst our Bombay extracts the announcement of the change. Its style is "werry peculiar"so much so as to remind us of the " Miss Juliar" who in former days " did for" another local co. temporary .- Times, Nov. 10.

Guropean Intelligence.

Court and Fashion.

Her Majesty's drives, and the amusements of Prince Albert, are the only personal Court news of the month. Her Majesty and the Prince conditions in the enjoyment of their usual health. The Prince-s Royal has been indisposed, but we are happy to add, that Her Royal Highness is now perfectly recovered.

Directions have been received at Buckingham Palace for the reception of Her Majesty and the Court on Saturday, October 5th, where the Queen will remain till after her approaching accouche.

The audiences necessarily attendant on the change of Ministry, principally took place on the 8th ult. at Claremont. On the 11th the Court left for Windsor Castle, where, on the 14th the Queen held a Privy Council. The Dake of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Anerdeen, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Edward Knatchoull, joined the Royal circle in the evening, and remained at the Castle for the night returning to Town on the following morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent ar-

rived at Windsor Castle from Ostend on the 1st ins'. Her Royal Highness is in excellent health.

The Queen Dowager, and Prince Emest of Hesse Philippsthal, and the Duchess of Glouces. ter, left Gopsall Holl for Bolton House, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Brownlow. On the 94th Her Majesty took her departure for Belvoir Castle, to visit the Duke of Rutland; and on the 27th Her Majesty returned to her own residence.

The New Ministry.

The following is a complete list of the recent appointments :-

the Exchequer, Right hon, H. Goulburn. President of the Council, Lord Whancliffe. Privy Seal, Duke of Buckingham. Home Secretary, Sir James Graham. Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen. Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley. First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Haddington. Pres sident of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenbor rough. President of the Board of Trade, Earl of Ripon, Secretary at War, Sir H. Hardinge. Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces, Sir E. Knatchbull .

Postmaster General, Lard Lowther, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord G. Somerset. Woods and Forests, Earl of Lincoln. Master Ge. neral of the Ordnance, Sir G. Murray. Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. W. E. Gladstone. Secretary of the Admia ralty, hon. Sidney Herbert. Joint Secretaries of the Board of Control, bon. W. Baring and J. Emerson Tennet. Home Under Secretary, hon. C. M. Sutton. Foreign Under Secretary, Lord Canning. Colonial Under Secretary, G. W. Hope, Lords of the Treasury, Alexander Pringle, H. Baring, J. Young, and J. Milnes Gaskell. Lords of the Admiralty, Sir G. Cockburn, Admiral Sir W. Gage, Sir G. Seymour, hon. Captain Gordon. and hon. H, Corry. Storekeeper of the Ordnance, J. R. Bonham. Clerk of the Ordnance, Captain Boldero, Surveyor General of the Ordnance, Co. Jonathan Peel. Attorney General, Sir F. Pollock. Solicitor Ceneral, Sfr W. Follett, Judge Advocate, Dr. Nicholl, Governor General of Ca. nada, Sir C. Bagot, Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir W. Rae, Solicitor General of Scotland, Duncan M'Neil, Esq.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl de Grey. Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, Chief Secretary, Lord Elliot, Attorney General, -Blackburne, Q. C. Solicitor General,-Pennefather, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD. Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr, Lord Steward, Earl of Liverpool. Muster of the Horse, Earl of Jersey, Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Rosslyn. Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley. Equerry in Ordinary, Lieut.-Col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot. Cap. tain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Marquis of Lothian. Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, Lord Forester. Vice Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce. Freasurer of the Household, Earl Jermyn. Comptroller of the Household, hon. D. Damer. Lords in waiting Lord Abeyne, Lord Rivers, Lord Hardwick, Lord Byron, Earl Warwick, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Morten, and Marquis of Ormonde. Grooms in Waiting, Captain Meynell and R. Orm-by Gore, Esq. Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Bucclench, Ladies of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Camden, Lady Lyttleton, Lady Port. man, Lady Barham, and Countess of Charlemont Captain the Hon. A. Duncombe to be one of Grooms in Waiting in ordinary to Her Maj iscountess Jocelyn to be one of the Ladies Bedchamber in ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed the Countess of more to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchar in ordinary : the Hon. Mrs. Georgiana Mary son to be ore of the Bedchamber Women i dinary, in the room of Lady Harriet Clive signed; and Captain Hou, Alexander Nelson Hood to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in ordinary to

