

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS:

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, Rs. 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3 Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 13 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions, Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Regiment, Rs. 1

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

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the BANK OF BOMBAY will be held in the Bank's Office in the Fort, on Thursday the 14th Inst., at Eleven o'clock A. M., when the Directors purpose to submit the result of their application to Government for the Establishment of a BRANCH BANK AT CALCUTTA, and to take the sense of the Shareholders as to further proceedings with reference thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. W. CARGILL, Secy. and Treasurer.

Office of the Bank of Bombay, Fort, 5th October 1841.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS.

George Fife Angus, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Halifax. Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester. T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. James Bogle Smith, Esq. James Ruddell Todd, Esq. John Gore, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

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

Sydney. Bathurst. Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip Hobart Town,

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

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

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

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

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Edward Bernard, Esq. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

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

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

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

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

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Countown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Avera Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, F. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident.

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

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

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

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

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard street

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

SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

- 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term.
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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

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

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

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE.

Table with columns: To and From, 1st Cabin, 2nd Cabin. Rows include England and Alexandria, England and Malta, England and Gibraltar, Alexandria and Malta, Malta and Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON, Managing Directors.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, inexcusable but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thralldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of several able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum, or 0 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces. Afghanistan.

The latest intelligence from Afghanistan mention that Shah Sooja had resolved to winter at Cabool, which will render it unnecessary for a European Regiment to escort Lord Auckland's King and his Harem—the only efficient establishment in his kingdom—to Jullalabad.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry were to have left on the 4th instant.

The extensive mortality which prevails among the Company's camels, has led to the assemblage of a Committee, which is now sitting, to investigate into the cause. It is supposed the animals are poisoned by Digitalis or Foxglove, which abounds in the Cabool valley, and which the Natives—such is their friendly feeling towards their English benefactors—mix up with the forage of the animals.—Agra Ukhar, Oct. 2.

Death of Lieut. Col. Denby.

Letters of the 28th instant, announce, we are concerned to say, the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Denby. The event is described as having occurred very unexpectedly, and we are pained to gather that it was mainly attributable to the excessive parsimony of the Lieutenant-Colonel, who, it is stated, had latterly through economical considerations, debarred himself from a sufficiency even of the cheapest and most simple food. It is added, that in addition to these (fatal) results of his mistaken thrift, he left others less unsatisfactory, in the substance of nearly two lakhs of rupees.—Ibid.

More work for the Artillery.

A Force, consisting of three or four Regiments of Native Infantry, the relieving Company of Artillery from Agra, and some battering Guns from Saugor, will assemble at Koonch in Boondelkund in the cold weather, for, it is supposed operations against Oorcha and other Boondela Chiefs. The Force will, it is understood, be commanded by Major-General Pollock. The Boondelkund Legion, which General P. inspected last year will form a part of the Force.—Ibid.

The Policy of Major Rawlinson.

We have received a communication from a Cabool Correspondent, upon the merits of which we are not prepared to enter, and for the present at least, can do no more than advert briefly to them. Our correspondent is treating of the late disturbances near Candahar and the present excited state of the Dooranee in that province, all of which he attributes to the ill-judged and precipitate proceedings of the Political Agent, Major Rawlinson. This our readers will perceive is delicate ground, and which without being well apprized of Major R.'s acts, we cannot be very anxious to tread. That the gallant Major's Political reputation has, for some time past, been becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less," we are aware, but that the perversity of his proceedings has been sufficient to throw a whole district into rebellion, we must have more proof than our correspondent affords. The late rebellion of Ukhtar Khan which led to his defeat by Captain Griffin, is strongly asserted to have been caused by the Political Agent, and in support of the opinion we must say, that in almost all the accounts that have appeared of that affair, it is declared that, the so called rebels offered on the approach of our troops, to throw down their arms and swear allegiance, but that their offer was refused by the Agent, who had probably just risen from the study of some little political catechism, in which it was laid down, as against the rules, to treat with rebels who had arms in their hands! If such was the case, it is very clear, that Major Rawlinson's conduct should be examined into closely by a Court of Enquiry or the Envoy himself, for the peace of the country is not to depend upon the weakness or incapacity of a single functionary and his whims.

In the case of Ukhtar Khan the Agent's proceedings are more distinctly denounced. The Chief, it is asserted, did not refuse to pay his portion of revenue to the Shah, but being angered by the Agent, answered like Hotspur, "unwittingly he knew not what, he would or would not," which was construed into contumacy by the Agent, who as a kind punishment demanded double the Khan's assessed quota of tribute, and by consequence drove him into rebellion. In addition to this fantastic exertion of his "little authority" it is said, Major Rawlinson, like others of his Political brethren, keeps a Favourite, not of the Canine, but the Moonshie species, a little, cunning, and arrogant specimen of that class, whose instinct urges him to insult every respectable person that he can, and whose ways are ways of crookedness. Like this description of Favourites, it is added that, he debar as much as he can access to his trusting master, and that "the presence" can only be gained by conciliating the Harpy with a sop. The proud Dooranee (Shah Sooja's own tribe) cannot stoop to this, and hence much of the discontent and dissatisfaction that prevail among the tribes around Candahar.

