OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

TARROU CEALERYD RIES EEEE TOO

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China, The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be Eight Annas per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.— Courier Office, 25th Oct. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER forwarded to their friends in , England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 46, corrected to the 1st Augt. 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from Hart's Army List. Printed on the best English Paper—Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 25th Oct. 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS. FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the Hon'ble Company's Ships and Vessels of War with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth, Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 25th Oct. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The first Class Ship Bencoolen, 417 tons register, CHARLES MCARTHUR, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers. For freight or Passage.—Apply to FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship Wm. and Ann, Captain Pharson.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.
Bombay, 25th October 1842.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE.

All persons indebted to the late Firm of Blackwell and Co. are requested to pay the amount of their debt to H. F. Owen Esquire, the Managing Trustee of the estate before the 24th day of October Instant. RLACKWELL AND CO.'S ESTATE—SALE BY AUCTION.

at 1s. 111d. per Rupee. Apply to FRITH AND CO., Agents Ceylon Govt.

Nesbit Row, Oct. 25, 1842.

THE LATE SHIP "VANSITTART."

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned in the Cotton Cargo of the above Ship recently burned in the Harbour of Bombay, that 908 Bales having been saved, were sold at Public Auction in consequence of the marks being obliterated, and the proceeds thereof Rs. 5262 3 65, exclusive of charges, are held by the undersigned for dis-

All persons interested are therefore request ed to send in a statement of their claims thereon, on or before the 30th June 1843, in order that this transaction may be closed, failing which, they will be excluded partici-

pating in the salvage.

B. and A. HORMARJEE,

Agents of the late Ship, Vansittart.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London.
payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at Alexandria, Malta and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND Co. Bombay, 25th October 1842.

ON Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in Sets of £ 50, £ 100, £ 150, and £ 250, each drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, London; Exchange at I [114d. per Rupee,

WM. &. THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents for the Bank of Ceylon.
Rempart Row, 25th October 1842.

BY OVERLAND OR SEA.

RESPECTABLE Man wishes to ac-A company a family Invalid or to take charge of Children to England, has been accustomed to Sea voyages the highest references will be given on application to Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1842.

BOMBAY COURTER.

PRICEIA BUPES PER QUARTER: -OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES -FOR HALPA YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES No Subscription can be received as in Advance, offices the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half Jean

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1842.

or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. LI.

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES. A. B.SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, submit the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with silver handles and edges, and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

Messrs. Remington & Co. Merchants, Bombay; Messrs. Parry & Co. Merchants, Madras; Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie & Co. Merchants, Calcutta; Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers & Co., Merchants, Calcutta

who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

A. VIEGAS

II AS the honor to offer his best thanks to the Subscribers to his Circulating Library, and the Public, for the support he has hitherto received from them; and owing to other arrangements in view, he begs to inform support of all those friends who have hitherto will close the whole of his Library, Book-Binding, Lithographic, Engraving and Print-good will of all those who have so kindly exing Establishments.

All persons having claims against the same, are requested to present their accounts, and those indebted will please to make early remittance, to enable him to wind up the concern.

The whole of the extensive establishments will be sold by Public Auction as soon as a Catalogue of the Books, Inventory, &c., can be got ready and circulated at the Presidency, and Out-stations. Meanwhile MR. VIEGAS MENT LOTTERY, will be ready to receive any private offers. Bombay, Oct. 25th, 1842

masses. Robber Prite And CO'S ADVERTESEMENTS.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 26th inst, Messrs.
ROBERT FRITH & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
a stylish London-built Tandem, as also a set of Tandem
Rarness, the property of an Officer deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the outstanding debts remaining due to the Estate of the late Firm of Blackwell and Coon the 24th day of October Instant will be sold by Public Auction at 30 clock in the afternoon of Monday the 24th day of October aforesaid at the office in Bell Lane of Cursofpees Esquire one of the Trustees of the said late Firm and that 4 days previous to such Sale full particulars and the conditions of Sale may be obtained at the office of the said Cursofpee Cowasjee Esquire.

A deposit of 20 per cent on the purchase money must be paid at the time of Sale into the Bank of Bombay the balance within 10 days after the date of Sale.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, Solicitors to the Estate.

Bombay, 25th October 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £200, £100, and £56 each. Exchange at 1s. 114d. per Rupee. Apply to FRITH AND CO. Agents Ceylon Govt.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Wednesdaythe 26th Instant, Messrs.

ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. an Invoice of Plates and Endous, at their Rooms, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. an Invoice of Plate and Britannia Metal Goods, consisting of Juble Dishes with Warmers, Water Plates, Table, Dessert and Britannia Metal Goods, consisting of Juble Dishes with Warmers, Water Plates, Table, Dessert and Britannia Metal Goods, viz. Contract Robert Rooms, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. Send Candlesticks with Shades, Mugs with Grass Bottome, best Houstone Oriental Jugs with Britannia Metal Goods, viz. Grass Goods, viz. Grass Mons, Plate and Shades of Sizes, Lamps of Ist, 2d, and 3d sizes with Glass and Brass Roobs, Plain and Cut, India Shades of Sizes, Lamps of Ist, 2d, and 3d sizes with Glass and

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 17th November 1842, MESSRS. Ro BERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale, the valuable Household Furniture of Dr. Barrington at his residence at the Lunatic Asylum Colabah, the same comprises a small quantity of Silver and Plated Ware. Rich Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Elegantly Rich Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Elegantly carved Round, Pier, Dining, Card and Sofa Tables, Chiffoniers, an Ottoman, Rich Ceylon made Callamander Chairs, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, the usual assortment in a well furnished House; also it not previously disposed of a first rate slate Billiard table, an open double bo died Phæton with rumble and two pairs of well matched Grey Arab Carriage

ON Friday the 28th Instant at 4 P. M. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale on the Custom House bunder two An-

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a handsome fitted up Plate Chest, complete for one dozen. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have for M Sale on Commission, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, the following, viz:

A Grey Arab Charger of high caste, . Rs. 450
A Bengal Tent, single pole, of seven cloths, . 150
A Bengal Pal with additional cloths. , . 50
A Nugger Carpet 25 by 14 feet , . 70

RAFFLE.

MESSRS. ROBERT. FRITH & CO. have the plea-

DELHI SCARFS. MESSRS. ROBERT PRITH AND CO. have reworked in gold ; price moderate.

A HIGH CASTE GREY ARAB HORSE, Eight
Years Old, quite Sound, free from vice, and
a very quiet temper; it is parted with on account of
the Owner teaving Bombay. Price 500 Rupees.
Apply to Messrs. Rozeat Faith & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

instant.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1842.

THE

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of October 1842.

WITH reference to a notice published in the "Commercial Advertiser" of this date, MR. C. W. ALLEN begs to inform the Mercantile community of this City, and the Public generally, that he will commence the publication of a periodical on the morning of Tuesday, the 8th November next ensuin g, to be styled the "Bombay Commercial Advertiser," which will be used Gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT. 2 Annas per line for the first insertion. 1 Anna per line for all repetitions.

Contracts by the Month, or Quarterly, vill, however, be taken at reduced rates.

** The above periodical will offer a cheap and convenient medium for advertising, to all classes of the community, and, as such the Projector firmly relies on the favorable them that from and after the 30th Instant, he granted their patronage to the publication ended t heir support to hisotherundertakings.

will issue from the " Price Current and Mercantile Register Press, on the mornings of every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday commencing from Tuesday the 8th Proximo. Street, 24th Oc tober 1842.

MENT LOTTERY,

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co., opposite to the General Post Office at the follow-

Whole Ticket at Rupees 115 each. Half do ,, 58 ,, Quarter do ,, 29 ,, One-eighth do ,, 141 ,,

The drawing will take place on Monday the 7th

THE FIRST CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1843. Tickets and Shares of the above Lottery are for

ale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 112

Half do , 561
Quarter do , 281
One-eighth do , 141

TERMS CASH.

The first day's drawing will take place on the

st December next. Bombay, 25th October 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

VV CO.'S 6th Bombay Minor Lottery, ou महितवें कसब अंजुर तालुके आठ गां Lottery of 1843 warranted undrawn in the first days drawing, Consisting of 200 chances at Co's Rs. 30 per chance, half 15½. SCHEME.

1	Prize of .			10	Tickets	Co.'s	Rs.	1100
1	Do. of .			5	Do.	do.		550
1				4	Do.	do.		440
- 1	Do. of .			3	Do.	do.		330
1	Do. of .			2	Do.	do.		220
3	Do. of I				Do.	do	So.	530
8	Do. of	Do.		. 4	Do.	d		440
24	Do. of 1	Do.		. 6	Do.	do.		660
28	Do. of #	Do.	- 3	6	Do.	do.		660
112	Do. of 1	16 Do.		7	Do.	do.		770
o m:		m: 1			-:			

200 Tickets. Tickets. 50 CONDITIONS.

The drawing of this Lottery will take place at

on presenting their Prize Tickets. The projectors the price of their Tickets.

the 24th October 1842 and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for. The sale of the Tickets will cease an hour before that fixed for the drawing.

Application for Tickets to be made at the office

of the Projectors opposite to the General Post

WITHALDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO.

Bombay Minor Lottery Office, 25th Oct. 1842. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Shaw Hirjes Jetsey has contracted with Cazee Sadoodin Saheb bin Cazee Shaik Dawood Purkar, Inhabitant Raffle Three Superior MUSICAL BOXES, and a New GOLD NECK CHAIN and BRACELETS of Superior Workmanship—4 Prizes and 75 Tickets at 15 tts. a Ticket. When Filled and Money paid, to be thrown for on Three Dice—the Highest Throw to be the Winner of the Necklace, the Two next and the Lowest a Musical Box each.

Saheb bin Cazee Shaik Dawood Purkar, Inhabitant of Trombay to purchase from him all that piece or parcel of Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, moiety or half of a Dwelling House on the Northern side thereon built and standing, Assessed under N. 236, situate without the Fort Walls at Chinchbunder and adjoining to the other remaining maintains. und er N. 236, situate without the Fort Walls at Chinchbunder and adjoining to the other and remaining moiety or half of the House belonging to Caze Abdool Ally and Caze Mahomed Sallay bin Amiroodin Purhar, therefore any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right, or otherwise thereon are hereby requested to make known the same by giving notice to Mr. Morean, Attorney at Law for the purchase within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein. Dated this 24th day of October 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jumnadass Savucklall of Bombay Hindoo Mer-EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Friday next the 28th instant at "Hope Hall," the late resisonal representative of Savucklall Verizlall dence of S. Marriott, Esq. a portion of the deceased, who died in the month of June 1841, Household Furniture &c. &c. The property took upon himself at the death of his said may be viewed from Wednesday the 26th Father, the sole administration of the estate and effects, goods and chattels left by the said Savucklall Verizlall deceased, and has ever since been in the sole possession and administration thereof Dated this 2 2nd day

ભર્ર•ખભર

भभर • डीआंथी • आपीआआं • आवियर्पे • શાયરગાયાશી -શાનપ્રલાલ - બીરજલાલ - પ્રે - જે -शने १८४१ नां क्यून महीनामां अरए पामे ઓ • તેનો • છો લશે • તથા • પારા • પરમાણેનો • વા રેશ•જમનાદાશ•શાનકલાલ-યુમળજનો•રીન first of December 1842. દુ-વેપારી ના આ • રેવાર મિને માતાનો • મરનાર • dicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshipe and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage. નક્ષ્રલાલ • વીરજલાલની • અશક્રે મામત • તથા • માલ• મીલદ્રત• હતી • તે • શરવેનો • અખતી આ ર-લીધાર્જ્યને-તારથી-તે-અશદ્રેઆમત-તથા માલ• મીલપ્રત•તેના• પ્રભુભાનો•તયા• વડીવા તમા • ચાલતી • આવી છ — તારી ખ રર મી • અ **પ્રટોખર ૧૮૪૨ ∗**

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mohundass Radikadass Bawa hath contracted with Luxoomun Venoba Camut, to Mortagage to him the Temple or Pagoda of Shree Maroottee and Shree Vittoba situate at Tannah; Temple or Pagoda of Shree Vittoba Shree Ramjee, and Shree Maroottee situate in the Town of Anjoor under Atgam ; the Temple or Pagoda of Shree Vittoba, and Shree Mahadew and others situate in the Town of Vehad alias Clareabad under Salsette; and the Temple or Pagoda of Shree Hanoomanjee situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay on the Esplanade; all which said Temples the said Mohundass Radikadass Bawa claims to be exclusively estitled to in his own right. All persons (if any) claiming any right, Estate or title in or to or having any mortgage on the same Temples respectively or any part thereof are hereby required to make the same known to the said Luxoomun Venoba Camut Mortagagee or to me as his Solicitor with in 14 days from the date hereof .- Dated this 21st day of October 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK,

जाहरनामा

बा पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळविलें आ हें की देवालय एक शा मार्ति वशा वि होबावें हाण्यामध्यें आहे व देवालय WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND ट्क श्री विद्रोबा व श्रीरामजी व श्रा व येथे आहे व देवालय एक शा विठो बाश्री माहादेव व गैरेचे कसबे बहाळ उप किल्राबाद तालुको साष्टा येथे आहे paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the lst of Dec. 1842, of which, timely notice will ई मध्यें काटाबाहर कांपावर आहे ही ई मध्ये काटाबाहर कापावर आहे हो to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the यावाव अखत्यार आहे तिं त्याणे लक्ष्म ण विनोबा कामत यास गाहाण देण्या The drawing of this Lottery will take place at the Exchange Room, positively on Tuesday the 27th December 1842 at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited. The where the presence of Subscribers is solicited. The Tickets will be published in the newspapers. The Prizes of the Tickets will be delivered immediately after the conclusion of the drawing on presenting their Prize Tickets. The projectors of the projectors of the drawing that the drawing th reserve to themselves the power of increasing वा असत्यास ता त्या सर्वाहि सद्रहुल The Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday ध्रण विनाबा कामत गाहाण घेणार या म अथवा आसी त्याचेव किल आहों ते व्हा असास आजपासून चवदा दिवसांत कळवावा तारिख २१वी माहे अकटो बर् सन १८४२ इसवि.

१ ज्याजि हेनकाक साहेब सप्रीम कोट वि वकोल सहि

A CARD.

THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. INITED SERVICE AND UNIVERSAL COM-MISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS: 91, Wellesley Street: Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Tickets of the undermentioned Lottery may be ad at Cos. Rs. 50 each Cash on immediate upplication either to the PRINTER of the Courier

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILT.

FIRST CALCUITA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOITERY

of 1843, of all prizes. of 1843, of all prizes.

The event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co of No. 91, Weilestey Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Suisseribers, to their General Mofassil Agency; for the Civil Section of their General Mofassil Agency; for the Civil Section of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madrus, Sc., it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profit derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing almaness, or Locas of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; with or without chargin; them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.