Her Majesty,

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD. Groom of the Stole, Marquis of Exeter. Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel Perceval. Clerk Marshal, Lord C. Wellesley. CHAIRMEN OF ELECTION COMMITTEES NOMI-

NATED BY THE SPEAKER. Lord Sandon, Sidney Herbert, Wilson Patten, R. M. O'Feriall, J. Loch, Sir G. Grey.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES. Mr. E. Drummond and Mr. Stevenson, son of the late Sir B. Stevenson, to Sir R. Peel. Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, to First Lord of the Admiralty. C. Dawkins, Esq., to Lord Aberdeen. Alexander Gordon, Esq., to Earl Ripon. Hon. H. Law, to Lord Ellenborough. Colonel Wilbraham, to Lord Stanley. Mr. Crafer, to Sir T. Freemantle. Mr. Courtenay, to Sir G. Clerk, Mr. B. Piers, to Hon. S. Herbert, Captain Wood, to Sir H. Hardinge. E. Winslow, Esq., to Lord Lyndhurst. Major-General Sir F. W. Trench, to Sir G. Mur-

Sir R Gordon, Ambassador to Vienna.

Indian Home Intelligence-

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On 22nd ult. a quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House for the despatch of general business. The Court was made special, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors a resolution of the Court of Directors, proposing an alteration in the by law, cap. 3, sec. 16. The Chairman, Mr. Lyall, said that certain returns which had been laid on the table of the House of Commons. relating to payments and expenditure by the Company, and also slavery in India, and likewise relating to the importa of Hill Coolies, had also been laid on the table of the Proprietors' room. The Hon, gentleman next informed the Court of the motion for which the Court had been made special (the alteration in the by laws), for which he should have to propose the following resolution :- " At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, August 18th, 1841, Resolved -With reference to the construction put by the Committee of By-laws upon the word "India," in the by-law, cap. 6, sec, 16, which prohibits a Director, officer, or servant of the Company in Europe from trading to or from India, either as principal or agent, otherwise than in the Company's joint-stock, that this Court, adverting to the change has taken place in the constitution of the Company as regards its trading privileges since that by-law was enacted, do recommend to the Court of Proprietors to pass a resolution requesting the Committe of By-laws to amend the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 16, so as to confine its application to the territories under the government of the East India Company, and any other places on the continent of India." After considerable discussion, it was decided to refer the subject to the By-law Committee, and the motion was then with-

drawn.

Mr. R. M. Martin then, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolutions:—Ist. That the British Government CABINET.

Duke of Wellington.

Peel.

First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Robert Peel.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. Chancellor of Discounting resolutions:—ist. That the British Government is neither de facto nor de jare proprietors of the soil of British India. 2nd. That periodical assessments on the produce of the land, at the sole will of the Government, defeat the proprietary rights of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil; and by preventing the hereditary possession and

property, diminish its value, deteriorate the revenue of the inventions, at present retained as a monopoly by the above ing on a pedestal and supported by four carved state, impoverish the people, and render the Government of people, which are easily capable of being arrived at by those lions; the surface is composed of all ernate shales state, impoverish the people, and render the Government of ludia unstable and insecure. 3rd. That the occupiers and cultivators of the soil of British India are entitled to obtain from the British Government a fixed assessment, and a guarantee of hereditary occupancy, unmolested by arbitrary demands and periodical claims, either by annual or mor

General Briggs, in seconding the resolution, addressed

the Court at some length,

The Chairman said, he deprecated the discussion of abstract que tions like the present in that Court, because it was impossible to enter upon such discussions in that spirit of calm enqui y which was necessary to enable them to arrive at just and proper conclusions. In justice to the Court of Directors he must say, that they had directed their most anxious attention to this matter already, and the many letters and despatches relating to it which they had sent out to India must fully satisfy the proprietors of that. The transit duty and the town duty had both been abolished, and the land was now thought to be placed in a fair position. At all events, no person could be more desirous than the directors to promote the welfare of the people of India and to relieve them of any thing which might be unjust or impolitic. Ever since he had been a member of the Court, and that was twelve years, the several points which had been referred to, had been constantly under his notice, and this particular question had commanded the greatest share of his attention; and he must repeat that both his colleagues and himself had endeavoured, and would still endeavour, to deal with it in such a manner as the best interests of all parties required, He concluded by moving the previous question.