All this is more than insinuated by our correspondent, but the picture is overcharged, or he has failed to impress us with a belief in its accuracy. Major Rawlinson is perhaps not weaker than others of his political brethren, and we are hardly justified in assuming his incapacity, from his well known want of talent or ability. Our correspondent must be more communicative if he wishes us to go largely into the question, but in the mean time enough has been said to excite the attention of Sir Alexander Burnes to the subject. Sir Alexander succeeds Sir William Macnaghten, with a high reputation, and it will require the fullest success to maintain—much less increase it. But the first step to a successful administration must be to form an efficient body of assistants, and to weed the Cabool Corps diplomatique of the "Tares" at present to be found in it—beginning with—but Sir Alexander knows himself where to begin and where to end.—Ibid.

Agra.

The Customs' Treasurer, Chester Mull has just been detected in the ingenious practice of abstracting the standard rupees, which compose the usual cash balance of the Custom's Treasury, and replacing them by light weight coin. If sufficient proof can be obtained he will be committed for trial.

The number of light rupees in circulation is a source of much inconvenience to all classes, and more particularly to tradesmen and labourers, upon whom it presses heavily. The evil too is on the increase, and neither the remittances of light rupees to Cabool nor the operations of the Assay Office, appear to absorb them sufficiently. Time, the cure for everything in India will, we suppose, correct it.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been feted throughout the past week, with untiring hospitality by his friends at Meerut. On Friday and Saturday large parties were invited to meet him by Mr. Franço; on the 29th he dined with Sir Edmund Williams, and on the 30th with the Lancers. H. M.'s 9th Regiment and other invitations were given, but His Honor's time would not admit of the delay.

Captain Dixon of the Artillery, it is said, will succeed Captain Macnaghten at Ajmeer, a rumour we hold to be very improbable, and Captain James Abbott, Capt. D. —, which is much more likely.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot arrived on the 29th, and assumed command of the Division.

Our old friends of the 37th N. I., are, we understand, to be again stationed at Agra, where they and their well won laurels will receive a cordial welcome.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Highlander, Nicolls, from Pulo Penang 15th September.—Hurkaru, Sept. 29.

Colonel Vincent.

We understand that Colonel Vincent, who has just returned from Europe, in the Queen Glendower, will succeed to the command of the troops at Barrackpore, vacated by the death of Brigadier Williamson.—Ibid.

A Clipper of 400 tons will be launched from Captain Oakes's premises at Howrah, on Saturday at 2 o'clock precisely. We understand she is a perfect specimen of naval architecture, and built from a beautiful model designed by Mr. John Foster; for Messrs. Brightman and Co. Captain Thomas Viall late of the Clipper Sylph is to command her by whom also she is partly owned.—Star, Sept. 29.

Imports Extraordinary.

We have long known that the trade of Calcutta has been upon the increase, and that commercial enterprise has been continually discovering new articles on which to employ its capital; but the following, which we extract from yesterday's Mercantile Register, is certainly unique, and previously unheard of in the annals of commerce. Will they be inserted in the next Tariff?

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

Per Ship "Northumberland," Captain Guthrie, from London. 2 Actresses,.....J. H. Stoqueler.—Courier September, 29.

Reform the Post Office.

As another evidence that we do not complain without a cause of the general inefficiency of the Indian Post Office establishments we will just mention that yesterday five dawks from Bombay arrived simultaneously, bringing papers and letters of every date between the 9th and 14th instant, both inclusive! So that some had been seventeen and others only twelve days on the road. From Madras we also received papers of three following days—14th, 15th and 16th.

The Bombay papers complain that letters brought by the Overland Mail were detained four days in the Post Office there without being delivered! There are letters also from two different places in that Presidency complaining of Post Office irregularity, and a third piece of management there, certainly beats any thing we ever met with before.—Ibid.

Heaven save an Editor from faults.

It is but fair to the Englishman to state that he has written to inform us that his Editorial this morning relative to Mr. Hamilton, so in-consistent with what had before appeared in the same columns relative to that gentleman, were inserted "accidentally"—that the observations were sent by "a Reporter," and "had not been seen by the Editor," who, being unwell, did not peruse the proof sheet, but merely saw that the arrangement was correct. Our contemporary will, of course, direct his Printer in future not to set up Editorials without his direction previously given, and much less to put them into the editorial columns without having first sent him a proof to correct.—Ibid.

Madras.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 30th, Ship Essex, Captain D. McLeod, from London 29th June, and Lizard 6th July.

Passengers.—Messames Austin, Adams, Howe, Stanley, Quires and Gunthorpe; Misses Smart and O'Donnell; Captains Austin, 18th B. N. I., Gunthorpe, 6th M. N. I. and Stanley, Nizam's Army; Messrs. Adams and Lovell, Civil Service; Mr. Howe, Merchant; Lieuts. Beresford, M. Arty., Swyny, H. M. 63rd Regt., and Green; 2nd M. N. I.; Messrs. L'Amey and Peel, Cadets; Assistant Surgeon Young.

Oct. 2nd, Barque Monarch, Capt. W. H. Shepherd, from Vizagapatam, left 12th September.—Passengers.—Assistant Surgeon Kenwick, and Mrs. Kenwick.

DEPARTURES.—28th, Ship Seringapatam, Captain W. F. Hopkins, to Calcutta;—Passengers from Madras. Prince Saltehoff, and Capt. C. H. West.

30th, Barque Olympus, Capt. John Whyte, to London;—Passengers, Mrs. Walker, William Taylor and Son, and Gunner Wm. Henry.—Spectator, Oct. 2.