2,000, or all prizes !!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Sabribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme !

MESSRS, THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Ticke's, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance : and the Drawing to take place before the

SCHRMB.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	ditto	100	ditte
1	ditto	50 .	ditto
1	ditto	25	dirto
1	ditto	12	ditte
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditte
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of 1 ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of 1 ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of ta ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of It ditto	22	ditto
	Prizes or Chances.	480	Tickets
	vernment Lottery		
e of	f 1843, for the pur- ultimately, equally		
iding	the Government		
zoe (nly amongst those	100	
	ers, whose prizes		
u turr	tip less than a half		

Total & 80 Tickets.

100 ditto

1 .- Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applica-tions as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

Conditions.

Ticket in this scheme.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See

4 and 5 conditions.]
3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to

be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them

be given in all the papers .- As a counteraction

drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.
6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortudifference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be re-mitted to them. It shall be optional with Messre. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Gove Tickets, money, or drafts.

7 .- Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their posse or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the govern-ment prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Go-vernment shall have finished their drawings; [See 6 and 8 conditions.] 8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last

Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Ce.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their

own pocket.

9-With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of gleven per cent, on all Government

10 .- In the event of Government changing their project of First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messra. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also or MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE and Co. of Cal- reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B .- With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projector, in the drawing of this scheme. who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50 will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves, quarters &c. by clubbing together among themselves.

GENERAL ORDERS

Rombay Castle, 22d Oct. 1842.

No. 648. The following appointment is made.
21st Regt. N. I.
Lient. W. E. Wilkinson to be adjutant, vice Green promoted.
Date of appointment, 9th Sept. 1842.

No. 649. The following Native promotion is made.
3rd Regt. N. I.
liavildar Gaya Deen, to be Jemedar, vice Sewdeen deceased. Date of rank, 25th August 1842.

No. 65b. The following order is confirmed.
An order by Lient. Col. Walface, dated Sukkur, the 16th August 1842, appeinting Captain Amiel, of the 1st Gr. Regt.
N. I. to act as interpreter to that Regt. and the 19th Regt.
Bengal N. I. from that date until further orders.
No. 652. The following promotion is made.
1st Regt. Light Cavalry. (Lancers.)
(ornet E. A. Pardy, to be Lieutenant, vice Fagan, deceased. Date of rank, 22d Sept. 1842.

Bombay Castle, 22d Oct. 1842.
No. 650. The following promotion is made.
14th Regt. N. I.
Ensign P. S. Fearon to be Lieut, vice Stuart deceased, date of tank 13th Oct. 1842.

Ensign P. S. Pearon to be Lieut. vice Stuart deceased, date of tank 13th Oct 1842.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poons, 20th October 1842.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.
Poons Auxiliary Horse—Captain G. K. Erskine, from 1st
3 3th Novr. to proceed to the Presidency on medical cer-

From a reference which has been made to the Head Quarters of the Army, it appears that different modes of framing charges for "Habitual Drunkenness" under the 48th Article of War for ompany's European Troops, are used under this Presidency. The Commander in Chief therefore, directs the uniform adop-

"For having been drunk at ______(a) on or about the—
this being the fourth time within twelve months, and thereby
constituting an act of Habitual Drunkenness."

(a) Or twice drunk on or for duty or parade or on the line of
march.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd Oct. 1842.

1. The Commander in Chief requires stricter attention to the G.O. C. C. dated 30th May 1840, which directs the observance of Officers Commanding Divisions, Station-, and terps to the necessity of greater promptitude in answering official papers, which should be replied to in all practicable cases by return of Post.

2. With reference to G. G. O. dated the 15th instant, the undermentioned young Officers lately appointed to Regi-ments, are directed to proceed and join their respective Corps on the 1st proximo.

CO Hel	D. lucker 2n	i negt. Lt	. Cav Deesa.
Ensign	nJ. Thacker 22nd	Regt. N.	I Malliganr
do.	J. Bromley 3rd	ditto.	Ahmedaba
do.	J. Langston 4th	ditto.	Baroda.
do.	C. T. Palin 19th	ditto.	Bombay.
do.	W. Soames 16th	ditto.	Bhooj.
do.	W. Miles 5th	ditto.	Poona.
	H. Bruce 2nd		
do.	A B. Church 9th	Regt. N.	I Deesa.
do.	J. Malcolm 13th	ditto.	Surat.

sence,
17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. J. Young from 7th to 31stOctober
to proceed from Kurrachee to Bombay on Medical certificate.
Adjutant General, Offices Bombay, 24th Oct. 1842.
A Committee composed as follows will assemble at the Sta-

A Committee composed as follows will assemble at the Sta-bles of the Remount Department, on Wednesday next the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. to examine and report upon the fitness for a Horse for Government purposes.

the fitness for a llorse for Government purposes.

PRESIDENT.
Capt. W. J. Ottley, 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.
MEMBERS.
Lieut. Brevet Captain J. Unwin, Artillery.
Vety. Sargeon G. E. Nixon, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Upon the completion of the above duty the proceeding in luplicate to be sent to the Adjutant General of the Ar my he Committee dissolved.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

SIMLA; 30TH SEPT. 1842. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to resolve, that the station of Ferozepore shall in future be a permanent brigade command.

2. His Lordship is further pleased to make the following appointments:

2. His Lordship is further pleased to make the following appointments:

Major General W. Battine, C. B. to be a Brigadier of the 2d class on the establishment, vice Major General G. Pollock, C. B., appointed to the General Staff of the army.

Major General W. Vincent to be a Brigadier of the 2d class, to complete the establishment.

Colonel M. C. Webber, of the 55th regiment native infantry, to be a Brigadier of the 2d class, during the absence, on service, of Major General Pollock, or until further orders.

(Signed.) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

With the Govr. Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Major General W. Vincent, appointed a Brigadier of the establishment by the forezoing General Order, is directed to proceed to Dinapore, and to exercise the command of the Dinapore division, during the absence, on service, of Major General G. Pollack, C. B.,

Bigadier M. C. Webber is directed to proceed to Agra, and

Brigadier M. C. Webber is directed to proceed to Agia, and assume command of that yarrison.

With the anction of the Right Hourable the Governor General of India, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize camp equipage, in the proportion allowed to Gun Lascars, to be supplied to Syce Drivers.

Brevet Captsin W. Lamb, of the 51st regiment of native, infantry, is appointed an Aid-de-tamp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, from this date, vice O'dfield proceeding to join the 2d regiment of Oudelocal infantry, to which he was nominated Commandant by Government General Order of the 26th of January last.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Brice Current and Mercantile Register. Saturday, October 22d, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON, -Purchases of Cotton are taking place daily as the following rates.

Surat, Broach and Jumbooseer. Res 98 @ 90 # St. Cdy. of 784 lbs.

Omnrawutty. 93 . 95 ...

16,842 Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 18th Oct. 1842....., 14,9301

Ivory. - Large Teeth are in moderate request at from Re-81 at 82 per St. Maund of 37½ lbs. SCRIVELLOES. - Picked parcels have been purchased at 70 Re-per Maund, and pieces of 8 to the Maund, from 35 at 40 Rupees.

Rupees.

THE PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

Cowson Piece Goods.—The market for Piece Goods is rather flat, and little doing this week, as the dealers are chiefly engaged in making up their Accounts for the year, previous to the Dewallee Holidays. The following are the only sales reported to us in this week.

ı	yds	ins	HS AS	3.
1	300 Pieres Grey Jacconets 20 by	42	1 3	per piece
l	500 ditto ditto 20 by	42	1 4	do.
ı	500 ditto ditto 20 by	42	1 7	do.
l	3600 ditto Cheeked Doria 12 by	42	1 11	do.
l	1400 ditto Striped Doria 12 by		3 0	
ı	2200 ditto Spotted Chintz 24 by	4.5	11 0	do.
١	400 ditto Turkey Red Mull 20 by		7 0	do.
ı	600 ditto White Mull Mull No. 1.20 by	42	1 10	do.
l	600 ditto ditto No.2, 20 by	42	1 14	do.
l	1000 ditto ditto No. 3. 20 by	42	2 3	do.
١	400 ditto ditto No. 4. 20 by	45	2 10	do.
	400 ditto ditto No. 6. 20 by	45	3 10	do.
ı	100 ditto ditto No. 9. 20 by		4 10	do.
ı	400 ditto Grey Jacconets20 by		1 14	do.
ı	BRITISH YANNS, -Considerable sales	hav	e been	made at
ı	Improving pricer. We subjoin the Prices C	urre	ent of a	Il descrip-
	tions, both British and Foreign Dyes.			- 1
	W			

Water Twist . No. 20 30 40 50 6½ 7½ 9 10½ Annas per lb.

Mule Twist. No. 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 at 100 10 101 11 Ans. per lb

14 Annas per lb. Turkey Red Twist. No. 30 49 50 60

Rs 1--6 at Rs 1--8 Annas per lb German Dye..-- No. 30 40 50 60

BOTTLES -- Rs 1-14 Annas for quarts, and 1 Rupee per

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—1s. | 11½d. at 1s. | 11½d. per Rupee at 3 months, and 2s. 0¾d. at 2s. 1d. per Rupee at 6 months.—Bills at 6 month's sight to a moderate amount were sold at 2s. | 7 | 8th d. at 2s. 1d per Rupee just previous to the Steamer's departure on the 15th Instant, which evinces a small advance upon the rates extent on the steamer's departure on the 15th Instant.

espective (orps	THE MONEY MARKET.	Tyrer Forbes & co	
	EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Is. II12d. at Is. I12d. per Rupee at 3 months, and 2s. 03d. at 2s. Id. per Rupee at 6	(Atalanta	At Arcot, o
CavDeesa.	months.—Bills at 6 month's sight to a moderate amount were	H. C. Steamers Hugh Lindsay Sesostris	berlege, 7th Li
Malligaum.	sold at 2s. ! 7 ! 8th d. at 2s. 1d. per Rupee just previous to	Indus	At St. Thom
Ahmedabad.	the Steamer's departure on the 15th Instant, which evinces	U. C Brig Tablee	Wilkins, of a so
Baroda.	a small advance upon the rates current on the 1st Instant.	" " Tender Cardiva	Philbert, of a
Bhooj.	We have not heard of any transactions in exchange in this	" " Shop Elphiastene	- moorty -r to
Poona.	week.	" " Coote	And the second
ditto.	CALCUTTA991 at 993 per 100 Com pany's Rupees for	" " Schooner Maldiva	
Deesa.	Bills at 60 days sight.	" " Royal Tiger " " Cutter Nurbuddah	
Surat.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Company's paper has shown	" Cutter Nurbuddah , " Ship Hastings	TO THE
	a tendency to advance. In Calcutta its value increased full		Sir,-Last
erald K, C. B.	one per cent on the issue of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation	CALCUTTA.	the hours of
cting Assistant	relative to Affghanistan.	ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.	and when I
lery, to proceed	BOMBAY BANK SHARES Have been transferred within	Oct. 8th-English Ship Queen, Hookey, from London 23d	ing through
ber 1841, under	the last few days at a Premium of 21 per cent. WESTERN BANK SHARES,—Have reached a Premium if	June , English Ship Seringaptam, Hopkins, from Madras 2d	ing, and lau
ed leave of ab-	WESTERN BANK SHARES,—Have reached a Premium if	October ; English Ship Bucephalas, Bell, from Madras Ist	towards the
	171 at 20 Rupees per Share.	October and English thip Northumberland, Warren, from	beheld abou
h to 31stOctober	FREIGHTS.	Madras 1st September.	of women da
lical certificate.	To London and Liverpool45at 47 Shillings 6 pence	9th - English Barque Athena, D. White from Liverpool 5th	the centre b
Oct. 1842.	per Ton. Freights to these Ports have been freely engaged at our quotations, and these are firm, and should Cotton de-	June ; French Ship Concurrent, -Maigueau, from the Mau-,	tricks. The
mble at the Sta-	cline, some advance may be looked for, though not to any	ritius 13th September, Arab Ship Paize Robany, Nacodah	for all this-
esday next the	great extent, as the supply of Tonnage in the Harbour is still	from Muscat 29th August and Cochin 13th September; Arab Ship Fattle Mobaruck, Nacodah, from Muscat Soth	
and report upon	very large.	August and Cochin 14th September; Arab Barque Hampody,	I think not a
es.	" CLYDE No ship at present on the berth.	Nacoda, from Muscat 29th August, and English Ship Tory,	sently see-
	CHINA Re 10 at 11 can be obtained for Cotton to	G. Johnston, from Allepee 27th September.	are doing al
Iry.	Macao, with the usual surcharge if carried on to Whampoa,	Oct 10th-English Ship Julius Caesar, G. Griffiths, from	perienced n
	and rates are likely to improve shortly. Few consigners how-	Bombay 1st September; English Barque Flora Mail, T.	nocturnal sc
avalry.	ever are willing to accept current rates, as the voyage is now	Brown, from Marseilles 26th May; English Ship British Queen	stop to throu
e proceeding in	much prolonged from the necessity as this season off Vessels proceeding by the Eastern passage.	A Smith, from Bombay 16th September, and French,	equence of
al of the Ar my	proceeding by the Eastern passage.	Ship Petite Nancy, - Dufoury, from Bordeaux 6th July.	we want per
	MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER,	Bucephalus, Eliza and Symmetry arrived off Calcutta on the 10th instant.	ample. Suc
and the second second second second	BILLS, &c.	Oct. 11thFrench Barque Olinda, A LeRoy, from Havre	but delectab
GOVERNOR	urrent value of Government Securities- Buy. Sell.	29th April and Bourbon 6th September.	information
	Vive V cent Loan of 1825-26 Re as. Re as.	Northumberland, Fattle Mobaruch and Fyzel Roho-	authority.
	From No 1151 to No 3000	man arrived off Calcutta on the 1th instant.	additioner.
the Commander	Five # cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	Oct 12th English Barque Kyle, T. Fletcher, from Glas-	
General of India		gow Ist June.	044 0-4-
ozepore shall in	From No 6001 to No 10000 105-8 105-12	Oct. 18th - None reported. Googland and Faize Robany arrived off Cooley Bazar on the 13th instant	24th Octo
	From No 10001 to No 15.200	Queen of England and Faize Robany arrived off	. We qui
e the following	From No 10001 to No 15,200	Cooley Bazar on the 13th instant	with the " rig
	Four # cent Loan of 1832-33	ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.	whatever ting
igadier of the 2d	Four # cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Re 86 86-8	Per Bucephalus, from Portsmouth.—Mesdames Salmon- Hearsay and infant and Quartley; misses Robertson, C. Ro-	his expression
eral G. Pollock,	Five \$\mathbf{V}\$ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	bertson Low and Chadwick colonels Salmon 26th N. I.	in future co
my.	Course of Exchange.	bertson, Low and Chadwick; colonels Salmon, 26th N. I., and Hearsay, Bengal cavalry, revd. C. J. Quartlev; captainr Budd and Brownlow, 3d cavalry, and Cook, 17th N. I; l'euts Robertson, 70th N. I; messrs, Pu vis, V. S. 4th cavalry. Low and Jackson, pitot services, from Madras.——Majo, and mrs. DeBude; colonel Underword, engineers, and capt. Alcock, Landed at Madras.——Masdames Cotton and Tucker; miss Endes these Cotton 37th M. N. 1; read J. Tacker.	" Angels" if
	Bills on Calcutta A 30 days sight Campany's Ra. 99-8 99	Budd and Brownlow, 3d cavalry, and Cook, 17th N. 1 : l'euts	
native infantry.	Calcutta Hoondies 3 60 days sight	Robertson, 70th N. I; messrs, Pu vis, V. S. 4th cavalry.	and the second second
sence, on service,	Bills on Madras © 30 dittoditto	Low and Jackson, pilot services. From Madras Majo,	TRANSF
ders.	Spanish Dollars whole # 100 221 221-8	and mrs. DeBude; colonel Underwood, engineers, and capt.	то ти
, Lieut. Col.	Price of Bullion and Sucec.	Alcock, Landed at Madras Wesdames Cotton and Tucker;	Ma. EDI
a, Mily. Dept.	Spanish Dollars broken ¥ 100	into Dades, note. Cotton, orth M. W. I, icid. o. Ideker,	osten-ibly, t
e Govr. Genl.	Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes & £ Stg 10-12 11	lieut. Howard, 33d M. N. I; mr. Linaus, m-ssrs. Hughes, Applegath, Bird, Cummins, Fouch, Holmes, Sinclair, Frazer,	
	Sycee Silver large ingots # 100 Tolahs 103-12 104	Couchman, McDonald and Bayers, cadets; mr. Southey,	tenant Colon
HIEF.	Ditto do small ingots # 100 Tolahs 103-4 103-8 Bombay Bank Shares	ensign 48th M. N. I, mr. Dick; mr. Spry, asst. surgeon;	Poonah to C
gadier of the es-	Fastern Bank Shares 103 103-8	masters Robert Cotton and Richard Cotton; miss. Julia,	ing the ser
r, is directed to	Premia of Insurance.	Cotton ; messrs Walker, Busk, Mosely, Salmon and Maxwell,	them was
ommand of the	Bombay to London	engineers.	should not l
ervice, of Major	Ditto China	Per Northumberland, from London Mesdames Lyall and	but their ow
	Ditto Penang, Malacca and Singapore 2 do.	child, and Mears and ditto; misses Gowan and Morton; Lyall	mere Jack
eed to Agia, and	Ditto Batavia, or other Ports of Java 2 do.	esq, J. A. G; li at. Keane, messrs Schaich and Bramley,, writers; messrs. Rose, Sladen, Pakenham, Simpson and Gowan,	conduced m
ne Governor Ge-	Ditte Calcutta 2 do.	writers; mesers Skieper and Moure and Dr. Medanald	dian army, t
nder in Chief is	Ditto Madras 2 do. Ditto Colombo, and Galle 1 do.	cadets; messrs Skinner, and Mears and Dr. Medonald. Per Queen, from Londonmessrs Mowatt and McKenzie	nels get out
portion allowed	Ditto Bussorah 3 do.	misses Eastgate and Fergusson : cantains Mowatt R Artiv	tel can now
rs.	Ditto Bushire 21 do.	misses Eastgate and rergusson; captains Mowatt, B. Artly, and Robinson, Queen's 9th regt; lients. Wilton, ditto 50th	
iment of native,	Ditto Muscat 2 do.	ditto, Gremies, ditto 30th ditto, and McKenzie, ditto ditto;	mand the F
s Excellency the	Ditto Mauritius	ditto, Gremies, ditto 30th ditto, and McKenzie, ditto ditto; ensigns Morton, Queen's 9th regt, Robertson, do 31st do,	know the m
ifield proceeding	Ditto Hobart Town, Sydney or Port Stephen 21 do.	Sparrow, do do, and Sievwright, do. 9th do ; captain D. M.	to any Regi
to which he was	Ditto New Zealand 24 do.	Steward, country service; cadets Munro, Cuppage, Phillips	who has pas
ia. Order of the	Ditto Any Port in the Red Sea 24 do.	and Willis.	make him