The Deputy Chairman seconded the amendment-Captain Brown produced and exhibited several original documents to the Court, for the purpose of putting it beyond all question that the present occupiers of landed estates in India were real and bona fide proprietors of the soil. They were, a deed of mortgage, dated 305 years ago; a deed of irredeemable mortgage, dated 255 years ago; a deed of sale 236 years old; another deed of sale 400 years old; and 24 other deeds, the oldest

of which was dated 220 years ago.

Mr. Weeding; Mr. Warden, Mr. D. Salomans, Colone Sykes, Mr. Hougson, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Tucker, joined in the debate which followed.

Mr. R. M. Martin briefly replied, after which the

amendment of "the previous question" was carried and the original motion of course fell to the ground. The Court then adjourned to the 23rd.

On 23rd Mr. Poynder, pursuant to notice, submitted the following motion on the subject of idolatry in India... Resolved, that this Court, adverting with great satisfaction to the abolition of the pilgrim tax, desires, notwithstanding, to recommend to the consideration of the Hoa. Directors in what manner the remaining revenue, which is still derived in India from the several temples, stations, ablutions, penances, o prscessions, offerings and other religious rites and observances may be soonest relinquished by the Company and its agents, in compliance with the Hon. Drector' and further, how the money payment of 60001. per annum, awarded by the Bengal Government for the support of the Temple of Juggernauth, upon the institution of the Pilgrim Tax, in the year

which first established such annual payment. The Chairman said, he could not consent to the proposed motion of the hon proprietor, implying that the pecuniary resources of Government of India were derived from revenues which were resources from Hindoo India did not derive now any advantage whatever from any of those revenues. This he was enabled to state most confidently. Some of the last accounts from Madras had brought intelligence to the effect that steps had been taken for the immediate withdrawal of all interference in, or the attendance by the soldiers of the tempies

1805, and which money payment has been recently con-

firmed by Lord Auckland, on the abolition of the Pilgrim

Tax, may best be terminated by the Bengal Government,

or places of religious resort. Aftersome further discussion, Mr. Poynder's motion

war negatived. Mr. Lewis then brought forward the subject of the Rajah of Sattara, when he took the opportunity of denying an insinuation which had been put forth in the Times newspaper by an anonymous correspondent, stating that the notice of steam matters in India. The comprein that large sums of money the claim of the Rajan, the amount of 3 lacs and 63,00 rupees had been squandered by the Rajah on his agents here and in India, and concluded that there be laid before the Court the letters of General Lodwick to the Court of Directors, dated October, 1839.

Captain Cogan seconded the motion. Mr Weeding said, if the resolution were persevreed in, he

would move an adjournment.

Mr. Thompson complained that an attempt should be made to get rid of the resolution by a side wind. An animated conversation followed, but the motion for an adjournment was finally carried by a majority of three.

Mr. R. M. Martin then gave notice of a motion for next court day, praying that steps should be taken to obtain a reduction of the duties levied in England on silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures prepared by our fellow-ssubjects in British India.

A Gentleman writes from Bombay to a friend in London that he reached India from Spithead in 341 days, and found the trip, as far as Suez; very pleasant. At Suez, however, the heat was awful and no air was stirring; the number of passengers, also, going and coming had eaten and drunk up every thing. A bottle of Bombay water was retailed from an Arab now at half a rupee. Through Jubal Straits and the Red Sea as far as Aden, every one slept on deck until sunrise, when the whole were obliged to go below, where the thermometer stood at 100 degrees. They were obliged also to take 19 additional passengers, left behind by the former steamer, which increase of number pressed sorely upon the food, and when the steamer reached Bombay, the eatables and drinkables were entirely exhausted.

SOMETHING VERY CURIOUS -- The Times inserts a story from a correspondent corcerning " The singular discovery of a lost ring," the whole narrative of which may be compressed lost it in the East Indies nearly twenty years ago, and that eweiler's shop window. The Times regards this as a very singular circumstance.

of the 28th of August quoted in the Malta Chronicle, states, that the two iron steamers were unable to proceed down the Euphrates, owing to the shallowness of the river; and that they remained at Beles.

On the 15th ult. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Christopher Webb Smith, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India, and James Henry Crawford, Esq., who took his seat in the Council of Bombay on the coming away of Sir James Carnac, but who will vacate the same on the assumption of the Government by Sir William Hay Macnaghten, was re-appointed a provissional Member of Council atthat Presidency.