The Lost Found.

We are happy to state, the tidings have at length been received of Mr. Edward Elliott, though from rather an unexpected quarter, being no other than Macao. It appears the Bussorah Merchant had nearly made Ceylon, when she was carried away by the current and obliged to stand for Macao. On her passage she fell in with a small boat containing Sir Gordon Bremer and Mr. Plenipotentiary Elliott, whom she was thus no doubt the means of rescuing from many disagreeables. Mr. Edward Elliott is expected to reach Madras by the middle of the present month, or at latest the beginning of November. Sir Gordon Bremer we are informed, had invalidated and retired from the Expedition in disgust. The whole Fleet had sailed for Amoy.—Ibid.

No longer a Dissenter.

On Sunday the 19th ultimo, the Lord Bishop admitted Mr. R. Caldwell, B. A. of the Propagation Society, to Deacon's orders. His Lordship was afterwards to proceed on a tour of visitation to the north.—Protestant Guardian for Oct.

Not before it was Needed.

We are happy to learn that a clergyman has been engaged in England to take charge of the Seminary of the Propagation Society at St. Thome.—Ibid.

A Teacher will not see his Scholars.

J. G. Seymer, Esq., B. A. arrived by the Seringapatam on the 22nd ultimo. This gentleman, who has been blind from his infancy and nevertheless took honours at the University of Oxford, has come to this country for the purpose of being the Second Master in a School for Natives, to be established in connexion with the Church Missionary Society.—Ibid.

Malacca.

The Hon. S. Garling.

On Tuesday forenoon, at two o'clock P. M., this gentleman left the shores of Malacca, after a residence of fifteen years, to assume the civil government of Penang. The landing place was lined by an immense concourse of spectators to witness his departure; and he was accompanied to the

Very recently of the London Missionary Society, a highly talented young man, but unfortunely we fear with Puseyism.—Ed. M. H.

Steamer Diana by the Resident Councillor, the Hon. J. W. ALMOND; Mr. WETTERHOUT, the Assistant Resident; the Rev. F. B. GOMES, Superior of the Roman Catholic mission; the young SULTAN of Lingapore; SYED SABAN, and a few respectable Natives, attended by about twenty or thirty boats. Many persons were present at his embarkation, who, although opposed to the principles of his administrative acts, and consequently, could not with consistency sign the address presented on Monday last, attended at the pier out of respect to one who not only held, for a very long period, the highest executive office in Malacca, but whose long local connection with the people had begotten feelings not easily eradicated. Mr. Garling, it could be perceived, during his walk from the Stadt House to the pier, was visibly affected; and, after going into the boat which was to convey him to the Steamer, could not restrain his feelings, to which he gave vent audibly: Previous to the boat shoving off he stood up on one of the thwarts, took off his hat, and, with his face turned to the pier, cried aloud:—"Farewell Malacca!—Old Malacca farewell! farewell!" He could say no more. His feelings seem'd to overpower him. We dislike what is generally denominated a 'Scene,' but we suppose the occasion must form the excuse. It may be, (and we know that it is) expected, that we should at least, make some passing remarks on Mr. Garling's administration of the local government of Malacca, but we are not inclined, under present circumstances, and with the feelings by which we are at present actuated, to open afresh those wounds which have been so recently exacerbated.—We are rather inclined to say, as far as we are personally concerned, Requiescat in pace.

We trust that his removal to Penang may be productive of benefit to himself, and greater advantage to the people over whom he is now called to preside.—Weekly Register, Aug. 12.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 5th. British Barque Inez, D. Eaton, from Bombay 2nd ult. do. do. British Barque Angelina, Lim Pyan, from Penang 24th ult. do. do. H. C.'s Steamer Diana, Congalton, from Singapore 5th inst. do. do. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, from Penang 29th ult. do. do. British Brig Lydia Eastgate, Ang Sue, from Penang 26th ult. do. do. Arab Barque Fattal Main, Mohamet Haphasah, from Penang 27th ult. do. do. British Schooner Swift, Lim Kong Ho, from Singapore 2nd inst.

PASSENGER.

Per Steamer Diana,—Doctor Oxley.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 2nd. British Brig Sakee, Lim San, for Singapore. do. 5th. British Schooner Diamond, M. de Costa, for Singapore. do. 6th. British Barque Angelina, Lim Pyan, for Singapore. do. do. British Barque Inez, D. Eaton, for Macao. do. 8th. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, for Singapore. do. do. British Brig Lidia Eastgate, Ang Sue, for Singapore. do. 9th. Arab Barque Fattal Main, Mohamet Haphasah, for Singapore. do. 10th. H. C.'s Steamer Diana, S. Congalton, for Penang.

PASSENGERS.

Per Diana,—Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Garling, and Mr. P. Vansomerin.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date of latest intelligence. Locations include Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Borneo, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, China, Delhi, France, Herat, Lahore, London, Madras, Malacca, Penang, Peshawar, Quetta, Scinde, and Singapore.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 12, 1841.

The Victoria with the London Overland Mail of the 6th September arrived at Bombay at half past 4 o'clock yesterday evening. She did not arrive at Suez until the 23rd Sept. left Suez on the 25th, Aden on the 2nd instant, embarked Passengers, took in Coals and left the latter place at 8 P. M. on the same day.

The following is a list of Passengers.

From Suez.