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Octeber 15th. Lieutenant G. Ede, King's Hussars, from Kirkee.
Do. 18th. Ensign Frederick Nelson, 40th Regiment from Englando.
Do. do. Ensign J. Day, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from Poonah Do. 19th. Captain G. Thornton, 2d Regiment European Light Infantry, from Rutagery.

Do. 20th. Captain Burnett, 1st Bombay European Regiment, from Poonah.

Do. do. Lieutenay Poonah. Do. do. Lieutenaut Ranclaud, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, from Ahmednuggur.

Do. do. Cornet E. Arthur, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from

Peonah.

Do do. Lieutenant A. A. Aitchison, Staff, from do
Do. do. Ensign C. Aitchison, 2d European Light Infantry, from do.
Do. 22d. Lieutenant J. McGregor, 21st Regiment Native Infantry,
from Neilgherry Hills.
Do. do. Lieutenant C. B. Delamotte, 1st Grenadier Regiment,
from Belgaum.
Do. do. Inspector General of Hospitals W. Purnell, Staff from Ahmedabad.

medabad.

h. Lieutenant Hughes, 4th Rifles, from Baroda.
Captain W. Ottley, 2d Light Cavalry from Poonah.
Assistant Surgeon F. Richardson, 1st European Regiment,
from Poonah.
Ensign C. M. W. James, 2d European Regiment from
Mandavle.

Departures.
2d Lieutemant H. M. Douglas, Artillery to Ahmed-Do. do. Assistant Surgeon W. Evans, to do.
Do. 19th. Captain Pope, 3d Cavalry to Mahableshwar.
Do. 20th. Lieutenant Schneider, 2d Grenadier Regiment, to Sattarh,
Do. do. Lieutenant C. M. Barrow, 19th Regiment Native Infantry,

Do. do. Lieutenant C. M. Barrow, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Tannah.

Do. do. Lieutenant W. Cormack, 15th Regimen. Native Infantry, to Mahableshwar,
Do. do. Lieutenant P. M. Briggs, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Poonah. to Poonah.

Do, 21st Hodgson, Artillery, to Nuggur.

Do. 24th. Ensign J. S. Francis, 5th Light Infantry, to Poonah.

Do. do. Ensign F. Phillips, 1st European Regiment, to do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Oct 21st. The East India Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, lieut. J. Rennie, in charge from Vingoria, 20th Oct.

Passengers—Lieut. C. D. Delamotte, 1st Grenadier, lieut. McGregor. 21st N. I.
23d. The East India Company's Sloop of War Coote. mr. J. C.
Strover, in charge from Vingoria 16th Oct,

Goa.
 Passengers—3 Europeans and 10 Portuguese
 Barque Sir Herbert Compton P, S. Boulton, master to Bushire Passengers—1 native and 2 moguis Grab Cardina, Shaik Moosan bin Alley, nacodah to Quilandy

In the Marbour.

9 8	T MAN ALS	A0 887".	TION.	TO SAI
	Steamer Atalanta	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	lst No
e	Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co.	Landon	
	Burrell	Forbes and co	London	in Oct
	Berkshire	Foster and co	London	in Dec
	William & Aun	Egliaton Maclean & co.	Londou	
	Bencoolen	Brownrigg and co	London	
	Bencoolen	W Nicol & co	London	in Dec
	Caledonia	Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	15 Oct
	Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	1
	Propidance	Eglipton McLean & co	Liverpool	in Oct
	John Campbell	Grey & co Eglinton McLean & co Foster & co Foster & co	Liverpool	
	Argyll	Foster & co	Liverpoul	
	Ann	W & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	
t -	Caledonia Champion	Bates Owen & co Skinner & co		
	Mahlius Brahmin Edmonstone Alcmena Eliza Stewart	Grey & co	China	9.
	Edmanetone	McVicar Burn and co	China	
	Alcmena	McVicar Burn co	China	
	Eliza Stewart	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	
	Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & co	Penang	
).	Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co		1
	Wellington	Brownrigg & co	Mauritius	
	Monarch	McVicar Burn & co		
	Caledonia	Poster & co Viccujee Mherjee	1	1
	Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		į.
	Charles Grant Westmoreland	D. & M Pestonjee		1
٠.	Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichun	1	1
	British Merchant Scaleby Castle	Pollexfen Milne & co	1	ł
	Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		1
d	Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		1
	Woodman	Bates Owen & co		1
d	Portland	Campbell Miller & co.	1	i
t	Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co McVicar Burn & co	12	1
e	Mary Ann	Remington & co	1	1
r	Morley			ı
	Bussora Merchant	Remington and co Remington & co McVicar Burn & co		
e	John Panter Candahar	Meyiges Burn & co		
e	Ardaseer	Cursettee Cowasiee& co		
8	Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
n	Formosa	Campbell Miller & co		
••	William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
	Sterling	Damineton & co	1	
	John Brewer	Poster & co		
	Edward	Frith & co	- 1	
	Madonna Seringapatam	McVicar Burn & co		
	Castle Huntley	C Cowasjee & co		
	Castle Huntley	Brownrigg & co		
	Ariadne	IW & A Granam & Co	1	
	Orleana	B. & A. Hormariee		
-				
	John Gray	Dagod Sassoon		
r	Leonard Dobbin	W. Nicol & co		
	William Bryan	Skinner& co		
	Tyrer	Forbes & co	1	p. Dr.
6	(Atalan	ıta.		1
e	H. C. Steamers Atalan	Lindsay		
	Sesosti	15		

Steward, country service; carets Manro, Cappage, rimings and Willis.

Per Seringapatam, from London.—Major Colnett, 17th regt. B. N. I; mrs. Colnett and miss Colnett; captain Daniell, 17th regt. B. N. I; mrs. Daniell; mr. Anderson, merchant; cadets Plumer, Miller, Rodgers. Budge, Iremonger, Smith and Thompson. From Madras.—major general Sir R. 11. Dick, K. C. B, and K. C. H; captain Bates H. M. S; messrs. Arbuthnot and Dick; miss. Ealy. Landed at Madras.—Rev. V. Shortland, chaplain; mrs. Shortland and child; misses Shortland and S. Shortland; captain Millar, 43d regt. M. N. I; mr. Millar; captain Freeman, 45th regt. M. N. I; rev. W. Nagle, assistant chaplain; mrs. Nagle, misses Drury and Barton; messrs. Thompson and Carnegie, assistant surgeons; cadets Mason, Shortland, Blagden and Godfrey; rev. E. Sargent; church missionary society; mrs. Sargent; rev. E. Sargent, church missionary society; mrs. Sargent; rev. S. Hobbs, church missionary society; revds J. Smith J. S. Wardlaw, and J. O. Whithouse, London missionary society. Per Julies Caesar from Bombay—mrs. E. Mitchell and

mr. A. Kessalli

Per Kyle--H. Graham, esq, from Edinburgh.

Per Tory from Bombay--mrs. Stepney, captain Stepney,
H. M. 29th regt. W. Theobaid esq, barrister, and N.

Morgan, esq, surgeon Bengal army.

REMARKS.

The Bucephalus left Portsmouth 15th June, the Seringapatam do. 26th do., and London 10th do.

By the Juliaus Caesar—On the 5th, boarded a native vessel totallydismasted without a living sould on board, having cocoanuts on board, in lat 21 16 N, long 17 40 E. 12 fathoms water.

MADRAS.

Baque Favorite W. F. Wilkins, from Vizagapatam 1st Octo Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Harrison, and family, Master lodson, Wyllie, and Burk, Mr. Joseph Miers, and 18

DEPARTURE. Barque Competitor, J. Prichard, to Ennore and Calcutta.

Domestic occurrences On the morning of the 24th instant, Mr. Verling, Assist.
Overseer in the Rold and Tank Branch of the Department of
Public Works to Miss Wylie.
On Friday the 21st Instant, Bilea, the cloved wife of gr.
Master Serjeant Thos, Campbell, 2d-Regt. European Light In-

fantry, aged 23 years, deeply regretted by her family and Company's army will submit to this piece of glaring On the evening of the 22 linstant, Sara, the beloved wife of Capt. Lemon (late commander of the unfortunate Ship "Vansittart") aged 30 years, leaving two Children to feel the loss and bereavement of a foud and affectionate mother.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th September, the lady of lieut colonel Farington, artillery, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 9th October, the lady of captain J. D. Nash, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 11th October, the lady of Peter Palmer, esq, of Monghyr, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 8th October, mrs. George Downs, of a son.

son. At the Auckland Hotel, on the 9th October, mrs. David At the Auckland Hotel, on the 9th October, mrs. David Wilson, of a son.

At Barripur, on the 2/1 October, the lady of the rev. C. B. Driberg, of a son.

At Chupra, on the 6th October, the lady of George Gough, esq, of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 6th Instant, by the revd, H. S. Fisker, mr. Peter Brantze, to Phœbe, third daughter of the late c. W. Lewis, esq.

At St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, on the 8th instant, by the revd. J. Bowyer, George S. Man, esq. Bengal medical

revd. J. Bowyer, George S. Man, esq. Bengal medical service, to Caroline, third daughter of the late James Currie, esq., M. D., royal navy.

At Monghyr, on the 5th October, by the rev. Wm. Sturrock, Robert Fulton, esq, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late captain H. E. Page.

At Calcutta, on the 6th instant, mr. Henry M. Vernieuw, f Chinsurah, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th October, mrs. Isabella Railey,

aged 47 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th October, of liver complaint, which he bore with Christian fortitude for nearly four months, mr. J. R. Alphonso, second assistant, sub-treasurer's office aged 34 years, 7 months and 8 days.

At Agra on Sunday the 25th Santaghar John the in At Agra, on Sunday, the 25th September, John, the infant son of captain Van Homrigh, 48th regiment N. I., sged

year and 7 months.

At Simls, on the 26th September, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe Esq., civil service. Esq., civil service.

At Calcutta, at the residence of captain J. M. Dicey, No. 31, Free schlfool-street, Chowlinghee, mr. James Dicey, cniefs officer of the H. C. War Steamer Tenasserim, aged

At Amowah Factory, on the 29th August last, of cholera, James Adam Sterling Baillie, esq.
At Sea, on the 6th October, at 9 P. M. on board the ship Julius Caesar, M. Mitcliell, commander of the vessel aged 44 years.
On the 9th October at his residence, No. 26. Dhurrumtollah, William Balston, esq, of the accountant general's office, aged 52 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Saint Mary's Church, Fort Saint George, Madras, on the 11th October, by the Revd. G. W. Mahon, A. M., Lieutenant Loftus T. Cassidi, of H. M. 57th Regt., son of the late Rev. M. Cassidi, Rector of Newtonards, County Down, Ireland, to Jans, eldest daughter of Captain and Paymaster Barlow, of the same Regiment.