CHINA GRASS-CLOTH .- (From a correspondent.)-If any person be at the trouble of cutting a leaf from an aloe plant, which is reared and encouraged as an exotic in this country, he will upon close examination, detect a course of long white fibres, possessing considerable tenacity. These, when elicited from the fleshy part of the leaf, and placed together by themselves, will exhibit a very beautiful clean hemp, e rresponding precisely with the material of which the linen called China grass-cloth is composed, The aloe grows wild and in great abundance throughout China, and the people of that country have turned it, as they do every thing else, to a profitable account. The flax which constitutes the fishing lines known under the name of Indian twist, but, which is in reality, a Chinese production, is manufactured

of other countries, if proper attention and a very moderate share of curiosity were bestowed upon the subject.

DREADFUL ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION BY AN OFFICER OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY .- On the 18th ult., the neighbourhood of Alexander-square, Brompton, and the Grove, was thrown into alarm by the report that a Major Edwards, of the Hon. Fast India Company's Service, had cut his throat from ear to ear. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, who has recently returned home from India on leave of absence, had lost a large sum of money at the Doncaster races on Coronation and other horses, the favorites. On the 17th, he had called at several of the club-houses and at Tattersall's, and it was noticed that he did not take his dinner with his usual appette and spirits, when he complained of a severe pain in his head, and retired to bed very early. At five in the morning he was discovered by his servant woloring in his blood, with his throat cut. Medical assistance was immediately called in; great doubts are entertained of

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY .--- A new iron steamer called the Cairo, and intended for the navigation of the Nile, in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, made a trial trip lately from the Blackwell pier to Gravesend and back. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages attendant upon the working of new engines and machinery, she passed every thing on the river, the Star, a large Gravesend steamer, only sexcepted, and fully came up with the expectations of the builder and engineer. Mr. Ditehburn and Mr. Penn, Jun., have guaranteed the average speed of the Cairo at 15 miles an hour, but for the Nile, a light draught is her greatest recommendation. Several other iron steamers, of similar dimensions," are to follow the Cairo to the Nile, and her design and appearance has been so much approved of, that the Watermen's Steam Packet Company intended to augment their fleet by five new vessels of the same size, and machinery of the same power, to be in readness by Easter Monday next. Messrs. Ditchburn and Messrs. Penn have taken the contracts.

CHINESE CANNONS .-- In the Parrock Hall, which arrived in St. Katharine's Docks a few days ago,, from China, were two spletdid cannon, which were taken from the Chinese by the English at the Bogue Forts. They have been sent to this country as a present to Her Majesty's Government, and are to be placed, it is beleived, in the Tower of London, as curiosities They are of Spanish manufacture, about eleven feet in length; the touch holes have been spiked, which renders them quite useless, they weigh about two tons each. One of them bears the following inscription :--- " Por Vina do Capitao-Geral de Macao, Manoly, Tavares Bocaroa. Afez, 16cl.' On the other is the Spanish crown, and ' Don Felepe I , Roy d'Espana." --- Don Manel Tavares Rocaeroze y San Gersl y Mor, ecaptied de Ari Acan Macao, A. 1652." They are looked upon as great curi-osides, and numbers of persons are daily drawn to the warf of the docks where they now lie. A large bullet of Chinese manufacture, was also sent by the same ship, it is exceedingly rough and ill shaped, and seems to have been cast in two pieces, and rivetted together afterwards this also, it is supposed, will be depossited in the Tower.

Colonel Churchill has been presented by the Chief of, the Jews of Damascus, Signor Farkhi, with a magnificent Arab charger, valued at 100 guineas, as a mark of his sense of the deep interest the Colonel has evinced in the welfare of the Jewish people of that city.

THE PHILIPPINE .--- The returns of the Commerce of the Philippine Islands says the Madrid Gazette, show that the imports during 1840, amounted to 1,746,782 temples. That was not the fact; the Government of piastres and the exports to 4.489,144 piastres; during the India did not derive now any advantage whatever from year 186 vessels entered and 184 cleared. Notwithstandthe blockade of the coasts of China there have been thirty-four arrivals and thirty-nine departures to and from that depot at Manilla make the entries amount to 3,421,483 plastres, and the exports to 2,907.664 plastres. The salubrity of these islands and their proximity to the markets of Japan, China, the Indies, and New Holland, render it highly probable that this depot will become much more extensive.