Sir Richmond Shakspeare, Mrs. Marshall, Captain Baldwin, Captain Christ, Captain Russell, Lieut. Gall, Major White, Messrs. Dawson, Naylor, Robinson, Todd, Harrison, Potts, White, Petrel, Smith, Woolley, Frion, Nichol, Viscardi, Surant, Willcombe, Jackson, Davidson, Grant, Stanger, Hall, Milliard, Gasse: Native Servant of Sir R. Shakspeare.

From Aden.

Capt. Orton, Nowrojee Hormusjee, Runchu (a Banyan) John Bates, Seaman, Clyde. One Havildar and 13 Sepoys of the 10th Regt. N. I. (two Sepoys died on board.) 1 Artilleryman, 1 Gunner, 11 Followers.

From the Agra Ukhar, we learn that Shah Sooja has resolved to winter at Cabool and that his Majesty's person and Harem will not need an European Regiment

to escort them to Jullalabad. Great mortality prevails among the Company's Camels, which has led to an investigation being made to ascertain the cause—our contemporary supposes the Camels are poisoned by Digitalis or Foxglove which abounds in the valley of Cabool, and is mixed with the forage by the grateful subjects of the Shah!

The same contemporary also mentions the death on the 26th ultimo of Lieut. Colonel Denby whose determined clipping system prompted him to debar himself from a sufficiency even of the most simple food. The parsimonious Colonel has left two lakhs of rupees for the enjoyment of others.

More work appears to be cut out for our gallant troops in Boondelkund, in consequence of the Oorcha and other Chiefs manifesting their disrelish for our success in that quarter. The force that will assemble in the cold weather for the purpose will, it is understood be commanded by General Pollock.

The Madras Government Gazette contains an order of the Governor in Council to the effect that the Golconda was lost in the typhoon of the 24th September 1840, and that not the slightest chance exists on which to hope for the safety of this Transport; the Governor therefore directs that the casualties arising out of this melancholy occurrence will bear date 24th September, from which day the Officers and men of the 37th Regiment N. I. are ordered to be struck off the strength of the Madras Army.

The Athenæum in dealing out abuse upon the ill fated head of Captain Elliott, is utterly at a loss to account for Sir Gordon Bremer's leaving China, and in company with Captain Elliott making the best of his way to Europe. Our would be critical-quizzical-odd-out-of-the-way contemporary must have forgotten that Sir Gordon was appointed joint plenipo with Captain Elliott, and if the supercession of the latter at all reflected to his discredit, a fellow feeling prompted the former also to retire from the field of diplomacy and to reject an inferior commission. The retirement of the gallant Commodore wears but little of the appearance of "a mysterious movement" on his part, because in doing so, he acted from the most natural and honorable feeling.

From the Malacca Weekly Register we have extracted some remarks on the departure from that place of the Hon. Mr. Garling to assume the Civil Government of Penang. Mr. Garling had been fifteen years resident at Malacca and his departure was greatly regretted by the European and Native population.

We perceive by an Advertisement in the Register of August 12th that indisposition prevents the Editor continuing his labours; and he therefore expresses his wish to treat with some one for the disposal of that Journal. Newspaper property at the present time is not much of a treat for proprietors especially in so limited a circle as the Straits must be.

Latest European Intelligence.

Court and Fashion.

The business of the Session just opened has broken in upon the unusual quiet which the Queen and Prince Albert have been enjoying at Windsor.

The Queen did not open Parliament in person, Dr. Loeck having forbidden Her Majesty to undergo the fatigue of the public ceremonies incidental to the occasion. Her Majesty continues to preserve her health by her usual assiduity in out door exercise.

Her Majesty's accouchment, whatever may have been promulgated to the contrary, is not expected to take place before quite the middle or the end of October.

The Court left Windsor for Claremont on the 1st instant.

The Princess Royal continues in excellent health, and is daily taken for carriage exercise. On the 26th the bells and guns in the metropolis announced the birth day of Prince Albert who has now completed his 22nd year. Windsor was illumined in the evening and in London the theatres, the Club Houses, and several of the Royal tradesmen illuminated.

The reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha, with his illustrious guests, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, and his son, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and Prince Mensdorff, left Coburg on the 20th July for Gotha, where the Duchess of Kent will

be received with the same distinguished welcome as at Coburg. From Gotha, Her Royal Highness will go to Amorbach, the residence of Prince Leiningen, on her way back to England.

**QUEEN ADELAIDE.**—We understand it is the intention of Her Majesty to pass the winter in this country, and not at Malta as was generally expected in the early part of the season. It is reported that next month Her Majesty goes on a tour of visits in the Midland Counties, and, it is said, Scotland. The 13th was the birth-day of Her Majesty, when that illustrious lady completed her 49th year.

**The India Mails.**

The Bombay Mail of July 20th arrived in London on the 4th inst., with dates from Calcutta July 5th; China, May 20th.

**The Queen's Speech.**

**My Lords and Gentlemen,**  
“We are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you, that Her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance at the dissolution of the last Parliament.

“Her Majesty continues to receive from foreign Powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with Her Majesty the most friendly relations.

“Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 10th of July, 1840, was concluded, between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished; and it is gratifying to Her Majesty to be enabled to state that the temporary separation which the measures taken in execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased.

“Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal Powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

“Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you, that in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian troops, Her Majesty has ordered her Minister to the Court of Persia to return to Teheran.

“Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her Plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese Government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which Her Majesty has sent to the China seas, but Her Majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.

