TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1841

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 20

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS:

N future persons fequiring 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. Convences may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

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

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

EOMBAY 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 Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette reby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish heir 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 ... Rupee per Copy.
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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
 3

 Gentlemen's
 Ditto
 1½

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and

Rerement Rs. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF,

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 Admiralalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received .- Bombay, 5th April 1841.

NOTICE.

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 Instant, 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 Calcurra, 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.

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

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

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

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

> By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISHEMPIRE

EDITED BY

MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESO.

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 per-sonal 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. Pub-

lished for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

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

B ANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

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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

TINITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

COMPANY. 8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Errol
Earl of Courtown
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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 moder rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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

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

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

however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.

20 2 3 10 ... 2 8 2 do40 ... 2 19 1 ... 3 3 4 do.
50 ... 4 9 8 ... 4 14 5 do.
60 ... 6 15 3 ... 6 17 9 do-50 ... 4 9 8 ... 4 14 5 do. 60 ... 6 15 3 ... 6 17 9 do. 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 Wednes-Malta and Gibraltar..... 12 " " 8 10 day at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two Malta and Corfu..... " 7 " o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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

PHYSICIAN John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General o 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 ganted upon the lives of persons in

every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non participation as

well as participation of profits.

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

Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
 No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured ou 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 de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms. 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death

of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale 14. A dividend of 41, per cent has been and continues

to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

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 Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in con-nexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future adventisement; and a branch Steamer for goods passengers and a steal 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, Séville, Gibraltar, Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this newandimproved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be

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

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

RATES OF FARE.

To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin-England and Alexandria. £ 45 ,, ,-£ 30 ,, , England and Malta..... ,, 33 ,, ,-,, 22 10 ,, England and Gibraltar.. ,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 14 ,, ,, B. M. WILLCOX ... A. ANDERSON..... Managing Directors. F. CARLETON

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

AND

MARINER'S CHRONICLE.

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen. THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovernanted 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, snsceptible 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 thraidon to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much covered 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 he much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much prograstinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our hest attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more comp ete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few 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 accep. table to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet. in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaties. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum, or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, p.y. able in advance.

Teltullah,

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North Ellest Brobinces. Affghanistan.

The latest intelligence from Affghanistan mention that Shah Sooja had resolved to winter at Cabool, ment, to escort Lord Auckland's King and his Harem bild. -the only efficient establishment in his kingdom-to

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 Ukhbar, Oct. 2.

Death of Lieut. Col. Denby.

Letters of the 26th 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 Lieute-nant-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 Kooneh in Boondelkund in the cold weather, for, it is supposed operations against Ooreha and other Boondela Chiefs. The Force will, it is understood, be commanded by Major-General Pollock. The Boondelkund Legion, which General Ped 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 Dooranees 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 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 Enquire or the Envoy himself, for the peace of the country is not te 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 Moonshee 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 debars as much as he can access to his trusting master, and that "the presence" can only gained by conciliating the Harpy with a sop. The proud Dooranees (Shah Soojah's own tribe) cannot stoop to this, and hence much of the discontent and dissatisfaction that prevail among the tribes around

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 had invalided and retired from the Expedition in disgust. ability. Our correspondent must be more communi- The whole Fleet had sailed for Amoy .- Ibid. cative if he wishes as 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, Cheetur 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 Meeruf. 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.

Captam Dixon of the Artillery, it is said, will succeed | Steamer Diana by the Resident Councillor, the Hon. J. W. Captain Macnaghten at Ajmeer, a rumour we hold to be very improbable, and Captain James Abbott, Capt. 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. L, are, we understand, to be again stationed at Agra, where they and which will ren ler it unnecessary for a European Regi- their well won laurels will receive a cordial welcome.-

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 Owen Glendower, will succeed to the ommand of the troops at Barrackpore, vacated by the death f 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 enterprize 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 un-heard of in the annals of commerce. Will they be inserted in the next Tariff?

IMPORT MANIFESTS. " Northumberland," Captain Guthrie, from London.

2 Actresses, J. H. Stocqueler.—Courier Sep-

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, eertainly 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 the approach of our troops, to thrown down their arms, 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 5th July. Passengers.-Mesdames 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'Amy 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 Saltekoff, 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 begin-ning of November. Sir Gordon Bremer we are informed,

No longer a Dissenter-

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

Not before it was Needed-

We are happy to learn that a clergymen has been engaged in England to take charge of the Seminary of the Propagation Society at St. Thome.—1bid.