At Ghooty, on the morning of the 7th October, by Lieut. Henry Phillott, of the 25th Regiment, Comg. that station, Assistant Apothecary Augustus Hellein, to Miss Elizabeth Delang.

Delang.

BIRTHS.

At Arcot, on the 9th instant, the lady of Captain Cumberlege, 7th Light Cavalry, of a son.

At St. Thomé, on Toesday, the 11th instant, Mrs. Thomas Wilkins, of a son.

On Wednesday, the 28th Sept. 1842, the wife of Mr. R. Philhert, of a son.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—Last Friday night when I was out between the hours of 9 and 10, the Moon shone pretty bright, and when I got to the Esplanade I heard as if coming through the air the sound of many voices, singing, and laughing vociferously. I turned my light towards the side the noise came from, when lo, I beheld about half a dozen of the devils in the shape of women danging in a circle on the green turn page. of women dancing in a circle on the green turf, near the centre bench, and cutting all manner of monkey tricks. Thought I to myself, there must be a motive for all this—I pondered for a moment and came to, I think not an incorrect conclusion as you will presently see—I ejaculated to myself, "These wenches are doing all this to attract notice, and entice the inex.

EQUESTRIAN.

24th October 1842. "*" We quite coincide in opinion with our Equestrian friend with the "rigid notions"—but our devotion to the fair sex—of whatever ringe their complexion may be, sets us inarms againsi his expression "She-Devils." We beg he will drop the epithet in future communications—He may substitute the word "Angels" if he likes!—ED. B. C.

TRANSFER OF LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER. Mr. Editor.—It was I believe really, though not osten-ibly, to answer the convenience of a few Lieutenant Colonels who had interest, and who preferred Poonah to Guzerat, that the old rule of always plac-Poonah to Guzerat, that the old rule of always placing the senior officers of Regiments at the head of them was altered and it was determined that Majors should not be given the command of any Regiment but their own, thus making the Lieutenant Colonels mere Jacks of change. Nothing in my opinion has conduced more to the present disorganization of the Indian army, than this fashion of making Lieutenant Colonels get out of the way of Majors. No Lieutenant Colonels get out of the way of Majors. No Lieutenant Colonels get on the way of Majors. No Lieutenant Colonels get out of the way of Majors, No Lieutenant Colonels get out of the way of Majors get out of the way of the mand the Regiment he has been brought up in, and know the men of, or even to be permanently attached to any Regiment. Can it be expected, that az officer who has passed many years in a tropical climate, will make himself acquainted with the individuals, or much study the interests of a corps to which he is a stranger, and has not even the prospect of permanently belonging to. Every Lieutenant Colonel as long as he does Regimental duty, should be made to do it, in the Regiment in which he has passed his youth: he should belong but to two Regiments during the period he is Lieutenant Colonel. Unless Majors are made attachable, there can be no real check to the seekers of climate and amusement, amongst the Lieu-tenant Colonels, compassing their ends. As it is the unintriguing, and hard working field officer, is a mere, drudge, often driven from the service, by the persecution this system permits to be practised on him. No Lieutenant Colonel should be transferred excepting at his own request, and only once at his own request viz. to go back to his old corps, when, on the vacan cy, he is asked if he wishes to do it.

It seems to me, as if, of late years, the home author

rities have been trying how much they can swell their Pension Lists, by improving retirement, and making their actual service irksome, unsettled and unremu-

T) THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,-The General Order so far back as the 14th Sept. 1842, lay down both the number and description of brigade commands allotted by the Court of Directors for the Bombay presidency, viz:—two of the 1st class and five of the 2d. These seven again on an extreme favorable calculation for the officers of the Queen's por tion of troops belonging to the presidency, were distributed two amongst them & five amongst the Company's; & have so continued unaltered up to the present moment of Sir George Arthur's new rule; who by the Government Orders of the 18th instant would seem to have appropriated one more command to the benefit of the officers of the Queen's army, Major General Baumgardt being appointed to the command of Deesa whilst the stations of Poona and the Garrison of Bombay are yet held respectively by Major Generals McNeil and

Now it remains to be seen whether the officers of the

injustice.

The established proportion of Her Majesty's regiments at the Bombay presidency is five, four of infantry and one of cavalry. The local army comprizes thirty five, inclusive of all branches of the service: but as thirty three of these would only make up in number of officers sixteen of the others, it would be found to be total of the Company's regiments no number of officers sixteen of the others, it would be fairer to make the total of the Company's regiments no more than eighteen. Then if 5 give by what should 18 give? something more than 4 I take it.

Your most obedient servent.

JUSTILIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Every thoughtful, and feeling person will ever bear in mind, that it is our bounden dut; to treat kindly, and to shield from injustice and joppression not only those useful animals whom the Maker has given to be with us; but every creature that is a sharer in the pains and pleasures of mortality; that their wants and feelings, their hopes, and fears, have much in common with our own, and that wantonly to abridge their portion of enjoyment, is both unmanly and displeasing to that great "Being" who has so largely provided for their happiness, one would suppose in the manner poor dumb animals are treated in India that, they were given for our abuse, and not for our use they were given for our abuse, and not for our use—invaluable thorse which increase the pleasure or promotes the interest of man, how thou art treated!—Thy mouth is deformed and lacerated by the friction Thy mouth is deformed and lacerated by the friction of the bit;—thy sides are galled with wounds!—thy youth is spent in man's service—without thy aid they could not wollow in the lap of luxury—and for thy services what dost thou experience at the hands of him who calls himself Man! blach ingratitude!—when old age and infirmity creep on thee, and when thy services are no longer required what dost thou experience at the hands of man—negligence, and abandonmed—all this my readers will agree is no exaggeration—Nay, I am conscious of my inability to describe, in that glowing colour I would wish the merciless manner animals are treated, by the drivers of both horses and bullocks—My readers, do not require illustrations from me, for the facts are almost every day occurrence—but me, for the facts are almost every day occurrence—but by way of substantiation, I give the few following instances from the many I have witnessed - Fare-days are particularly severe days for poor horses, and bulare particularly severe days for poor horses, and bullocks, for their owners seem to be conscious of nothing
else, but what they will gain by hire in those few days,
—and if my noddle do not give me the slip, it was
on a "Mahim" fare-day, I saw a horse lying on one
side of the road, near to where the late Doctor Milne
resided, apparently in agony, for he would occasionally lift up his head and look to his flank, being curious
to know how he came there, I made enquiries
and was told that he belonged to a "Buggy
Walla," and that he fell on the road, and the
owner not being able to get him up, got him dragged from the way, and he was heard to exclaim on
going away, "I dont care I have my money by him,"
the poor beast when I saw him was evidently laboring"
under infl.mmation, originated no doubt from over exertion.

was the unfeeling owner with a stick to which was attached a nail, poking the animal's quarters, and every time he did it, the animal would turn his head and look at him in such a manner as to say "do not hurt me I would get up if I could," if the man had any feeling at all, he would in pity have desisted, but no, not finding the poking system answer, he laid hold of the tail, which he kept twisting and pressing the joints, and all the while the poor bullock kept looking at his Master and the expression of the look was such (as careful as I am to break public peace) I could not refrain from interfering. I hit him with a stone, and made him desist, from this inhumane action, and very lucky for him. a water Kennel prevented my going to him, else, I know not what I would have done at the impulse of the moment. Sick of the scene, I left it, and pursued my way home, soliloquising thus.—" By 3rd was the unfeeling owner with a stick to which was sently see—I ejaculated to myself, "These wenches are doing all this to attract notice, and entice the inexperienced man that may pass by" such disgraceful nocturnal scenes were usual at one time; but were put stop to through the intervention of the police, in conequence of notice taken in the public journals.—If we want people to be good, we must show a good example. Such a herein described meeting is any thing but delectable to a person possessing rigid notions—This information I hope will not be unnoticed by those in authority.

Yours obediently,

Yours obediently,

EQUESTRIAN. writing this, well repaid, but if on the contrary, notice is not taken, I shall rest satisfied that I have done my

24th Oct. 1842.

PHILANTH ROPOS. We commend the writer highly for his mercy to the "We commend the writer highly for us down the effect be desires. PHILANTHROPOS is quite a Sterne and as far as his Sollioquies—they are worthy of a Chief Justice, seeing that they resolve themselves into Act of Parliament!

CALENDAR .- Oct 31 Days 1842. High Water. A. M. P. M THE MOOK REMARKABLE DAYS.

THECOURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1842.

The Calcutta papers to the 14th; Madras the 17th Agra the 15th; and Delhi the 12th Instant, have en received.

We have extracted from the Madras Athenaum ome very pertinent strictures upon a late number of the Bombay Times, in which the latter paper made an abortive effort to impure our historical knowledge and acqu'rements; -and in the course of which, our Bomduly appreciated even in such remote localities as, Madras, arrogated to himself and the Hurkaru, the exclusive possesion of all the virtues under the sun. Our able and esteem ed cotemporary of the Athenauta being at a distance, attributes more weight to such assumptions, than they deserve :- if he estimated them at their true value; at the market price of the articles here, he would have saved himself much honest indignation, and good writing. The Athenœum, and the other true-British-spirit Journals have been accustomed to look for, and to receive from the public voice, the rewards and approbation which they respectively merit-and perhaps the greatest stretch to which their bumps of self-applause have driven them, has been, on receipt of some particularly friendly com. munication from a too partial correspondent, to give it insertion with a modest coquettish disclaimer of all the werit attributed to them-but such delicacy is not to be found, after the closest scrutiny, in the columns of the Times-his great mind is above such retail dealings-when he praises himself, which

on 08 April, 2017

publication-he deals in a wholesale manner, and on the treacle with no sparing hand. He is just man we should pick out of the mass, to write an pitaph, or a funeral oration—but not our own just yet. We have fresh in our memories, the expressions of apers, save the Times and Hurkaru, were assailedhey were stigmatized as unworthy of credit, as viionaries, or worse, whilst the writers for the Times were applauded to the echo. The latter well-informed infallible gentlemen told the Times that they would not, because they could not, advance-that there was ne-possibility of procuring baggage cattle and other necessary supplies - with a tissue of other rank nonsense to the like effect - this trash was foisted upon the Public for months copiously illustrated by the brilliancy of unrivalled Editorial wit. People who charge of the duties of an Attorney in India, appears hear the same unvarying tale for a lo ng time, insensibly fall into the belief, that there is something in it think the facilities already too great for the admission more than idle speculation; just as a fabulist, is often of Attorney s to practise -- We do not believe, wedded brought to believe at last, a story, which he has long as we are to our old prejudices in favor of the Mother been in the habit of imposing upon his hearers as truth. The advance, however, has been made, and with some five years apprenticeship in India would suffice to success too, and the veracious, far-seeing, Affghan-teach him this profession-we will go farther and loving, correspondents of the Times after alarming give it as our opinion, that India is not a proper the Public mind with their valerous effusions, and school for teaching the practical working of the Law communicating their own terrors to the breasts of all of England. There are many reasons why we think those at home, who read the Times, and who had so-and every regularly educated Practition er wifl feel friends or relatives in Affghanistan; must now per. the truth of our views without their embodyment in chive that they have brought discredit upon their organ, by making it the vehicle for the dissemination of false principles, founded upon unsupported assertions, and illogical and unsound conclusions. They must now perceive that the gift of judgment has not been so lavishly dispensed in their favor, as they once fondly imagined-and that (whatever else may be) political writing is not, their forte--or among their

accomplishments. Our sturdy little band of correspondents never varied from the one "unvarnished tale" they told-under unfitness from want of early education, and free interevery circumstance, and at all times, they said they were ready, able and right willing, to advance, -they grumbled most loudly it is true, at being kept inactive -and treated the imaginary obstacles and difficulties presented to their view in the letters of the timid and apprehensive, as British Soldiers should do, with contempt-they have had the first instalment of their reward, in their glorious successes-and in the approbation of every well-wisher to his country's honor and

The Madras Herald reprints the First Annual Report from the Governor of the Madras Universitythe only portion of that Report to which we have directed our attention, or desire that of our Readers, is the following: -

The Report says " It may seem a strange anomaly, and it is a striking one-that the Natives in their own land, should be barred, by rules of practice or by rules of law, from the free exercise of their own talents, and the free employment of their own attainments in whatever avocat ions of life they may desire to engage in. In the profession of the Law, this is nevertheless, unavoldable from the peculiar current of political events) the case." Now, the profession of the laws events) the case." Now, the profession of the laws contemplated by the Report, is not Native Law, or the profession of Vakeels in the Native Courts - but their own land should be barred, by rules of practice or English Law-" that of a Lawyer in the Supreme by rules of law, from the free exercise of their own Courts of Iudia." It is admitted that already a native is admissible, under the discretion of the Judges, to practise as an Attoney although he cannot "attain a nevertheless (unavoidable from the peculiar current of a nevertheless (unavoidable from the peculiar current of a nevertheless). qualification to practise as an Advocate in the Supreme

With all respect for the gentleman who have drawn up the Report -- we do not see that there is any strange site that they should be so .- But there is no system and striking anomaly, that the Natives of India should have been hitherto" barred from practising" in th e capacities of Attorney and Council in the Supreme Courts. -On the contrary we think that the facilities for the admission of Attorneys to practise in India, have been already unduly extended. Now before entering upon the consideration of this subject even in the cursory manner time or space will admit of our doing, we would premise, that we yield to no other Journalist in India, in an anxious desire to extend the bleshings of a liberal education, to all classes of the Nanves of this vast country—but we never entertained the Quixotic notion that this can be the work of a year, or of any given time -it must be slawly progressive if we are to judge from our past experience of the genius tion of such Students would require to be turned to of the people and their mental capabilities. Let us look professional practice of a higherquality. The profession of the law we advert to, and from the practice of which at the requirements expected from those who are ad- Natives are more or less debarred, is that of the English mitted to the practise of the Law at home, and we law-that of a Lawyer in the Supreme Courts of India shall find that an Attorney previously to being admit- It is impossible for a Native to attain a qualification to ted must pass the ordeal of a severe examination -a practice as an Advocate in the Supreme Court. He is competent knowledge of Law in all its branches is required at his hands. Some classical knowledgeand good moral character, are amongst the qualifications. Educated at home, even boys insensibly acquire some knowledge of Law - either from family involvements, or some other accidents -- one cannot read a Newspaper without failing upon some disquisition or report involving legal doctrines or principles-For the most part, a youth intended (or the legal professio .. obtains a classical and general education -and after his school days are over, if not sent to the University to complete his education, he is employed for five years in the office of a Master, where he learns by practical experience and collision with brother clerks, and others, what will at a future time be expected from him in his legal capacity-If the principles of the youth be good his honor unimpeachable, and his truth unquestioned -Society may find him a useful member, when the affairs of others are entrusted to his care and keeping -but if on the other hand, you reverse the picture, and give him the opportunities of an attorney's office, with unsettled principles-no fixed notions of honorand the necessity for observing the strictest veracity in all the relations and business of life,- the great probability is, that he will turn out one of the plague spots on Society,-one of the licensed pests that infest the world, and destroy the peace and harmony of all ranks and classes. To guard against the admission of such men, the utmost vigilance and precaution are exercised at home -often unsucces-fully, but if fruitlessly there, how hopeless must the attempt be in India, where all private intercourse with the individual and his family is necessarily forbidden, where you only see him in his holiday face - where you cannot make personal investigation as to his private character with any fair chance of success - where education ts only in its infancy-where you have not as yet established the European Standard of principle, honor and truth an I where it is improbable until

even to "the Bench itself," in the words of the Report, but as strongly contending that it would be now premature, and would, in our estimation work great and irreparable mischief to the true Native interests.