“Her Majesty is happy to inform you, that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably and with honour to both parties, by aid of Her Majesty's mediation.

“The debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of public works is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the united province. Her Majesty has authorized the Governor-General to make a communication on the subject to the Council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the empire.

**Gentlemen of the House of Commons.**  
“We have to assure you, that Her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

**My Lords and Gentlemen.**  
“We are more especially commanded to declare to you, that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue.

“Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burdensome to her people; and it has appeared to Her Majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

“Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

“Her Majesty feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people.”

The debate was opened by Lord Spencer, who, in an elaborate speech, defended the whole system of policy, foreign and domestic, pursued by the Government, and concluded by proposing the address, which, as usual, of precisely the same effect as the speech.

Lord Clarinard seconded the address.  
Lord Ripon rose to move the amendment, which, as he explained, was of necessity one expressing simply that the Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of the House.

“Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that we observe with great concern that the public expenditure has of late in each of several years exceeded the annual income, and that we are convinced of the necessity of adopting measures for the purpose of remedying so great an evil.

“To assure Her Majesty that we are deeply sensible of the importance of these considerations, to which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct our attention, in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn.

“That in deciding the course which it may be advisable to pursue with reference to such matters, it will be our earnest desire to consult the interest and promote the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

“That we feel it to be our duty humbly to submit to Her Majesty that it is essentially necessary to the satisfactory results of our deliberations upon these and other matters of public concern that Her Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country, and respectfully to represent to Her Majesty that confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of Her Majesty.

“To assure Her Majesty that in the gracious expressions of Her Majesty's deep sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, we recognise, an additional proof of Her Majesty's tender regard for the welfare of her subjects, and that we cordially

join in the prayer of Her Majesty, that all our deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her people.”

Lord FITZWILLIAM followed in defence of the Ministry, and was succeeded by

Lord LYTTELTON, who explained the reasons which induced him to dissent in favor of the amendment.

Lord MELBOURNE entered rather briefly into a defence of his policy.

The Duke of WELLINGTON attacked several of the points in the Address, but reserved his opinion upon the Corn-laws until the question should come more legitimately before the House.

The Duke of RICHMOND defended the Corn-laws as at present existing. In the course of his speech his Grace emphatically observed. It had been asserted by noble Lords on the other side of the House that the successors of the present Government, when they came into office, would themselves turn round and refuse protection to the landed interest. In the name of the landed interest of the country (said the noble Duke) we will turn them out also if they do. If they come forward and tell us, we will give you an 8s. duty, and we intend a total repeal, I say that the same men that brought them into power now will be the first to thrust them out of it.

Lord LANSDOWNE replied to the attacks which had been made upon the policy of the Ministry.

Lord COVENTRY stated his motives for supporting the amendment.

Lord NORTHAMPTON followed, after whom

Lord BROTHAM rose and concluded the debate.

Upon a division the numbers were—

For the Address—Present, 96; Proxies, 0—96. For the Amendment—Present, 155; Proxies, 13—168. Majority against Ministers, 72.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

**ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.**—The Earl of ERROLL came to the table and read Her Majesty's most gracious answer to their Lordships' Address as follows:—“It gives me great satisfaction to find that the House of Lords is deeply sensible of the importance of those circumstances to which I drew their attention with reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, especially with regard to the laws relating to the trade in corn, and that in deciding on the course which their Lordships may think it advantageous to pursue, they are actuated by a desire to promote the interests and welfare of my people. I am always desirous of attending to the advice of my Parliament, and I will, therefore, take into my immediate consideration the other important matters contained in that Address.”

On the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, Her Majesty's most gracious answer was ordered to be entered on the journals of the House, and to be printed. Adjourned.

**RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.**—Viscount MELBOURNE intimated to their Lordships, for himself and his colleagues, that in consequence of the vote which had been given in the House of Commons on the 27th, and in consequence also of the vote which had been previously given to their Lordships, they had felt it their duty to tender their resignation to Her Majesty, which resignation had been most graciously accepted, and they now only held office until their successors should be appointed.

Their Lordships then adjourned until September 6th.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—August 19.

At half-past one o'clock the House was nearly filled with members. Several of them attended the other House to hear the Commission read. On their return,

Lord WORSLEY, after a short exordium, moved that the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre be elected in to the office of Speaker.

Mr. EDWARD BULLER seconded the motion.

Sir R. PEEL said, it was his intention on this occasion to act upon the principle for which he contended in 1833 and in 1837, and in conformity with that principle, he should vote for the re-election of the right hon. gentleman whose election to their chair was now proposed to the House.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE declared his gratitude for the commendation which had been passed upon his conduct from both sides of the House, and said that he felt it as an ample reward for any labor and anxiety which his position as their Chairman might have brought upon him.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL congratulated Mr. Speaker on his election.

**24th.**—The Address was moved by Mr. M. Philips and seconded by Mr. J. C. Dundas. The amendment was moved by Mr. J. S. Wortley and seconded by Lord Bruce, to the effect, “That we observe with regret that the public expenditure has exceeded the income; that we are duly sensible of the importance of the considerations in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn; that it will be our earnest desire to consult the interests and promote the welfare of all classes: that we feel it, however, our duty to submit to Her Majesty that it is essential to the satisfactory results of our deliberations on these and other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country; and that this confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of Her Majesty.”