A communication has been sent on the part of the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company" to remove an impression that might have been made by only himself and Captain Cogan were the supporters of hensives as they are called, have joined the Peninsular Company, and on the junction being received into its directory three of their members viz. Alderman Pirie, Captain Naire, and Mr. Thurburn.

SLAVERY IN INDIA .- A numerous deputation from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, accompanied by several Members of Parliament, had an interview on the 22nd ult., with the kight hon. Sir R. Peel, to present a memorial on slavery in British India. The deputation were most courteously received and were informed by the Right hon. baronet, that some time before he received an intimation from the committee of their wish to see him, he had directed the special attention of the noble Lord the President of the Board of Control to the subject, as deserving the most serious attention of the Government.

General Home Intelligence.

For the Week ending September 11th.

The Prussian Government have opened the rail. way from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle M. Moet, whose name is so well known to all drinkers of Champagne, mere or less genuine, died a few days since, aged 80 .- It is to the immortal honour of Lord Ashley that, finding Sir Robert Peel's mind was "not made up" on the factory question, his lor ship declined the office which was tendered to him by the premier .- There have ben 'great doings" at Wynastay, in celebration of the coming of age of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Seven hundred people at one dinner table-fire-works in profusion-and the laying the foundation stone of a new into a single sentence. It seems that the owner of the ring market-place, are a nongst the events of the festivity -- in the anatomy school at Oxford, among other passing the other day through Wardour street he saw it in a curiosities they show the skeleton of a woman who had ten husbands, and was hanged at the age of thirty-s:x for the mur er of four of them .-- Lord NAVIGATION OF THE EUPHRATES. A letter from Beyrout, and Lady John Russell intend to pass the remainder of the autumn at Endsleigh Cottage in Devonshire .- The steam ship the British Queen, recently purchased by the Belgian Geternment, is preparing for a voyage to Constautinople .- For some weeks past a paragraph has been making the round of the newspapers, insinuating that the Hon. Mrs. Norton was about to appear as an actress at Covent-garden Theatre. The lady has thought proper specifically to deny the truth of the statement in a letter .-Vanxha'l Gardens were sold by auction, at Garra. way's Coffeehouse, on the 9th, for 20,2001. The purchaser is Mr. Thomas Fowler -_ The Princess's Theatre, in Oxford street, was offered for sale by Messr . Foster and Son, on the 9 h. The theatre was the property of Mr. Hamlet, the jeweller, by whom it was built at an expense of 17.000; and it was offered for sale by order of his assignees. It was put up at 16 000l.; and was finally knocked down to Mr. Hyam, the jeweller of Cornhill, for 16,4001 .- Present to Her Majesty .- Previous to Her Majesty's departure from Windsor to Claremont. a table of very elegant workmanship, formed from a portion of the wreck of the "Royal George." was presented to Her Majesty by Mr. Emanuel, of from the same identical commodity. There are many Chinese Po:tsmouth. The table is of a circular form, rest.

lions; the surface is composed of alternate shates of black and while oak, the former being that portion discoloured by the act on of the waler, and the laster that to whi he the water had not acted upon. It was placed in the c reidor, among the numerous articles of virtue which are there diposited. --- A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle infers from recent appearances that the Chartists of South Wales are again in a state of activity .- Land Londonderry, it is understood, his positively refused the embassy to Vienna. -- The London co. respondence of the Dublin Monitor gives a very minute account of the Royal grief at parting with the Whig house. hold-"There was a general gloom throughout Claremont on Thursday, (the 2n :) as it was known that it was to be the last day on which the late Household would all meet together at the Royal table. During dinner there was a peneral go m. Scarcely a word was spoken. The Qu en r t red much earlier than usual; and in the presence of the Ladies of the Household only gave way to those feelings of sadness and sorrow which she had up to that period succeed d in suppressing. It is pred. ess to say that tears were shed in abundance by every person pre-ent, and the scene had more the deep and salemn character of an eternal farewell than that of a separati n for a p-riod. As f aware of some such circumstance, the geutlemen did not enter the drawing room for some time later than ordinary, when Her Majes y had so far recovered herself as to receive their with her wonted composure; but her teelings again got the better of her usual firm. ness, when on retning for the night, she bade each of the memb ra of the household farewell, -- The Queen has su s ribed 251, towards the Wikie mo. nunert; and the Queen Dowager a like sum. _____ A contract has been ente ed into in this country for the supply of 3000 g od caralry horses to the French Gove nment, part of which were shipped for Calais in the present week. The price paid is about 36 each .-- A new I come Tax .- It may be confidently reled upon that it is the intention of the new minist y to impose a graduated income tax im. mediately on all pe sons possessing 3001, per annam. -The will and codical of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, was proved on Saurd y in the registry of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, by Sir Mathew Wood, Bart., Mr. Jacob Oshorne, and Mr. John Sarman, the surviving exe. enters The property (personal) is swo n under 1,000,000l. The probate amounts to 13,000. The egacy duty is 10 per cent .- The Kelso a new ship of 900 tons burden, fitted up to convey enigran's to New Zoaland, was burned on Thursday night, in the West India Docks. Fire-engines were soon on the spot, but the fire was not subdued until the vessel was much damigel; the greater portion of the fore part—the forecaste and foremast -ha ing been destroyed. About half the cargo was on board, and none of that was saved-The new Houses of Parliament. - By Messrs. Barry and R. id's joint report on the subject of the flues f r the warming and ventil tion of the new Houses of Parliament, it a pears that a sum of 86,0001, will he required for warming, ven having, and securing the buil ings from fire, according to a statement forwarded to Lord Duncannon, and since published In this sum Mr. Barry, has included the som of 20,000 l. for a centre tower, to suit Dr. Reid's new system of venti ation.