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 Louis Missionary Society a highly telented young man, but tinctured we fear with Puseyism .- Ep. M. H.

SALMOND; Mr. WETTERHOUT, the Assistant Resident; the Rev. FRE. Gomes, Superior of the Roman Catholic miss the young Sultan of Lingaport; 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 turn'd 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 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

We trust that his fremoval 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,

ARRIVALS. Augt. 5th. British Barque Inez, D. Eaton, from Bombay

do. British Barque Angelina, Lim Pyan, from Penang 24th ult.

do. 6th. H. C's. Steamer Diana, Congalton, from Singapore 5th inst.
7th. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, from Pe

nang 29th ult. do. British Brig Lydia Eastgate, Ang Sue, from Pe

nang 26th ult. do. Arab Barque Fattal Main, Mohamet Haphasah, from Penang 27th ult.

10th. British Schooner Swift, Lim Kong Ho, from Singapore 2nd inst.

PASSENGER.

Per Steamer Diana, - Doctor Oxley.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 2nd. British Brig Sakee, Lim San, for Singapore. 5th. British Schooner Diamond, M. de Costa, for

6th. British Barque Angelina, Lim Pyan, for Singa-

do. British Barque Inez, D. Eaton, for Macao. 8th. british Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, for Singa-

do. British Brig Lidia Eastgate, Ang Sue, for Sin

Arab Barque Fattal Main, Mohamet Haphasah 10th. H. C's. Steamer Diana, S. Congalton, for

PASSENGERS.

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

Military Arribals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

ADEN Oct 2	CHINA Aug. 24
AGRA Sept. 30	DELHI Sept. 29
ALEXANDRIA Sept. 18	FRANCE Sept 8
	HERAT , 11
Adelaide June 29	LAHORE Aug. 30
Sydney July 17	LONDON Sept. 6
Port Phillip June 21	MADRAS Sept. 2
BURMAH.	MANILLA July 12
Moulmein Aug. 25	MAURITIUS Aug. 5
Rangoon Aug. 7	NEPAUL Sept. 2
CABOOL Sept 12	PENANG July 15
CAIRO Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH , 11
CALCUTTA Sept. 29	QUETTA Sent 14
CANDAHAR 6	SCINDE 18
CEYLON Oct. 5	SINGAPORE Sept. 18



" 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

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, Milluiard, Gasse: Native Servant of Sir R. Shakspeare.

Capt. Orton, Nowrojee Hormusjee, Runchu (a Banyan) John Bates, Seaman, Clyde. One Havildar and I3 Sepoys of the 10th Regt. N. I. (two Sepoys died on board:) l Artilleryman, 1 Gunner, 11 Followers.

FROM the Agra Ukhbar, we learn that 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

to escort them to Jullalabad. Great mortaliy prevails among the Company's Came 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 Derby whose determened clipping system prompted him to debar himself from a sufficiency even of the most simple food. The parsimonious Colonel has left two lahks 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 manifesta ing their disrelish for our success in that quara ter. 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 Athenaum in dealing out abuse upon he ill fated head of Captain Elliott, is utterly at a loss to account for Sir Gordon Bremier's leaving China, and in company with Captain Elliott making the best of his way to Europe. Our would be critical-quizicalodd_out-of-the-way contemporary must have forgotten that Sir Gordon was appointed joint plenipo with Captain Eiliott, 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 diplo. macy 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 depara ture from that place of the Hon. Mr. Garling to assume the Civil Government of Penang. Mr. Garling had been fifteen years rea sident 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 Jour. nal. Newspaper property at the present time is not much of a treat for proprietors especia ally in so limited a circle as the Straits must

Latest European Intelligence.

Court and Fashion.

The business of the Session just opened has broke in upon the unusual quiet which the Queen and Prince

Albert have been enjoying at Windson.