Mr. LABOUCHERE advocated the cause of his colleagues, and Mr. D'Israeli spoke against it.

Mr. BERNAL supported Ministers.

Sir C. NAPIER desired the Opposition to remember that the wars waged by this Government, if they had been little wars, had been wars of little expense, and productive of great results: those wars had given a free Government to Spain, and had put down a gross tyranny in Syria.

Mr. ROBUCK declared that he should vote for the amendment, for his cause of dislike to the Whigs was, that they too much resembled the Tories. The Whigs were now ruined; not, however, by the Conservative feeling of the people, but by their own misconduct—by their stopping short in the reforms required of them, and they could recover their power by a long virtuous course of opposition.

Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Banks expressed their disapprobation of the modern system of protracted debates, and the House finally adjourned without dividing.

**25th.**—The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. EWART, who declared that sympathy was not enough for the people; they asked for bread and must be put off with a stone. He admitted that the constituencies had decided against the existing Government, and that it must now, therefore, make way for a new Ministry; but he expected that Sir R. Peel, as in the case of the Catholic question, would himself do the very thing he had resisted! and, like Shakespeare's apothecary, excuse himself by saying, “My poverty, but not my will, consents.”

Dr. BOWING, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Sharnan Crawford, and Mr. Cobden supported Ministers.

Mr. H. J. Baillie was in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Brotherton against it; and

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN said that no election in Ireland had had there been any expression of determination to maintain the Corn-laws—a sign that the Irish would make great personal sacrifices to show their disapprobation of the threatened change of Ministry. It was not respectful to the Crown to say, that you would give no answer to its message until it should have dismissed its messengers. The party opposite boasted of their majority; it had been returned by bribery, it had been returned by intimidation. (To the allegation, proceeding from an Irish Radical, the House returned one of the loudest cheers ever heard in Parliament.) He called on Sir R. Peel to keep his followers in order; but apprehended that the Right Hon. Baronet, like Acton, was like to be eaten by his own hounds. Mr. Grattan complained of irregularities at several elections, and of the employment of military, with an enthusiasm and energy which occasioned a good deal of cheering and laughter. At one election, said he, an officer stated, that apprehending a riot, he had ordered out “Justice to Ireland,” and being asked what he meant by justice to Ireland, he answered, “A six-pounder.” The party who were now declaring war against Ireland had better beware of America. He would not fight the battle of such a party against an American, or any other external invasion. He censured the ingratitude of the English people to the Whig Ministry, and stated that his own countrymen would ever be united in the cause of civil and religious freedom.

Lord WORSLEY professed himself a firm friend to the agricultural interest: but thought enquiry necessary after the accounts the House had heard of the distress in the manufacturing districts. This inquiry the noble Lord conceived would be better carried on under the auspices of the present Ministers than under those of Sir Robert Peel, and he would therefore vote for the Address.

The debate was adjourned.

**ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.**—Lord A. SHILEY moved for copies of such extracts from the dispatch of Captain James Ross, from Van Diemen's Land, as will show to the House the nature and extent of the brilliant discoveries which are said to have been made in a high southern latitude by Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*. Ordered.

**ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—Lord SANDON, who resumed the debate, was followed by Mr. Borthwick, Col. Sibthorp, Mr. B. Escott, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Powell, Mr. Wakley. The debate was again adjourned.

**27th.**—**MANNING THE NAVY.**—Captain BERKELEY gave notice that on September the 21st he should move “That the practice of sending Her Majesty's ships to foreign stations inefficiently manned, and unprepared for any emergency, is detrimental to the interests of the navy, and injurious to the character and honor of the British flag;” and on September the 28th, he should also move, that “It is the opinion of this House that the officers, soldiers, marines, &c., employed at the taking of St. Jean d'Acre, are as entitled to pecuniary reward as those that had been engaged at the bombardment of Algiers and Navarino.”

**THE NAVY PAY BILL.**—On the order of the day being read for the second reading of this Bill, Captain BERKELEY begged to call the attention of the Secretary of the Admiralty to the hardship to which seamen in the Mediterranean were subjected, in being obliged to receive the dollar for 4s. 4d. while they were obliged to spend it at the rate of 4s. He hoped the Admiralty would redress the grievance.

Mr. PARKER said the Admiralty would take the case into their consideration.—The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 30th.

**ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—Mr. R. N. MILNES commenced the debate, and was followed by Mr. Rennie, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hindly, Mr. Wigney, Mr. Hawes, Capt. Polhill, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Christmas, Mr. Villiers, Lord F. Egerton, and Mr. O'Connell.

Sir Robert PEEL examined the principal points embraced in the Royal Speech, and expressed his hearty satisfaction that France had re-entered the great European Council. Armed force, (he observed) to the extent in which it at present existed, was now rendered comparatively useless by the improved state of public opinion, founded on a conviction that the true interest of the world was to abstain from war, except in some great and pressing emergencies.