The Army and Navy.

War Office, Sept. 7th .- 14th Light Dragoons .- Lieutenant Sydney Lloyd Horton, from 49th Foot, to be Lieutenant by p., v. Peterson, who retires. ight Dragoons.-Lieutenant George Arthur Ede, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, v. Kev, who

40th Foot .- Ensign John W. Thomas to be Lientenant by p., v. Johnston, who retires. Richard Alexander Lindsey, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Thomas.

49th Foot.-Eusign William Henry Clinton Baddeley to be Lieutenant by p., v. Horton, appointed to the 14th Light Dragoous. Charles Stuart Glazbrook, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Baddeley. 54th Foot .- Lieutenant General Sir Henry Sheehy Keating,

K. C. B., from the 90th Foot, to be Colonel, v. General Gascoyne, deceased. 63rd Foot.-Ensign Stephen Francis Charles Annesley to

be Lieutenant by p., v. Hardie, whose promotion has been cancelled. 90th Foot .- Major-General Sir Alexander Leith, K. C. B., to be Colonel, v. Sir Henay Sheehy Keating, appointed to

War-Office, Sept. 10th .- 2nd Foot .- Lieutenant A. Walshe, from 19th Foot, to be Paymaster, v. Moore, deceased. 13th Foot.-Lieutenant C. Fade Heatley, from 54th

Foot, to be Lieutenant, v. Williams, who exchanges. 75th Foot. - Second Lieutenaut D. C. Hill, from 23rd Foot, to be Lieutenant by p., v. Walker, who retires.

Brever.—Major H. E. Somerville, of the Hon. East In-

dia Company's Service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies only, August 30. War-Office Sept. 17th .- 3rd Light Dragoons .- Sergeant-Major A. Crabtree to be Cornet without p., v. Harbord, de-

12th Foot. - Captain R. W. Kyffin, from half-pay Unattached, to be Paymaster, v. Wadeson, deceased.

21st Foot.—Second Lieutenant O. T. Graham to be First Lieutenant without p., v. Martin, deceased, May 10th. L. J.

Thompson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, v. Graham. 25th Foot.-Lientenant C. G. Smith, from 50th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vi Frith, appointed Paymaster of the 47th Foot. R. Young, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v. Smith, promoted in 50th Foot. Assistant-Surgeon B. Burton, M. D.,

from 3rd West India Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Sidney, promoted on the Staff. 50th Foot .- Brevet Major J. H. Serjeantson to be Major

without p., v. Turner, whose promotion has been cancelled. Lieutenant A. C. D. Bentley to be Capta n, v. Secjeantson, June 18. To be Lieutenants without p.—Ensign S. P. Joyce, v. Bentley, June 20; Ensign C. A. Mount, v. waddy, appointed Adjutant; Ensign C. G. Smith, from 25th Foot, v. Allen, whose appointment has been cancelled. To be Ensigns without p .- H. W. J. Gray, Gent., v. Joyce Young, v. Mouat. To be Adjutant-Lieutenant R. Waddy, . Tudor, promoted, June 18. 54th Foot .- J. Floyd, Gent., to be Ensign by p., v.