It will be readily granted to us, whether in a spirit rn, with which the correspondents of all the Indian of pleasantry, or from sad experience of the past-that Attorne ys have great opportunities for working mischief, if they feel so disposed. Is it rational then, to increase those opportunities, by the admission of practitioners who have not the same restraints to fetter them? Let us first educate and prepare the class from which practitioners are to be selected, and then it appears to us, it will be time enough to confide such momentous and responsible trusts to their keeping. The idea of sufficiently educating one of the Alumni of the Madras University, by three years study, for the dispreposterous. We said before, and we now repeat we Country, that to a European student three or even words- Besides, more is required of a legal practitioner than mere knowledge of his profession-knowledge of life, of character-are requisite-and where is a Hindoo youth educated in the Madras University to learn these inportant imgredients of available practical knowledge?

As it is admitted that the Judges may use their discretion and admit Natives to practise as Attorneys, why have none offered themselves as Candidates? We imagine they are deterred from a sense of their course with Europeans whose laws are to be administered - They have the difficulty of learning a foreign law in a foreign language to contend with-and they are fully sensible that until great moral changes shall be effected-they would not stand on a fair or equal footing with the regularly admitted Attorney from Westminster Hall.

With respect to their being admitted Barristers, we do not see that the same objections lie-because a briefless Barrister is one of the most innocuous of treated beings-he is like a wasp without a sting-he can injure nobody -- and if an ungrateful and undiscriminating World should forget his legal existence, or overlook his capabilities, he may after a fairtrial shake off the dust of his shoes at the door of the Court House, and betake himself to the cultivation of the Earth or the Muses and become either a farmer or a poet-or haply, like some of our acquaintance, seek refuge from the ills of Poverty, in the Elitorial Chair of some Newspaper !!

" If one class, rather than another has occupied our thoughts, it is that of a class in jurisprudence and local law. But here we pause, under the influence of considerations forced upon us by the political and social condition of the Natives of this country. We are driven to surmises as to the practical objects and practical inducements to Native youths to enter on nevertheless (unavoidable from the peculiar current of political events) the case. We do not speak of the Native law, or the profession of Vakeels in the Native Courts. The general outlines and principles of such law may deserve to be studied, and it is indeed requiof Native law meriting the name of a science - and a studious inquiry into its baseless intricacies and contraditions involves the worst waste of time. The profession of a Vakeel is at best little other than that of a practiser in forms and modes. There is no doubt that sound instruction in the principles of law, as well as a knowledge of the regulations of Government and of the prevailing general rules of property and of rights among the Natives, would conduce much to raise the standard of efficiency or property and of rights among the Natives, would conduce much to raise the standard of efficiency among these practitioners, and eventually improve the quality of Native law itself, and the administration of justice generally. But these distant and speculative benefits and property and to every general officers, officers, non-commissioner officers and Private, present with the army under Mujof General Nott, in the operation leading to the capture and the occupation of Cabool, will be presented similar silver medal inscribed. benefits can hardly prove sufficient incentives to Native youths to engage in the study of law as a science—and with no other personal aim than that of practising the with no other personal aim than that of practising the Native law in the Mofussil Courts, or of rising to an inferior judicial office in administering it. The ambiadmissible, un ler the discretion of the Judges, as an Attorney—but it remains yet to be proved by an example, whether that discretion will ever be so exercised.

It may appear startling to some that the practice of a learned profession—the avocations and emoluments of an enlightened Solicitor—the distinctions and honors Bar-nay, even in remote possibility, the dignity of the Bench itself should be adverted to as rational objects of ambition to the Native community. We think it is not premature that even these considerations should be broached; that they should no longer be utterly banished from their contemplation. A beginning has to be made—and may be, only a beginning. But if a Collegiate class in jurisprudence beginning. But if a Collegiate class in jurispru and in local law is founded, a beginning is made.

In the Supreme Court, Solicitors may be admitted to practise after merely three years'service as Clerk to a Solicitor. It cannot be denied that amongst many literally educated and literally bred individuthat branch of the legal profession, there are

many literally educated and literally bred individuals also of that branch of the legal profession, there are also many practising in the Supreme Courts of Indias who (without meaning any disparagement) it will be allowed can boast of no further than the most elementary English Education, and such proficiency in professional practice as could be obtained by a three years Clerkship, and subsequent party experience.

The High School can already produce several Scholars, whose measure of educational qualification for the study of this branch of the profession far exceeds what has been just, alluded to, It can produce one whose attainments (with the exception of classical literature) as may fairly stand a comparison with those of thebest educated classes of the European community in any department of this honorable and distinction in Society, and in the public service, attainable by eminent qualifications, the emoluments, the honorable distinction in Society, and in the public service, attainable by eminent qualifications of the sufficiency of the late Shah Shen. he honorable distinction in Society, and in the public service, attainable by eminent qualifications in these pursuits. Should we shut out the students of law

from his appropriate sphere of action, and point out to employments beneath his pretentions?

We would by no means go out of our way to stir questions of this nature inopportunely. But we have to consider the expedience—advocated by Lord Auckthe country be Christianized, such a standard can land, and much weighing on our own minds—of found ing a Collegiate class in jurisprudence and in local law.

And we are constrained to pause, under reflections as Captain Craigle's corps.

ay be said to occur twice a week, that is, on the days arguing against the eventual admission of Natives to the object and utility of such an institution. By it we sould only propose to supply those sound and fundamental qualifications, which should enable proficient Students to engage in the study of Professional law as a science, and with a view to eminent and honorable practice. Should such foundations be thereby laid able practice. Should such foundations be thereby laid ——and should the means be open to the subsequent acquisition of professional and practical law—we conquisition of professional and practical law—we conquisition of professional and practical law—we conquisition of professional and practical law—we conquisit that an access should be clude it must be fit and just that an access should be opened to the employment of such attainments, and of that talent by which they have been acquired. It is upon the assurance of such results that the expediency of organizing this Collegiate class of jurisprudence and local law must altogether rest."

Morth Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBBR 12.

If we have had occasion and good grounds for remarking on the extraordinary silence preserved by the Government regarding the service of General Nott and his brave army, we are convinced the following ample recognition of his and their claims to the gratitude and consideration of the Government will be received by the whole of the Indian Army as a most honourable amende, for the apparent slight hither to put upon them. The late hour at which the orders reached us, and our anxiety to lose no time in giving the whole to our readers, must exonerate us from saying more than expressing our opinion, that the Governor General has done justice to both General Nott's and General Nott's neral Pollock's force, and that Captain Craigie has received a reward commensurate with, but by n superior to his merits.

To make room for the following we have deferred

our usual Summary, which contains nothing of great

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. OF INDIA.

SIMLA; OCTOBER 4TH, 1842.

The Governor General earnestly desirous of evincing the gratitude of the Government of India, towards the general officers, officers, and non commissioned officers and privatesengaged in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, is pleased, after communicating with His Excel, lency the Commander in Chief, to declare the following resolutions.

All the general officers, officers, non-commissioned

I. All the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and Privates, serving under the command of Major General Pollock, of Major General Nott, and of Major General England, between Attock and Ali Musjid, and in and above the Khyber pass, and in and above the Bolan pass, on the 8th of September, shall receive a donation of six months' batta, payable on the 1st of January 1843.

2. In perpetual commemoration of their distinguished services, the 2d and 16th regiments of Bengal native infantry shall be hereafter regiments of grenadiers, and the 38th, 22d and 43d regiments of Bengal native infantry shall be hereafter regiments of Bengal infantry, lately known as the third regiment of infantry.

3. The regiment of Bengal irregular infantry, lately known as the third regiment of infantry in the service of Shah Shooja, shall, in consideration of the valour, discipline, and fortitude manifested by that regiment on many occasions and e-pecially in the defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, continue embodied under its present Commandant, captain J. H. Graigie, and be brought on the strength of the Bengal army as an extra regiment, and be denomiated the "regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie," The future establishment of the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and other details consequent upon this

craigie, and be brought on the strength of the Bengal army as an extra regiment, and be denomiated the "regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilze." The future establishment of the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilze, and other details consequent upon this resolution, will be made known in a separate Order.

4. Major General Nott will communicate to the Governor General the designations every corps engaged in the several actions with the enemy in the vicinity of Candahar, between the 1st of January and the 10th of August 1842, specifying the particular actions in which such corps were engaged, and the Major General will state which of such corps are in his judgment entitled to bear hereafter the word "Candahar" upon their standards or colours and appointments, in commemoration of their services.

To such corps of the Indian army as the Major General may name, the honor of so bearing the word "Candahar" will be immediately accorded by the Governor General.

5. The several corps of the ladian army, which on the 6th of September occupied Ghuznee, and the several corps which on the 16th of September and the following days occupied Cabool, will hereafter bear upon their standards or colours and appointments the word "Ghuznee" and "Cabool" respectively, with the figures "1842" underwritten.

The several corps under Major General Nott which reached Cabool subsequently to the 16th of September, will be equally entitled with the troops previously occupying that city to the honor of bearing the word "Cabool" with the figures "1842" underwritten.

6. Major General Pollock will communicate to the Governor General the designations of the corps under his command, which were engaged in the operations preceding the occupation of Cabool, but did not advance to that city, and will name such of those corps as he may deen entitled to bear the word "Cabool" with the figures "1842" under-owniten, upon their standards or colours and appointments, as having contributed to the capture of that city by their previous service in this campaign; and to such corps,

Candahar, 1842.

Ghuznee,

Candahar, Ghuznee, 1843.

Major General Nott will transmit to the Governor Gene-

On the reverse of these several medals will be inscribed the

Vindex,

9. To every officer, non-commissioned officer and Private, present within Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and forming part of the garrison thereof during the late investment and blockade of that fort, will be presented a silver medal bearing a mural crown, with the superscription of Kelat-i-Ghilzie," and on the

Captain J. H. Craigie, late Commandant of the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, will transmit to Major General Nott a nominal list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and Frivates, so present in Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and so entitled to the medal above granted, and to every person named in such list, when sanctioned by Major General Nott, the medal will be gi-

The regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie will be completed to 800 Privates by drafts from the other corps of the late Shah Shooja's service, as detailed below; the european commissioned officers and Staff Serge anta now serving with it will continue to thold their present appealations, and the native commissioned officers their present rank.

1 Subadar

The detail of the late the regiment noted in 1 Jemadar. the mirgin, which formed part of the Jellation of National Staff Serge anta now serving with it will continue with my friend Dr. Mackinnon, and came on here on morning of the 21st, and took up my quarters with my find the late the regiment noted in puntle Burn. Yesterday morning all the Private the mirgin, which formed part of the Jellation of the late Shah's infantry will each said shappy as men and women the scansary number of Sepays for the came of the late Shah's infantry will each accessary number of Sepays for the came of the late Shah's infantry will each accessary number of Sepays for the came of the late Shah's infantry will each accessary number of Sepays for the Cangle's corps.

In consequence of this measure it will be necessary to mo dify the scale of distribution of the infantry portion of the Shah's force, as notified in the Governor General's Order of the 19th of June last, and to admit of this being effected the fficers now in command of the 1st, 2d and 5th regiments of Shah's lorce, as notified in the Governor teneral's Order of the 18th of June last, and to admit of this being effected the fficers now in command of the last, 2d and 5th regiments of the late Shah's force will immediately on the receipt of the order, forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a present state of their respective corps; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for drafting the remaining native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, Drummers and Sepoys, into native infantry corps of the line, according to the principle laid down in the Governor General's Order above quoted.

The following is to be considered the establishment of the extra regiment of native infantry:

A Commandant.

A second in command.

An Adjutant.

A Quarter Master.

A Quarter Master.

A Quarter Master Bergeant.

8 Subadars.

8 Jemadars.

40 Havildars.

40 Naicks.

16 Drummers.

800 Sepoys.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut : Colonel.

800 Sepoys.
(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut: Colonel,
Seey. to the Govt. of India. Mily. dept.
With the Govr. Genl

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS AT BAMEEAN AND RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS. Camp Kabul, 22d September, 1842.

I am sure you will be delighted to hear of not only myself but the whole of us unfortunate Prisoners (with the exception of Bygrave) being once more under the protection of the British Flag after a captivity of 84

On the morning of the 25th ultimo (August, we suddenly received an order from Mahomed Ukhbar Khan to prepare for our immediate departure towards Toor-kistan. We started at 10 P. M. Troup and Bygrave remaining with the Sirdar and Mrs. Trevor and family Anderson, Mrs. A. and Children and Dr. Campbell in consequence of the illness of the ladies; our escort consisted of 300 Infantry under the Command of Salih Mahomed Khan formerly a Subadar in our friend Hopkins' Corps and who deserted to Dost Mahomed at Bameean in September 1840. We arrived at Bamee. an on the Toorkistan frontier on the 3d instant. During the march as Salih Mahomed and I had become rather intimate, on the morning of the 29th August I privately proposed to him that if he would forsake Mahomed Ukhbar and carry us off through the mountains in the direction of Nott's force which we heard was near Ghuznee, and make us over to the General, we would give him a Lakh of Rupees. At that time he appeared to think it very doubtful which party would gain the day and laughingly said such a thing was, if not an impossibility at least a matter of great difficulty. As I had some doubts of the man's inclination to serve us thought it was advisable to leave him to digest what I had mentioned until a more favorable opportunity offered. The next day Lawrence, to whom tioned my proposition again spoke to our Commandant regarding the Lakh of Rupees. At Bameean our whole party was put into two forts in the most miserable dirty hovels you ever saw. The Officers, Ladies and Children into one and the European Soldiers into the other. Our situation as you may imagine was not conceivable having nothing but a prospect of slavery and a dungeon as our fate in Toorkistan, Mahomed Ukhbar having declared before we left Kabul that he would distribute us amongst the various Tartar Chiefs in the event of our Troops marching on the Capital.