He next alluded to the taunts that had been directed against him for having declined to state by anticipation the details of his future plans. He still persisted in the reserve he had hitherto practised. He protested against being thought injurious to the principles of free trade because he had opposed the Ministerial budget. With respect to the proposed alteration in the timber duties, he retained the opinion he had expressed when the subject was last under consideration, that many circumstances of which he could have his assent to, or dissent from, the Ministerial proposition. Regarding the sugar duties he also maintained his former opinions, though he had been charged with an intention, if in power, of adopting the project of his opponents; and as to the Corn-laws, he repeated the declarations he had formerly made, that he was resolved to adhere to the principle of a graduated duty as opposed to a fixed one, though he still declined to go into details. Sir Robert concluded by declaring, with peculiar emphasis of manner, that in the event of his being called to office he should have the satisfaction of knowing that he owed his success to no intrigue—that he would act, to the best of his ability, for the public good, walking in the broad light and in the straight path of the constitution; and that when he found he could no longer retain power for the general advantage, he would resign it with a prouder feeling than he experienced in accepting it.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied at some length, after which the House divided, when the numbers were—For the Address, 269; for the Amendment, 369; Majority for the Amendment, 91.

A committee was then appointed to draw up an Address in unison with the Amendment which had been carried, and among the names of the Hon. Members comprising it were those of Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Sir George Clerk, Sir Edward Sugden, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir William Follett, &c., &c.

**30th.**—**RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.**—Lord MARCUS HILL brought up Her Majesty's answers to the Address, which ran as follows:—

“It is with the greatest satisfaction that I hear that the House of Commons is deeply sensible of the importance of the considerations to which I directed their attention to the commerce and revenue of the country; and that in deciding upon the course it is desirable to pursue, they will consult the interests of all classes of my subjects, and the laws regulating the trade in corn. Her Majesty assured the House that she was ever anxious to listen to the advice of her Parliament, and that she would take immediate measures to form a new administration.”

Lord J. RUSSELL then addressed the House, and having announced the resignation of Ministers, said that the present was the tenth year of a liberal administration in this country; that the liberal Ministry had commenced its career by the proposition of great and important measures, and now that they were about to retire from office, they had closed their career by the proposition of other important measures, which circumstances, however, deprived them of the hope of carrying into operation. The noble lord said in addition, that the Ministry to which he belonged were actuated only by the greatest anxiety to promote the interests and maintain the institutions of the country, and concluded by moving the adjournment of the House until the 6th of September.

Lord STANLEY, with great earnestness, eulogised the talent and ability of the noble lord, though he could not approve of the policy he pursued, which policy had lost him the confidence of Parliament and of the country.

The House adjourned until the 6th of September.

**MAJOR MARSLAND.**—It is stated by a Parisian correspondent that a Major Marsland, an American, who was employed by the East India Company in India as a surgeon, some twenty-five years ago, and who gradually became aide-de-camp to Dost Mahomed, arrived in Paris at the close of last year, had long and secret interviews with Thiers and the King, and has just departed for Petersburg at the special invitation of the Emperor of Russia.

The following is from a correspondent of the *Times*:—“As we must all doubtless feel anxious to know who is the redoubtable *chief en embryo* that is to lead a hostile force into Asia, I beg to say I met the *soi-disant* General Harland in India, in 1825, on my route to join the grand army assembling against Bhurtpoor. Mr. Harland was then an assistant-surgeon at Allahabad, and was notorious for wearing very long black hair, covering his shoulders, and for getting into constant hot water with the authorities and for performing such strange antics that people looked upon him as mad.”

A correspondent of a morning contemporary contradicts the account given in a Parisian letter regarding this gallant officer, who is described by his vindictive as one of the most faithful of British subjects, and an ill-treated officer, to whom the remotest defection or disloyalty would be most repugnant.

General LIST is appointed Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in India, and his Excellency General Nepven as his successor to the post of Director-General of the War Department.

**CHINESE GUNS.**—A piece of Chinese artillery, taken from the Admiral's junk at the island of Chusan, has been sent to this country by Captain Trail, son of Dr. Trail, of Panbire, who was present with the expedition. The gun is exactly six feet in length, with a bore of about two inches in diameter, thus admitting a ball about two pounds in weight, and has much the appearance of one of our street lamp posts, only it is not quite so thick. It is composed of separate bars, hooped together after the manner customary with artillery in ancient times, of which the celebrated gun “Mons Meg,” in Edinburgh Castle, is a specimen. Apparently it is of considerable antiquity, the touch-hole being greatly enlarged,

and the gun otherwise worn by rust. We are inclined to think that in an engagement it would be more apt to prove destructive to those who worked it than those against whom it was used. Captain Trail has handsomely presented it to the Museum of the Dundee Watt Institution. A similar one has also, we understand, been forwarded to Czar Fife.

J. T. Lay, Esq., a distinguished linguist for several years resident at Canton, the author of a work on China recently published, has been appointed interpreter to the Chinese expedition.

**ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT AT MADRAS.**—On the 11th ult. the Rev. W. P. Powel, D. C. L., was elected chaplain of the Madras establishment, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the selection of Dr. Wynter, the Vice Chancellor.

**MEHEMET ALI.**—The reply of Mehemet Ali to the address of the East India and China Association has been received. It is couched in terms of international friendship, and expresses the Pasha's willingness to continue his exertions for the advancement of civilisation and humanity.

**THE EUFRATES EXPEDITION.**—Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the East India Company's iron steamboats *Nimrod* and *Niocris* at Beles, on the Euphrates, on the 31st of May. The distance up the river is computed 1,130 miles, and was accomplished in nineteen days and a half, at the average rate of three miles and seven furlongs per hour. Lieut. Campbell commanded the expedition, and it is gratifying to learn that no casualty occurred during the whole voyage. The success of this arduous enterprise will, it is hoped, open a fertile field for the advancement of commerce and civilisation.