Woulfe, appointed to 86th Foot. To be Staif-Surgeon of the Second Class-Assistant-Sur-

geon Adam Walker Murray, from 96th Foot. Erratum in the Gazette of June 18th, 1841. 57th Foot.-For Ensign Loftus Cassidy to be Lieutenant "James Allan, appointed to 50th Foot, June, 18," read

"James Allan, deceased, June 11."
War-Office, Sept. 21th.—Oth Foot.—F. P. Lea, Gent. to be Ensign, by p., v. Palmer, who retires.

21st Foot.—Lieut. T. B. Mortimer to be Captain by p., . Lonsdale, who retires ; Second Lieut. L. Macquari be First Lieut. by p., v. Mortimer, Second Lieut. F. E. N. Tinley to be First Lieut. by p., v. Murray, who retires ; A. E. Tuke, Gent. to be Second Lieut., by p., v. Macquarie; J. M. Whitchurst, Gent. to be Second Lieut., by p., v. Tinley; Surgeon J. Dempster, M. D., from the 17th Light Dragoons

to be Surgeon, v. Pilkington, who exchanges.

35th Foot.—C. E. Butler, Gent. to be Ensign, by p., v. Bendyshe, appointed to the 62nd Foot.
62nd Foot.—Ensign W. F. Dickson to be Lieut., by p.,

v. Hatton, who retires; Eusign J. Bendyshe, from the 35th

Foot, to be Ensign, v. Dickson.

90th Foot.-Lieut. J. D. G. Tulloch to be Captain, without p., v. Cumming, deceased; Ensign H. A. Evatt to be Lieut. v. Palloch; H. J. Sacamas, Geat., to be Ensign, v. Evatt.

96th Foot. -Assistant-Surgeon R. De Lisle, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Murray, promoted on the

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, -C. T. Clement, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by p., v. May, who retires. INFANTRY.

2nd Depot.—Lieut. Grant embarks in the Edinburgh. 4th Depot.—Assistant-Surgeon Gamble, M. D., has embarked in the Lady Flora. The depot removed from Chatham to Tilbury Fort.

6th Depot.-The depot is steadily and rapidly progressing in its discipline, and will be a valuable addition to the regiment on its return home. Its strength is 452, 150 or whom are recruits at drill, but under the able and judicious maagement of their Serj. Major and Adjt. they will soon be as efficient as their comrades.

as efficient as their command of Bt. Maj. Peddie, marched from Chatham on the 9th ultimo, en route to Canterbury, there to be stationed for the present, to make room for the 99th reft.

26th Depot,-have removed from Chatham to Canterbu ry. Lieut. Hart, 49th regt., has been appointed to the command. This is the strongest Depot belonging to the Provisional Batt., being about 420 strong. About 370 recruits joined last month.
27th Depot.—Lieut. Cholmeley is on leave.

28th Depot .- returns to Chatham on being religed by 35th Depot,-Assistant Staff-Surgeon Pitcairn is ordered

to take medical charge of this depot.

41st Depot.—Lieut. George Brown is withdrawn from embarkation in the Edinburgh.

49th Depot.—have moved from Chatham to Canterbury.

55th Depot.—Ens. Crowe is appointed to the command of the Depot on embarkation of the regiment. 57th Depot.-Assistant Surg. Jackson proceeds to Ma-

63rd Depot .- Ensign Robert Penrice Ford joined at Cha-

tham on the 13th nit 90th Depot .-- The detach, from Rathkeale to New-castle,

Sept. 3. Then from Newcastle to Tralee, Sept. 7 to 9. Capt. H. H. Cuming died at Tralee, on the 2nd ult. He had been 16 years in the Service. Lieut. Talloch, Depot Paym, and Ens. Evatt, are the senior officers in their pective ranks

95th Depot .-- A. Captain, I Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, and 50 r. and f., proceeded from Chatham to Harwich on the 15th ult., leaving about 15 duty-men at Chatham.

Rl. Marines.-Capt. Buhee, Lieuts. Delacombe and Forrest, with a detachment, embarked on board the Malabar, the 4th ult. Lieut. Snow and detachment, embarked on board the Spartan, 7th ult. Lieut. Elliott, 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, I Drummer, and 30 Privates, have been sent from Woolwich to Chatham in the Comet steam-vessel for some ship, supposed for service in China. Second Lieutenants Allen and Slogget have joined the Plymouth division from leave, on appointment.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant Smyth' of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed Magnetic Obsever at St. Helena, and Lieutenant H. Clerk Magnetic Observer at the Cape of Good Hope. E. I. Company's Depot Brevet-Major Somerville is

about to retire from the Depot. After the 86th and 99th regs. embark, the 29th, 45th, 58th, and 84th, are next for foreign service.