On the 10th (Sept.) we heard of Ghuznee being destroyed by Nott's Army; -on the 11th we heard to our horror that the order had arrived during the night for our immediate departure to Khooloom. Shortly afterwards, I received a message from Salih Mahome Khan that he wished to see Lawrence, Pottinger and self to a private conference. - I very soon obeyed the summons having an inkling that it had reference to my former offer of a Lakh of Rupees. When we were assembled our Commandant told us that an order had assembled our Commandant told us that an order had come from the Sirdar for our instant march to Kooloom and produced the letter which stated that we were to out the passes, and the pickets had hot work of it at be made over to the Walee or Chief and that all orders night. regarding us were to be obeyed; he then went on to state that Synd Moorteza Khan, who was formerly employed by me during the siege, had brought him a message from Moonshee Mohunlall that on condition of his releasing us and bringing us into Kabul he would receive from General Pollock 20,000 Rs. and Rupees 1,000 per month for life. Salih Mahomed said :know nothing of General Pollock, but if you three will sign a paper guaranteeing to me this sum I will join your interests heart and soul." To make assurance doubly sure as regarded the sum to be given to Salih Mahomed, in the event of Government not agreeing to aid us in effecting our release, we three were formed into a committee, obtained the sanction of every Officer and Lady to give such sums as we might here after demand of them for the proposed object, and to act to the best of our ability to effect our own release. We told Salih Mahomed to draw out an agreement which he did, and we bound ourselves on the part of every Lady and Gentleman to give the commandant 20,000 Rupees, and Ra. 1000 per month and subsequently added 4 months pay to each Sepoy on condition of their taking us into Kabul. We had now fairly committed ourselves, as we knew that in the event of our hereafter falling into the Sirdar's hands through treachery or otherwise, the lives of us who had signed the paper, (I ought also to have mentioned Mackenzie's name as he also attached his signature) would pay the penalty. On the morning of the 12th Salih Ma-Major General Nott will transmit to the Governor General nominal lists of the several general officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates so entitled respectively.

8. Major General Pollock will transmit to the Governor General anominal list of the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates, present in action with the enemy, in the several operations of his army leading to the occupation of Cabool, and to every person named to such list, a silver medal will be presented inscribed

Cabool.

Named's nag of denance was moisted on one of the towers of our fort; he wanted money to pay his troops; some kafilas coming in at the time from Toorkistan, he levied a tax on them. The Governor not bringing himself forward in assisting us he deposed him and put up another. The man who had civil charge of us, therefore the more his 100 soldiers were required any longer, and that they would be seized if they delayed their departure. nor his 100 soldiers were required any longer, and that they would be seized if they delayed their departure. On the 13th those agents had all taken their departure; on the night of the 13th I went outside of the fort, when every thing was quiet, and brought the water from a cut near at hand into the ditch at the back of the fort as, in the event of a siege which we hourly expected, as we imagined our troops must be somewhere near Kabul the Sirdar would for a certainty bolt in our direction—the river being at some short distance off our water might be out off. On the 14th came in to make their sance to us and tendered every kind of aid. We all subscribed such small sums as we could afford to lay in a little godown of our own, and I undertook this part of the work with about 5000 rupees which I had collected; on the 15th it was thought advisable to send 3 or 4 Officers into the soldier's fort, as we had been promised muskets for them, and my mess consisting of Burnett, Alston, Crawford and self, removed our beddings there and took military and political charge. We dug wells, filled the ditch, repaired the holes and were all busy as bees. When we heard of Mahomed Ukhbar's defeat at Tazeen all our preparations for a seige were stopped and we determined to force our way to Kabul with our small guard and to effect our release solely through our own exertions; on the morning of the 16th, we took our departure and balted about 10 miles off; on the 17th crossed the Kaloo mountains, 13.000 feet high, and halted near Kharzar where we were met by 610 Kuzilbash Horsemen who had come to our aid under command of Sir Richmond Shakespeare. On the 19th we were met on the road by General Sale with 1,000 Cavaly 1,000 Infantry and 2 neral Sale with 1,000 Cavaly 1,000 Infantry and 2 guns, who had the day before come out to our assistance from Kabul, and thanked God that we once more breathed the air of freedom. I was anxious to push on to Kabul, and started again in the evening with 2 of my Kuzilbash friends to Kita Kazee where Genl. Note's force was encamped, stopped the night with my friend Dr. Mackinnon, and came on here on morning of the 21st and took up my quarters with my

bar had sent orders to put to death all those who were too weak to proceed to Khooloom.

DELET. -Our weather still continues fine The saluta for the re-capture of Ghuznee and Kabul was fired this

morning, Mr. Metcalfe, our Commissioner, left Simlah for Delhi on the 6th instant.

Captain Dyke, D. P. Commissary of Ordnance arrived on the morning of the 10th instant to take charge of the Magazine.

charge of the Magazine.

Our letters say the 2d European Regiment may be expected in Delhi about the 26th. They were at Goorshagunge on the 8th, all in good health and spirits but somewhat retarded in their progress by the heavy rain which had fallen. A report here had it that the Re giment was proceeding via Meerut.

A dispatch was received during the week with orders to hasten the departure of the 1st company of sappers to Bundelkhund, who left this morning under command of Lieutenant Cunningham, Engineers.

ARRYALS.—8th October, Captain Lamb, 51st Regiment proceeding to Simlah, as Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Lieut (avenagh, 32d Regiment, proceeding to join 4th Irregular Cavalry as Adjutant.—10th October, Lieutenant Edwardes, 15th Regiment, returned with a Company from command to Deyrah.

DEPARTURES.—8th October, Lieutenant Cavenagh, to Peroxepore, to join the head-quarters 4th Irregular Cavalry.—6th October, Captain Lamb, to Simlah, to join the Staff of the Commander-in Chief.—12th October, Lieutenant Cunningham and 2nd Lieutenant Maxwell, Sappers and Miners, with 1st Company of Sappers to Jhanee in Bundlekhund.

MEERUT.—"H. M.'s 16th Lancers leave this on the

MEERUT .- " H. M.'s 16th Lancers leave this on the 18th tor Ferozepore. via Delhi. The Amuteurs at the Victoria Theatre have undertaken to give a last representation by particular request. A Company of the 72nd remain to accompany the Buffs, who are under orders to march on the 24th. The Company of that Regiment now with Dost Mahomed at Mussoorie has been directed, when relieved, to proceed to Umballah, and there wait the arrival of the Regiment.'

ALLYGURH .- " The Governor-General's Camp left this place on the 8th, having been detained since the 4th by violent rain daily. We are now again threatened with a heavy full. The people are everjoyed at the fair prospects for the coming season, the ground being just saturated to the extent the cultivators desire for

AGRA UKHBAR, Oct. 13.

Our letters from campare to the same effect as those given in another column from the Delhi Gazette Extra. There now remains only Captain Bygrave in the hands of the Affghans, and Captain Conol Colonel Stoddart in the clutches of the ruler of Bokhara. It is to be hoped that our withdrawal from Cabool will not be the means of consigning these latter to a hopeles captivity. Of the release of captain Bygrave, our letters speak with some confidence.
Gundamuck, 24th September 1842.

"You will be glad to hear that the whole of the prisoners, with the exception only of Captain Bygrave, have been recovered, through the treachery of Mahomed Shah Khan, who, as was all along expected, has made terms for himself by the delivery of the prisoners for money. As to Captain Bygrave, it seems that Ak-bar Khan carried him off with him, and he is now said to be in the Kohistan with that worthy gentleman, and it was hoped that he would either be able to make his escape, or that he would be able to bribe the Kohistances to give him up."

Another letter dated 25th September, we give below, as also the contents of a Gazetts just received from Simla, containing lists of the prisoners recovered.

Gundamuck, 25th September 1842.

"The latest news from Cabool, received at Gunda-

muck on the 24th and 25th of September, mentions the gratifying intelligence of the prisoners being safe in the British camp on the 21st of September, with the exception of Captain Bygrave who was with Akbar Khan in Kohistan. General Pollock is mainly indebted to

Captain Tritton of the 3d Dragoons, with a Squadron cut up the enemy in grand style and captured four guns, two 24 pounder Howitzers and two small guns. The guns were worked by our own Goolunda. Punjabees, who were cut up at the guns, no quarter

The enemy attempted to make off with the draught builocks belonging to the guns after they had thrown them down a hill, but were cut off by Captain Tritton,

and the whole of the bullocks captured.

It is said that Captain Lushington 9th Foot and Lieutenant Norton 35th Light Infantry, were both wounded in the head.

Captain Geils and Lieutenant Montgomery of the

60 h Native Infantry both wounded, and 160 men killed and wounded at Tezeen. Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell, both made off from Akbar Khan and got safe into camp at Khoord Cabool.

Shakespear went out with 600 Quzzilbashes on a ' dour" atter the prisoners, and intercepted a letter from Akbar Khan to Jeewun Khan of Bokhara, to murder all the sick prisoners he could not carry off, and take the remainder to Bokhara and sell them as alaves. What a providential escape they had from the blood-

Mrs. Trevor and her eight children were left at Cabool, and would all have been murdered in cold by the rascally Affghans, but for the aid of the Quz-

It is said that the grand Bazar is the only part o Cabool that is to be destroyed. This is much to be regretted, as all of it and the Bala Hissar should be laid as low as Ghuznee has been.

Nott has brought away the gates of the Taj, carried off by Mahomed Shah, Ghuznee, when he invaded

OCTOBER 15.

From our having no Letters from Affghanistan since our last, we have reason to fear that the daks have not been allowed to go uninterrupted through the Passes. It is true that the excitement has now given way and that henceforth our letters can only give us particulars of the march from Cabool towards the provinces; un-less indeed the capture of Akbar Khan should furnish a topic for farther triumph. We have in the absence of Cabool intelligence devoted a large space to the late intelligence from China.

A propos of Akbar Khan; we hear from Simla that

there is no doubt, if that worthy is taken, and the mur-der of Sir William Macnaghten brought home to him, Lord Ellenborough will have him hanged; a fate which we firmly believe he richly merits both for thought and deed.

Letters from Ssimlah speak confidntely that the Army of Reserve will not assemble in any great force, and that even those Corps, which shall arrive at the point that even those Corps, which shall arrive at the point of rendezvous, will not long remain, but be again dispersed with exception of the shewy part, Lancers and Horse Artitlery, which will be kept to grace the meeting that is expected to take place between Lord Ellenborough and Sher Singh. Thus the Army which has filled the public eye for so long a period, and on the assembly of which such day-dreams of a foray in the l'unjab had been indulged in, turns out after all to have been meetly a measure of precaution in regard to have been merely a measure of precaution in regard to our troops in Caboal. What will the Englishman say to this? To us it brings confirmation of our previously expressed opinion, that the advance on Cabool was never given up, but merely retarded by circumstances, and that this Army of Reserve was merely brought together in case sid were required to merely brought together in case aid were required to carry on the paramount object—the reduction of abool.

We are informed that the situation of Collector of We are informed that the situation of Collector of Constoms at Agra is about to be abolished, and that the duties of the office, being made subordinate to the Delhi Collectorate, will be carried on by an uncovenanted assistant. The incumbent of this, and other like appointments that may be abolished, thrown out or employ, will be entitled to draw the present salary for two years, should employment of equal emotuments not be provided for him in the interim. of Chuzhee and Cabool will be fired on Monday morn-

Mr. Grant, now officiating as Accountant General

that a Captain Salvadore Amil of Sultpore in Bundelk-bund, has been recalled to the Capital tonswer certain charges preterred against him for mismanagement, and tyranneisl misrule. Our Correspondent also states that he is suspected of having given material information to the insurgent Boondelas. It is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be made into these mat-

Indian Intelligence CALCUTTA.

THE SHIP MADAGASCAR. - This fine vessel was, on Saturday, hauled into the Kidderpore Dock, and the manner in which the duty was performed, deserves the highest encomium. As early as practicable divers, were employed to ascertain where the ship had been injured, and from the nature of the injury it is supposed she struck on the wreck of a vessel, lost some few months since on Mud Point, as there appears to be a large hole in her bottom, twelve feet from her

Immediately after she struck, an immense quantity of mud rose to the surface, and the sensation produced was as that of a vessel on a pivot : and in the cousse of a few minutes she was on her beam ends. The extrication of the vessel is entirely attributable (under Divine Providence) to the cool and firm conduct of the Pilot and her Commander, in a short space of time she had six feet water in her hold, and it is doubtful if she could have been kept affoat had she not had troops on board, as the pumps were obliged to be kept going night and duy, and even then the leak gained

We are happy to say the measurement portion of her cargo has sustained little or no damage, as she has on board a large quantity of chalk, alum, iron, copper, and a great number of water and provision casks, upon which the light goods were stowed.—Englishman, October 10.

ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG JESSY BY FIRE—About 11 o'clock last evening, the brig Jessy lying off Burra Bazar, was discovered to be on fire, the origin of which is not as yet known. We belive the brig was loaded with wheat, and this being an article, which, under peculiar circumstances, is liable to spontaneous combustion, perhaps the vessel was thus destroyed. We visited the place this morning, where she has been run ashore (at Armenian Ghaut), and found her completely destroyed, being burnt to the water's edge. - Ibid. Oct. 11.

Some puzzlement has been caused in military people's minds by the appointment of the Marquis of I weeddale to the command of the Madras army, to which Sir Hugh Gough had been nominated; but the fact is that Sir Hugh is to be appointed Commanderin-chief in India as soon as the termination of the China war shall be known at home; and it is, we be-lieve quite a settled thing that Lord Tweeddale will be nominated provisional Governor General, (probably the next mail will bring it out) but we have rea-son to feel assured that Lord Ellenborough will not leave India before the cold season of 1844, by which time his Lordship expects to do a great deal for the country, and he has our best wishes for the fullest success. Ibid, Oct. 13.

Some of the papers mention the bringing away of the celebrated gates of Ghuznee, by General Noti, as it it were the General's own idea carried into effect; but we are informed that it was one of Lord Ellenbo rough's instructions to him to bring them back to India, whence, as many of our readers know, they were taken upwards of eight hundred years since by Mahmood the First, on his return from his twelfth and last invasion of the Hindoo land. All our home "Overland" readers may not be aware that they were taken from the famous brahminic temple of Sumuat, in Guzerat, of which Mahmood having broken up the huge ideal notwithstanding that its priests of thered him. huge Idol, notwithstanding that its priests offered him several crores of rupees (or millions sterling) to forego his iconaclastic design, discovered in its belly such store of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, that the sum offered as ransom was a mere nothing in the comparison, a regular Belly-God that! What the particular purpose of the Governor General is, in having the gates brought back, we do not very well know, but it is probably to send them to England as curiosities and mementos, for he cannot design to bestow them on any Hindoo temple of the present day (he would raise a loud religious outcry if present day (he would raise a loud rengines he did) but it may be intended as a political mark of our final triumph in Central Asia, and one which will exalt the British name in Hindoo estimation, for de-priving the Mussulmans of such a trophy of their con-gentleman in question, although fully informed est over the followers of Brahma. Mahmood's ce also, with which he struck off the Idol's nose, is being brought away, from its place in the mosque at ee to which the gates were fixed. Ibid.