On the 7th ult. was promulgated the appointment, made at a Court of East India Directors on the 28th July, of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, to be Governor of the presidency of Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Times* mentions a singular fact relating to the innate antipathy of dogs to devour the human hand and foot—a striking incident assimilating to the fate of Jezebel recorded in Scripture, where she is described as having been eaten by dogs, and nothing remained of her but “the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet.” The correspondent alluded to, states that he observed the remains of a number of pilgrims who had perished on their road to Juggernaut left by the Pariah dogs in the mysterious condition above described.

We regret to say that Mr. J. G. Waller, a gentleman recently from India, has sustained a considerable loss of property by the destructive fire at his residence in Blackheath.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, under date August 18th, give notice that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal from this date and until further notice, will be 1s. 11d., the Company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay, 1s. 11½d., the company's rupee.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—On the 17th ult. an inquest was taken before Mr. Wakley, at the Alfred's Head, Gray's Inn-road, on the body of Capt. R. Priest, of the East India Company's Service, residing at No. 1, Harrison street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was forty-four years old, had seen a great deal of service in India, which had much impaired his health. On Thursday he complained of illness all day. On the evening of that day, after retiring to his bedroom, he complained of being very thirsty, and asked his lady to give him some bottled porter. She procured the porter, and having taken it he immediately let the glass fall, and staggered back towards the bed, upon which he fell lifeless. Verdict—“Natural death.”

**EGYPT.**—The offer made by Briggs and Co. to pay the Pacha one-half per cent. *ad valorem* on British merchandise suffered to pass through Egypt on its passage from India to Great Britain, would, it was calculated, produce a revenue of 5,000,000 talars at least. At a former period the East India Company offered three quarters per cent. for the same privilege, which the Pacha refused. It is hinted that it would be absolutely necessary for the Steam Navigation Company, in any contract they may conclude with the Pacha, to make special mention of whatever canals, boats, &c., they may require for the conveyance of merchandise, as Mehemet Ali is capable of taking every advantage of any omission on their part.

An advertisement has appeared in the daily papers of the 31st ult. requesting the next of kin of William Fogg, M. D., late an Assistant-Surgeon in the East India Company's Bengal Establishment, who died in the year 1820, to make application to Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., of London, whereby they may hear of something to their advantage. Legal proof will be required.

It affords much pleasure to state that the Lords of the Admiralty have obtained from Her Majesty's Government a recognition of the claims of Mates in the Royal Navy to the same advantages in the acquisition of land in the Australian Colonies and in Ceylon, which are now (under the regulations of August, 1838) enjoyed by Subalterns in the Army.

**NEW ROUTE TO INDIA BY THE EUFRATES.** The *Cammerce*, in allusion to the arrival at Beles of the English steam-boats *Nimrod* and *Niocris*, states, that “documents stolen from M. Lascaris at Alexandria in the year 1814, contained important information collected by this gentleman who was dispatched by the Emperor Napoleon to explore Mesopotamia and the Euphrates, in order to ascertain the possibility of discovering a passage to India by the Orontes. The British Ministry determined to verify those plans. Colonel Chesney was deputed on this mission in the year 1835. Great Britain then ascertained that the Orontes, which falls into the Mediterranean, was navigable as far as Latakia, (the ancient Antioch.) That the ancient harbour of Salencia, situate at the mouth of this river, could be rendered an excellent harbour at a small expense. That it was easy to make a road to Aleppo and thence to the Euphrates through the valleys, and that the distance, 45 leagues, could easily be traversed. A coal bed was discovered at the foot of Mount Taurus of considerable length, and near to it has been discovered an iron mine which gives 60 per cent. of metal; these mines are surrounded by oak woods of great value.” The writer calculates that the journey may be made from Bombay to Liverpool in 34 days; viz.—From Bombay to Beles 16 days, from Beles to Alexandria 3 days, thence to Liverpool 15, and adds, that there is no doubt but that in a few years the English will monopolize the trade of Bagdad, Bassora, Aleppo, and all Mesopotamia.

**EAST INDIA COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.**—We understand that Col. Pasley was to hold an examination at Addiscombe on the 1st of September of candidates for direct artillery appointment in the E. I. Co.'s Service, when three gentlemen who have already passed in fortification and surveying are required to attend to be examined in mathematics. Those who may be found qualified will take rank relatively to each other according to merit, this being the principle which governs the rank of cadets educated at the seminary.

The Rev. Vincent Shortland, Chaplain of the Madras Establishment has been appointed domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Talbot.

The Society for propagating the Gospel has appointed the Rev. A. L. Irwin to the station of Principal of the Seminary at Madras.

Our readers may be interested to learn that Captain Campbell of the *Scotia* has taken out thirteen nuns with him to Calcutta.

**ORIENTAL STEAM FRIGATE.**—This fine steamer left Falmouth on the 28th inst., with the India mails and 65 passengers.

**THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.**—The Lords of the Treasury have, it is understood, at the request of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, given directions that the steamer shall always wait 24 hours after the outward mail for India has been embarked at Suez, to allow time for the passengers to reach the vessel. To appreciate to its full extent the benefit to be derived from this alteration it is necessary to be aware, that at the period when the mail is being conveyed to Suez, almost every beast of burden and conveyance of every description is engaged in its transmission, and that consequently the passengers who have just arrived in Egypt, have the greatest difficulty in overtaking the steamer, the missing of which subjects them to a