Honours and Appointments.

(From the London Gazette.)

Sept. 5th - Colonel G. L. Hodges is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred upon him by the Queen of Portugal.

Lieutenant G. H. Macgregor, Bengal Artillery, is permitthe Uniterial Co. H. Maegregor, Bengal Artiflery, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Doorance Empire, conferred upon him by the King of Affghanistan.

Major C. Griffiths, Bengal Army, Major J. Kershaw, 13th Foot, Captain J. Fraser, Bengal Cavelry, Captain A.

Watt, Bengal Army, Captain A. Younghusband, Bengal Army, and Lieutenaut Charles Battray, Bengal Army, ave been permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the chird Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, conferred upon them by the King of Affghanistan.

Tae Right Hon. W. Lowther, commonly called Viscount Lowthe, is summoned to the House of Peers by the style and tle of Baron Lowther, of Whitchaven, in the country of Cumberland.

8th .- Colonel F. Cockburn, Governor of the Bahama Islands, to be a Knight of the United Kingdom.

14th. - Captain W, Stavers, formerly of the military service, of the Netherlands in the East Indies, is permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Military Order of William of the Netherlands of the Fourth Class, conferred upon him by the King of the Netherlands.

Lieutenans S. F. Joyce, of 50th Foot, is permitted to accept and wear the Cross of the First Class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, conferred upon him by the Queen of Spain.

Captain C. Codrington, Bengal Army, and Major H. Hancock, have been permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the order of the Doorance empire, conferred upon them by the King of Affghanistan. 29th .- The Right Hon, Sir James R. G. Graham Bart.

and Lord Ashley to be the Ecclesiastica! Commissoners for

England.

Fessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Rail.
Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	June
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	lst Aug.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	23d July.
	Foster & Co	do.	2ith Aug
Tasso	The state of the s		18th Jun
Reaper	Remington & co	do.	STATE OF STREET
Anonyma	. Remington & Co	do.	12th Aug
Token	District St. 1	do.	dd Sept.
dinburgh	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	20th Sept
rancis Spaight	Forster & co	do.	8th Sept
ord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In Sept.
Ceylon		Shields	16th Jun
Devonport	Frith & co	Liverpool	14th Aug
Iertoun	Me., Brownigg & co	do.	19th June
Villiam Pirrie	***************************************	do.	4th Aug.
lelen Stewart	Macvien, Bern & co	do.	15th July
aledonm	Dirom, Carter & co		25th Aug.
rincess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co	do.	tale truly.
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co		Ith Aug.
fontague	Skinner & co		10th Aug.
lansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	do.	15th July.
hristiana	The Contract of Co		23d July.
lex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	19th Aug.
	D. & M. HOHILISTON	do.	19th Aug
Voodman	CHI TO TO THE PARTY OF	do.	7th Aug.
orea	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	do.	5th Sept.
ancaster	Higginson and Cardwell.	do.	27th Sopt
hakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & co	do.	
ady Clifford	Foster & Co	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee	do.	15th Sept
lindoostan	W. Nicol & co	do.	In Sept.
gnes Gilmore	*****************	Clyde	10th Feb.
Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & Co	do.	26th June
Thistle	Frith & Co	do.	20th July
Aqueda		do.	19th July
St. Vincent		do.	17th bury
Wave	TO SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE	do.	17th Ang
Plasgow	Maevicur, Burn & co	do.	24th Aug
Margaret Pollock	Eglington Maclean & co.	do.	15th Sep
anarkshize	- Bringers, managed to co.	do.	10th Sep
Mavis		China.	lin Sept.
	Grey & Co	onma	STREET, SALE
ydia	Enlineter Masley & C.	olden	UCS-02201
Sir John Harvey	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Aden	Section 2
Kilbleins	Eglington, Maclean & co.	Calcutta	The latest
Maria	Maeviear, Burn & co		
W.Nicol	W. Nieol & co	Australia	1
Mnarch	*************	Madras	100000
	************************	*********	1000 T
		NUMBER VIOLE	Carencer.

· Have sailed by the latest account.

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