We have not yet heard whether Mr. Lyall, the new Advocate General, has brought out with him the usual patent of precedence or not; but if it should have been refused to him by the Lord Chancellor, in conargument here, a curious and professionally important question as to whether the requisite precedence exists in virtue of the office. The decision on this point has been evaded on former occasions, by means of courtesy yielding on the one part, or in consequence of the temporary tenure of the office on another, not making it appear worth the incumbent's while to bring the matter to the temporary tenure of the consequence of the temporary tenure of the office on another, not making it appear worth the incumbent's while to bring the matter to the temporary tenure of the office on another, not making it appear worth the incumbent's while to bring the matter to the office of the office of the office on another, not making it appear worth the incumbent's while to bring the matter to the office of the office matter to the test and issue of a formal argument; but the late Advocate General (now the Chief Justice) although he had his patent with him, and took precedence under it, yet specially declared the reservation of the question of the inherent right, that it might not be compromised in the case of any of his successors.

Mr. Turton was of opinion in favor of this right, and we must confess that the reason of the thing always made it appear to ourselves to be fitting that the precedence should go virtue officii, though rather quasi Attorney General than quasi Advocate General. It is certain that the functionary in question practically combines in himself, in a considerable degree, the duties of the Attorney General with those of the Advocate General; and as he may do many things which he could not do except quasi Attorney General, it seems anomalous at least to deny him the precedence inherent in that office. But for our own parts we think the greater anomaly consists in not giving him the place and designation, and all else, of Attorney General, leaving him to be constituted the local Government Law Officer likewise, by an incidental or a con tingent appointment on the part of the Honorable Court. The Supreme Courts of India are the only colonial high Courts of Justice which have not a representative of the Sovereign at the Bar, and we think the misurrangement must have originated in the notion that because the territory was called the notion that because the territory was called the Company's, the Courts were only nominally King's (or Queen's) Courts; but be this as it may, the Advocate General is the only exeption to their being declaredly and to all intents and purposes Queen's

AGRA -The royal salutes in honour of the capture of similar courts are in Her Majesty's other dominions but yet she has no Attorney General, save and except inasmuch as the Company's appointment of a law officer for themselves may allow her the use of one—a system which is infra vig, if nothing else can be urged against it. We consider that the Queen should appoint appointment.

We hear, that Mr. Pranc, Commissioner of the Meernt Division proceeds to Allahabad to act as a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, in the room of Mr. Turner about to proceed on leave to Calcutta.

Major General Vincent has made over the command of the station, till the arrival of his successor, Colonel Pereisa, commandant of Artillery.

Captain Hill, lately appointed Pay-Master of Agra, is expected to arrive on the 25th instant.

Gwalion.—A Correspondent writes us from Gwalior that a Captain Salvadore Amil of Sultpore in Bundelk-bund, has been recalled to the Capital tonswer certain counsel of the meanest native; while in all criminal cases the Crown is the prosecutor and not the Company. It would be conducive not only to the dignity of the bar, but to the efficiency of the office itself, if the functionary in question were the Attorney General for Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, as the case might be; but if there be fundamental and insuperable objections to this invention, that we are not a proved. this innovation, that we are not aware of, still we think there is sufficient of the official character of Attorney General in the Advocate General to entitle the latter to preced nce on that account, without reference to a patent; and, however, the question may be determined, it is onite plain that there is nothing in the innier standing of the present incumbent, that can touch the principle on which the decision should be based.

> We have had, for several days, in our possession some official reports of the depositions of coolies returned from the Mauritius. These are the most unfavorable reports, that have yet been published. We find in them a statement of a cooley declaring, that he would rather brenk stones than work in the cane plantations, so great did he conceive the labor he had to undergo in the fields. Others complain of having been cruelly treated by the overseer, of having been beaten for merely looking at them, and, subsequently taken to some colonial justice or other, imprisoned on half rations, and made to break stones. The return coolies are not a hundredth part of those that have been expatriated from India, and if we could but institute enquires among those who still remain at the Mauritius we have little doubt, that we should find the island very far from being the cooley Eldarodo, which it has been represented, and the unfortunate emigrants in it, far from being so content with their condition, as has been reported.— Hurharu, October 11.

A Mofussil letter, received yesterday, says.—" The stat prisoners were to have left Loodhianah for Kur-nul on the 29th, escorted by four companies of the 74th N. I.' and some local horse."-Ibid, October, 12.

(From a Correspondent.)

CONVERSION OF A HINDU YOUTH-ATTEMPT HIS HEATHEN RELATIVES TO CAPTURE HIM BY FORCE —A young Hindoo named Gooroachurn Bose, one of the teachers of the late Mr. Hare's School, was in the habit of visiting the Minister and Catechist of Christ Church with a view to receive instruction and hold conferences on the subject of the Christian religion. A few days ago, he professed to be perfectly convinced of the truth and to feel the necessity of embracing it. Last Friday night (the 7th October,) he came to Christ Church parsonage for protection from such aggressions as the Hindoos are wont to offer in such cases. Christ Church parsonage was not, however, such cases. Christ Church parsonage was not, however, considered a safe asylum, especially at a season like the present when the Hindoos are under the excitement of their holidays. The young convert accordingly went over in company with a Christian friend to Bishop's College, where he found temporary shelter. His Hindoo relations visited him there, and endeavoured but in vain to divert him from his purpose. They then threatened to post date his birth by forging a new horascope, and to obtain possession of his body by the arm of the law on the plea of non-age. But this threat had no better effect, since the youth being three years past, the Hindu full age (sixteen,) and following the profession of a School Master, did not think it probable that British judges could be so far following the profession of a School Master, did not think it probable that British judges could be so far mposed upon as to take him for an infant. Their ast recourse was to physical force, and this they attempted on Tuesday, coupled with treachery. A large body of them sailed in different dingies and lagaowed in different places near the College, while one dingy parted from the rest of the fleet and rowed down to the ghaut with only a few men on board, Two treacherous intentions of the party, the baboo went into the dingy to meet him. The moment, however

gentleman in question, although fully informed that it was a dangerous procedure, was persuaded by the boatmen to bring to for a short time, in order to procure a supply of fire-wood; hardly however, had four of the boarmen left on their errand, then a tiger suddenly emerging from some jhow jungle in which he had lain concealed sprung into the boat, and seized the Sirdar bearer, whom he dangerously wounded in the neck, and back portion of the head. The loud outcries of the boatmen, together with the circumstance of h

TION. — We are authorised to state that a branch of the Church of England Assurance Institution has been established in Calcutta. The parent Society is empowered by special act of Parliament—and has a capi tal of £ 100,000,000, divided into shares of £50 each five thousand of which are reserved for India. As a recommendation to become shareholders we must state that one-tenth of the entire profits of this institu-tion are applied to the relief of distressed and aged of clergy men. The Society needs no recommendation from us. it best commends itself—the agents in Calcutta are Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co

A letter from Kurnaul mentions that very sever-tickness is prevailing there, chiefly ague and fever In the European hospital there are upwards of 300 patients. In H. M. 44th nearly 200, and in the 7th Cavalry hospital unwards of 130. The weather is described as very unfavourable, the days being extremely hot, and the nights cold with heavy dews. - Ibid Oct. 12.

A TIMELY WARNING. -At an early hour, yester day morning, while a number of Hindoos were per-forming their customary ablutions at the Baboo's Ghaut, a gentleman who had just arrived from the up-country in his pinnace fortunately descried the fins of a shark close in shore, and hovering about the place occupied by the bathers. He promptly gave the alarm, which the votaries at the shrine of Gunga, were not slow in acknowledging. We understand outh Wales. The Judges are the Cape or New have recently been seen off Calcutta; and but a short time has elapsed since one was captured, and ers of the cour, are crown officers just as much as those conveyed to the Police compound by a fisherman, who

duly received the reward customarily tendered on these occasions, The remuneration formerly awarded was 5 Rs, but this has (somewhat unwisely we think) been reduced to Rs. 3.-Ibid. Oct. 14.

A Jraft of a new Act has just been published, for the sale of land in the execution of decrees. It repeals entirely, after the lapse of forty-nine years, the time-honourdd Regulation of Lord Cornwallis's Code, 45 of 1793, and in its stead orders that the Sudder Court shall from time to time enactrule for the sale of lands under decrees of the Court. - Friend of India, Oct. 31.

The first part of a curious correspondence between two Babbos in Calcutta is published this morning as an advertisement in the Englishman. The one it seems called the other out, for some insuit, and appointed Serampore, as the place of meeting. The idea of a duel, -which is so exclusively a Christian practice or rather a pratice among men called Christians, between two Hindoos, is quite a novelty. - Ibid.

MADRAS.

KAMPTER, -October 4, -The Field Force, consisting of half a Troop of Horse Artillery, 6th Light Cavalry, and 43d Regiment Native Infantry, which was ordered will march to-morrow for Saugor; the whole to be Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Watson of the 43d Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Watson of the 43d Control Corvell of the independent of the authorities was accorded to the independent of the indepe Regiment Native Infantry, Brevet Captain Coxwell of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry has been appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Vaster General, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, till the arrival of Captain Graeme 5th Light Cavalry, who has been appointed in lieu of Captain Wilder, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry proceed-

ing with his Regiment on Field Service.

By the march of the Field Detachment under Lieuttenant Colonel Watson, the duties of the Cantonment will be very hard, and will continue so, I suspect, until the arrival of the 29th Regiment Native Infans

try from Jaulnah.

The whole of the Troops were out on the 1st instant in Full Dress, to witness a new set of colours being presented to the 43d Regiment Native Infantry. previous to taking the Field. Lieutenant Colonel Dowker presented the Regiment with the colours (Senior Officer on the Parade that morning) in consequence of the indisposition of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod. -Athenœum, October 13.

"Now there is just this little difference betwixt Horace Walpele's Historic Doubts, and the locubrations of the Bengal Hurharu and the Bombay Times—for we are too jealous of our position of advocates of mercy, and humanity, and justice, and defenders of the truth, to permit othes who have no similar claim to be included in the designation "a portion of the Indian Press,"—that his views were contrary to all history and tradition, where 4s ours are consonant and in accordance with them."—Bombay Times, October 5.

The foregoing pissage is extracted from a reply of the Times to his local brother of the Courier, who had stated that

stated that

"It was perfectly refreshing to find the intelligence of a portion of the Indian Press, devoted, consecrated, to the eulogy and glorification, of the deeply injured Dost and his most promising progeny. Walpole, in his Historic Doubts, took great delight In proving, contrary to all history and tradition, that Richard the Third had no hump, but in the imagination of the opposite faction—that he danced with agility and grace, and was in fact a highly accomplished and most amiable gentleman." stated that

we have had frequent occasion to comment on the modesty of our cotemporary of the Tines, who seems determined that opportunities shall not be wanting to confirm his readers in the opinion that if Moses was the meekest and Job the most patient, the Editor of the Times shall henceforth be regarded as the most modest and retiring of men. We make this record for the benefit of stuture generations, being impressed with aconviction that the present is far from being inclined to take this view of his character and pretensions.

We recollect deriving considerable amusement some years ago from a story, relative to an individual who went from the north of the Tweed to London for the purpose of establishing an academy for young gentle-men. Shortly after his arrival, he announced by public advertisement his intentions, and as most new things take with John Bull, was soon visited by a gentleman who was anxious to place his sons under his care and tuition. In the course of conversation, the visitant was somewhat surprised to find the schoolmas ter, instead of speaking pure English, talking nothing but the broadest Scotch. On this discovery, with an apology for his apparent unpoliteness, he requested him to be so good as to read a portion of some English author, which was readily acceded to. We need apparent unpoliteness, he requested him to be so good of these men went up on shore, and decoyed the young convert into the dingy at the ghaut, where they pretended his uncle was waiting in expectation of having a friendly interview with him. Not willing uncourted on the gentleman observing that his pronunciation a friendly interview with him. Not willing uncourted outly to deny an audience to a respected perso n that had come so far to see him, and ignorant of the treacherous intentions of the party, the baboo went into the dings to meet him. The memory however that the exhibition was any thing but satisfactory, and on the gentleman observing that his pronunciation difference essentially from that which he had always been taught to consider as idomatic English, the treacherous intentions of the party, the baboo went into the dings to meet him. treacherous intentions of the party, the baboo went into the dingy to meet him. The moment, however he was on board, the dandies started and rowed hard to kidaap him away. But a European gentleman hearing of this attempted capture pursued the kidaappers in a bhawleah and overtook them before they could be reintered by their fleet, and thus effected the convert's rescue from a forcible abduction.—Ibi , October 14.

Providential Escape from the Attack of a Tiger.—A gentleman who has just reached Calcutta, PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM THE ATTACK OF A TIGER.—A gentleman who has just reached Calcutta, from the Soonderbunds has furnished us with an account of a narrow escape which he, and the people attended to the count of a narrow escape which he, and the people attended to the count of a narrow escape which he and the people attended to the count of a narrow escape which he and the people attended to the count of a narrow escape which he and the people attended to the count of a narrow escape which he are the count of a narrow escape of the Indian Press excepting his dearly beloved

cousin of the Bengal Hurkaru! Now this is what we call modesty, that is, it is not presumption; nor is there any verging towards arrogance; and as to impudence and moderation, it is most remote from both! What a halo of content our cotemporary has thrown around himself! How grateful must it be to him, to be able to " thank God that he is not as other men are," unmerciful, in-human, unjust, the advocate of falsehood, robbery, murder, and spoliation I With all these crimes are those member of the Presscharged, who boldly declare Akhbar, Khans to be a treacherous villain, and murderer; one with whom not reaty should be made; to whom lla treaties are alike; who is in infamous to a proverb. and should reap the reward of his infamy, by a punishment commensurate with the magnitude of his crimes.[Such]is the modesty of the Times; and if ever mortal deserved the homage of his species for candour, and freedom from all personal self-gratulation, it is this unassuming cotemporary. His unambitious soul leads him to prefer others to himself, and rather than reproach an anceptions, that he would yield a triumph to another which fairly belonged to himself! Rare indeed are such qualifications; and were it not that covetousness is forbidden as among the most flagrant offences, we should desire nothing so much as to be placed in the enviable position of our beloved brother !

It is true, it would take us some time to become reconciled to all his peculiar notions. For instance, the following we should find some difficulty in adopt-

"In the war of retribution recommended to be undertaker we go to take vengeance for the murder of men who are y, alive, or who perished of cold! and talk of treachery to be punished, when as yet the evidence that it ever was committed is about as good as that of Colonal Palmer's or Captain Troup's assassination!"

The murder of Burnes, Macnaghten, and thousands

of others, is according to our cotemporary, an unascertained fact. They may be alive, or they may have died from cold; Perhaps the barrier of human skeletons thrown up by the innocnt, uneffending Affghans in the Jugdniluck pass, most of them without heads, is a proof that the severity of the weather acted chiefly upon that part of the body! Ithat n cruelty

drel at Jugdulluck and Gundamuck, is it no evicence ? Are not all his subsequent actions corroporative of his real motives and intentions? The Times says they are not, and modesty tells his readers so. If they bealieve him, it is no business of ours, and only proves how little common sense has been brought to bear on

The death of Lieut. Col Drever (killed in action The death of Lieut. Col Drever (killed in action in China) gives a Line step to the 5th Reg. N. I., promoting Captain M. S. Poole to Major, Lieut. A. Doria to Captain, and Ensign J. H. A. Lillierap to Lieut. The promotion of Captain Poole will also cause a vacancy in the Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generalship of the Southern Division of the Army.—Ibid.

a candidate for the appointment, and certainly, if valuable services be deserving of reward, the latter gallant officer cannot fail of success. In the year eighteen hun. dred and sixteen, Colonel James, when but a Lieutenant bravely defended Guntoor, with only about thirty sepoys, against a large force of Pinlarrie horse, for which distinguished act he received the warm thanks of the then Commander-in-Chief, and the Government. the judgment which Colonel James evinced in taking possession of the Fort of Kurnool, and especially for possession of the Fort of Kurnool, and especially los securing six guns with ammunition, four of them outside the Fort in front of the Nabob's troops who were endeavouring to carry them off with the intention doubtless of conveying them to the position which they afterwards took up at Zoorapoor. We know nothing afterwards took up at Zoorapoor. We know nothing whatever of Colonel James, and therefore merely write with reference to the foregoing facts, which have casually come under our observation .-- Ibid.

The Bishop of Madras arrived at the Presidency. we learn, on Tuesday last and has for the present taken up his residence at St. Thome. The arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta from the Straits, is expected about the end of next month, and after visiting Southern India, his Lordship will proceed to England on furlough; his temporary absence in Bengal being supplied by the Bishop of Madras.—Spectator, Oct. 15.

THE PROPOSED TOWN HALL.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras convened by the Sheriff, pursuant to notice, in the College Hall, on Wednesday the 12th October, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Sheriff was requested to take the chair, and the The Sheriff was requested to take the chair, and the following Resolutions were carried unanimously.—
Proposed by Captain Biden, and seconded by Robert Clerk, E-q-1st. That, with reference to the many occasions connected with public objects and interests of the community of this Presedency, which from time to time suggest the meeting of the principal inhabitants, and with reference also to the accommodation requisite for various public and useful Institutions, which have been, or may be formed, the erection of a Town Hall in Madras, in some suitable scite is eminently desirable. scite is eminently desirable.

Proposed by John Dent, Esq. seconded by Lieut-colonel Watkins--2-1. That, in the epinion of this Colonel Watkins--2-1. That, in the epinion of this Meeting, the erection of the noble structures for these objects at the two Sister Presidencies, evince on the part of their Government, a liberal and just consideration to the wishes and wants of the public, and powerfully enforce an appeal from this Meeting to the Government for a similar benefit.

Proposed by J. Binny Key, Esq. seconded by Walter Elliot Esq. 3d. That, having regard to the quality of such a structure proving such as may be worthy of the seat of Government in this Presidency, and of the British name and character, this Meeting

and of the British name and character, this are of opinion that the community would cheerfully acquiesce in raising Funds by voluntary contributions, to be appropriated towards the expence of erecting

such a building.

Proposed by Arther Freese, Esq. seconded by T.
B. Roupell, Esq.-4th. That, the address now read, incorporating the sentiments expressed by the above Resolutions, be signed by the Sheriff in the name of the inhabitants of Madras duly assembled by him, and presented on their behalf by a Committee, to the Most Honorable the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Most Honorable the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Proposed by John Orr, Esq. seconded by Streenevassa Pillay,—5th That, George Norton, Esq., Lieut. Colonel Underwood, Archibald Arbuthnot, Esq., C. Vencatachella Chitty, Esq., Andrew Robertson, Esq., Streenveassa Pillay, Esq., Captain Biden, Captain Smith, Walter Elliot, Esq., with power to add to their number, be requested to act as a Committee for asserting into effect the Resolutions of the tee for carrying into effect the Resolutions of this Meeting, and that they be requested to submit a report of their proceedings to a General Meeting at an early

Proposed by Captain Biden, seconded by John Dent, Esq...That, the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his conduct in the chair.

(Signed) W. G. Buan,
Sheriff and Chairman

MISCELLANEA.

We understand that the Government have conferred pensions of 80 La year each on the four daughters of he late Colonel Dennie, of the 13th foot, who was cilled at Jellalabad, where he commanded the sortie. NIGHTCAP PATENT OF PRIVILEGE.—The Kineale privilege of weering the hat in the royal presence was thrown into the shade by the following grant of Queen Mary :-- "The Queen's gratitude took a very odd form in the case of the Earl of Sussex. He was a valetudi narian, who had a great fear of uncovering his head; narian, who had a great fear of uncovering his head; and considering that the colds he dreaded respected no person, he petitioned Queen Mary for leave to wear his nightcap in her royal presence. The Queen, in her abundant grace, not only gave him leave to wear one, but two nightcaps, if he pleased. His patent for this privilege, perhaps, unique in royal annals:— Know ye, that we do give to our well-beloved and trusty cousin and councillor, Henry, Earl of Sussex, Viscount Fitzwater, and Lord of Egremond and Burnell, licence and pardon to wear his cap, coif or nightcap, or any and pardon to wear his cap, coif or nightcap, or any two of them, at his pleasure, as well in our presence as in the presence of any other person or persons within this our realm, or any other person or persons within this our realm, or any other place in our dominions wheresoever, during his life; and these our letters shall be his sufficient warrant in this behalf.' The Queen's seal, with the garter about it, is affixed to this singulas grant."—Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England".

AN EFFECTIVE POLICE OFFICER. On Monday, the 15th ult, on the breaking out of those outrages which have swept over the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and the adjacent counties, a formidable number of females, assuming the appearance of the ancient Amazons, had set out patrolling the country, for the purpose of intimidating the peaceable inhabitants. These female heroes took it into their heads to visit the residence of a certain gentleman in the neigh he residence of a certain gentleman in the neigh bourhood of Burnley. On one of the comestics threatening to call in the police, they dared him to do so, when he immediately walked up to the farm-yard, and turned out a favourite bull amongst the rude and clamorous agitators, who immediately took to their heels, to theno small amusement and satisfaction of the inmates of the establishment.—Leeds Mercury.

was exercised towards them, and no weapono uplifted to effect the trunkless state of the bodies in which they were found.

Is there no evidence of Akhbar Khan's treachery? Are we without jinformation as the to violation of the Cabool treaty? The slaughter of our troops under the immediate cognizance of the accomplished scountification. The following is said to be an approved method o killing fleas:—'Place the animal on a smooth boardf and pen him in with a circular hedge of shoemaker's wax, then as soon as he becomes quiet, commence reading to him the doings of Congress during the present session, and in five minutes be will burst with, indignation.'—American Paper.

QUEEN MARY'S OMNIBUS. - The carriage which o QUEEN MARY'S OMNIBUS.— The carriage which conveyed the queen's ladies on this bridal expedition was a very droil vehicle, and, redolent as it was with all paint, must have surpassed the splendour of a modern wild beast show. It is graphically described in one of Mary's man royal orders, as follows:—'We command you on the sight hereof, to deliver to our well beloved Edmund Standon, clerk of our stable, one waggon of timber work, with wheels, axletrees, and benches: and fine red cloths to cover the said waggon, fringed with red silk, and lined with red buckram; the waggon to be painted outside with red, also collar, draughts. with red sirk, and fined with red buckram; the waggon to be painted outside with red, also collar, draughts, and harness of red leather. A hammer cloth with our arms and badges of our colours, and all thing pertaining to the said waggon, which is for the ladies and gentlewomen of our privy chamber.

A Gentleman in want of a wife (not 100 miles from

A short time ago we mentioned that Major Bremner of the 47th Reg. N. I. would in all probability be appointed to the Town Majorship of Fort St. George. We now understand that Lieut. Col. J. P. James is eye.'

GOING TO LAW.

An upper and a lower mill Fell out about their water; To war they went, that is to law, Resolved to give no quarter.

A lawyer was by each engaged —
And hotly they contended;
When fees grew slack, the war they waged
They thought were better euded.

The heavy costs remaining still, Were settled without bother— One lawyer took the upper mill, The lower mill the other.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE OF & DOG .- " I say, strange, said a cottage urchin to a Yankee pediar, "don't whistle that ere dog away." "Why he aut no use no how, he's too ugly." "O, but he saves heaps of work." Howk." "Why, he licks the plates and dishes elder, as that they never want washing, and mammy says she wouldn't part with him no how, for our new dog haint got used to mustard yet."—Montreal Paper.

COMPORTABLE. - The editor of a New Orleans paper COMPORTABLE.—The editor of a New Orleans paper saw a man in that city the other day with a bundle under, and a lady upon, each arm, a parasol in each hand, a pair of gloves in his mouth, and a little dog, belonging probably to one of the ladies, who trotting along after, every now and then jumping up and trying to catch the skirts of his coat.

WORSE THAN BIGAMY.—A man in North Carolina,*

at different times married thirteen wives, and a reward was offered for his apprehension. A person anxious to bring the monster to justice, enticed him into his house, and persuaded his wife to chat with him until he could procure a constable. When he returned he found that the culprit had eloped with the lady.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A GRATLEMAN'S FROLIC.-A man of fashionable A GENTLEMAN'S FROLIC.—A man of fashionable appearance, who gave the name of Keith Stewart Mackenzie (said to be an honorable), of 22, Green street, Grosvenor square, was charged with having indulged in the following vagaries, while in a state of unquestionable intoxication. The defendant's first prank, about two o'clock in the morning, was to break in the door of a baker in the neighbourhood of Davies street. This matter, by the aid of two friends who were with him, was adjusted by a pecunisry recompense, as reported, to the baker. The defendant next proceeded to knock down a sweep who was passing along the street to his work. This outrage was witnessed by a policeman, but as the honourable drunkard's friends again came forward and paid money to the assaulted party, no further notice was taken. drunkard's friends again came forward and paid money to the assaulted party, no further notice was taken. The defendant shortly after this ascended a lamp post to procure a light for his cigar. Not being able to open the lamp he took the more expeditions and of attaining his object by dashing his fist through the glass. The policeman on duty saw the transaction, and immediately came forward and took the offender into custody. The companions of the defendant, who seemed heartily ashamed of the conduct of their triend, did not interfere with the policeman. They who seemed heartily ashamed of the conduct of their riend, did not interfere with the policeman. They nerely remarked that they had done all they could, but without effect, to get their drunken friend home.—The sweep who had been assaulted made his appearance before Mr. Maltby, and described the manner n which he had been served by the defendant. After being knocked down he was walking away exclaiming against the treatment he had received, when the lefendant followed him and threatened to give him some more of the same sort if he ventured to gramome more of the same sort if he ventured to gramole. - The policeman proved that the breaking of the samp was a wilful proceeding. - The defendant admitted he was intoxicated. He was, however, surprised at seeing the sweep in court against him, as he had been paid money by way of compensation for what he had sustained, at the time it occurred.—Mr. Maltby could not permit such proceedings to pass without putting the law in force. He, should, therefore, fine the defendant 40s. for his drunken and disorderly conduct, 31. for the assault on the sweep, and 4s. 6d. the value of broken lamp. The money

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED FO-RRIGNER. - Mr. Higgs, the coroner for We-tmixer, held an inquest on Wednesday at the Duke's Head, st. Martin's street, Leicester square, respecting the death of Don Pedro de Legaroy Martin, aged 37, a distinguished officer of the Spanish army, who in 1822 raised a regiment to defend the Palace, when it was assailed, for which service he received the thanks of the Cortes. He was also a P. G. M. of the Freemasons. In consequence of no notice of the death of the deceased having been sent to the parish authorities, and the wife having for a time after the decease locked up the room and left the house, it was deemed necessary to have the body opened, as, if the deceased had destroyed himself, the order of Freemasons will not undertake the burial. It appeared by sons will not undertake the burial. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased resided at the house of Adolphe Guyez, 22, Green street, Leicester square. On Sunday, he was called up by the deceased's wife, who, said he had been taken very ill at three o'clock in the morning. He went to Dr. Seaton's in Leicester aquare, but could make no one hear. He saw a Frenchman, who told him he would send a French surgeon. Witness went home, but finding no one had arrived, went out again, and on his return the deceased was dead. His wife and a young man were present. In answer to questions put by the jury, he said the wife staid in the room until five in the afternoon, when she went out and took the key with her. She came back the next day. Nothing up to that time had been done to the body. He had not put his shutters up nor had he sent notice to the beadle.—Mr. shutters up nor had he sent notice to the beadle.—Mr. Bainbridge, of 86, St. Martin's lane, surgeon, who had opened the body, said that death was caused by sneurism of the heart, of very long standing.—The widow, through the Saron de Boldero, said the deceased had eaten a light supper on Saturday night, and went to bed at ten o'clock, but he was very ill during the night.—A verdict of "Natural death" was returned. It is the practice in Geneva for female serva nts to

delay marriage until they have saved enough to delay marriage until they have saved enough to furnish a house, &c. In illustration of this state of things it is stated that in 290 out of 956 marriages, the female was at the time of marriage older than

LONDON BONS PICKERS .- Of the class of bon London Bone Pickers.—Of the class of bone pickers, mudrakers, people living on the produce of dung heaps in mews, courts, yards, and by lanes insufficiently cleansed, 598 are known to the police. They are thus described by an eye witness:—The bone pickers are the dirtiest of all the inmates of our workhouse; I have seen them take a bone from a dung heap and gnaw it while recking hot with the farmentation of decay. Bones, from which the meat had been cut raw, and which had still thin stripes of flesh adhering to them, they acrosed carefully with had been cut raw, and which had still thin stripes of flesh adhering to them, they scraped carefully with their kn'ves, and put the bits, no matter how befouled with dirt, into a wallet or [pecket appropriated to the purpose. They say that whether in broth or grilled, they are the mostsavoury dish that can be imagined.

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