The Queen did not open Parliament in person, Dr.
Locock having forbidden Her Majesty to undergo the fatigue of the public ceremonies incidental to the occasion. casion. 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 Octo-

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 illuming in the evening and in London the theatres, the Club Houses, and several of the Royal tradesmen illumi-

Government of Maharashtra

be received with the same distinguished welcome as at join in the prayer of Her Majesty, that all our deliberations Coburg. From Gotha, Her Royal Highness will go may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness 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 after 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 15th 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 I drew their attention with reference to the commerce and of Europe will afford a firm security for the mainte-

"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 negociations 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 dif-ferences 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 As-sembly 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

" 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

" 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 co creasing 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 powerstnly by a long virtuous course of opposition. 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 peo-

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, was as usual, of precisely the same effect as the speech.

Lord Clanricarde 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

"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 remedy-

ing 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

"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 posses 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

of her people."

Lord Fitzwilliam followed in defence of the Ministry,

and was succeeded by

Lord LYTTLETON, who explained the reasons which induced him to divide 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

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

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 Brouham 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. 27th .- 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 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 impor-

tant 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.

30th.—RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—Viscount Mel-BOURNE intimated to their Lordships, for himself and his colleagues, that in consequence of the vote which had been come to in the House of Commons on the 27th, and in hitherto practised. He protested against being thought consequence also of the vote which had been previously come to by 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 comformity with that principle, he should that he owed his success to no intrigue—that he would act, vote for the re-election of the right hon. gentleman whose election to their chair was now proposed to the House.

Mr. Seaw Lepeure declared his gratitude for the commen

dation 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

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 posses 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. Napien 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. ROEBUCK declared that he should vote for the amendmenis, 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

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

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. 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 apotheeary, excuse himself by saying, "My poverty, but not my will, consents.'

Dr. Bowring, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Sharman 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 at no one election in Ireland 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 this 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 Actwon, 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 sixpounder." The party who were now declaring war against reland 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 trusted that his own countrymen would ever be united in the cause of civil and religious freedom.

turing 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 SHLEY 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. Escoot, 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 pecuniarly reward as those that had been engaged at the bombardment of Algiers and Navarino."

read for the second reading of this Bill, -Captain BERKELEY begged to call the attention of the Secretary of the Admiral-ty 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 inimical 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 no cognizance must be weighed before he could state 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 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 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, 360; Majority for the Amend-

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 gal Establishment, who died in the year 1820. to make ap-Clerk, Sir Edward Sugden, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir William Follett, &c., &c-

30th.—Resignation of Ministers.—Lord Marcus Hill Legal proof will be required. rought up Her Majesty's answers to the Address, which ran

"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 aliberal administration in this country: that the liberal Ministry had commenced its career by th 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

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.

institutions of the country, and concluded by moving the

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 aidde-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 Petersburgh 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 in embryo that is to lead a hostile force into Asia, I beg to say I met the soi-disant General Harland in Idia, in 1825, on my route to join the grand army assembling against, Bhurtpoor. Mr. Harland was then an assistantsurgeon at Allahabad, and was notorious for wearing very long black hair, covering his shoulders, and for getting into constant hot wat with the authoritieers 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 vindicator 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 De

CHINESE GUNS.—A piece of Chinese artillerry, 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 Panbride. 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 ancient times, of which the celebrated gun "Mons Meg." mission, and that consequently the passengers who have in Edinburgh Castle, is a specimen. Apparently it is of considerable antiquity, the touch-hole being greatly enlarged, taking the steamer, the missing of which subjects them to a

Lord Worsley professed himself a firm friend to the agri-cultural interest: but thought enquiry necessary after the accounts the House had heard of the distress in the manufac-destructive to those who worked it than those against whom destructive to those who worked it than those against 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 Cupar 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 on the Madars 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 Chan-

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 internationa! friendship, and expresses the Pasha's willingness to continue his exertions for the advancement of civilisation and humanity.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the East India Company's iron steamboats Nimrod and Nitocris 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 gratiying to learn that no casualty occurred during the ombardment of Algiers and Navarino." whole voyage. The success of this ardnous enterprise will, The Navy Pay Bill.—On the order of the day being 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 coddition 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, uuder date August 18th, give notice that the rate of exchange at which they will receive eash for bills on Bengal from this date and until further notice, will be Is. 11d., the Company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay, Is. 111d., 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. I, 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 calorem 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 talaris at least. At a former period the 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 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 camels, 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 Hogg, M. D., plication to Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., of London, whereby they may hear of something to their advantage.

It affords much bleasure 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 know (under the regulations of August, 1838) enjoyed by Subalterns in the

NEW ROUTE TO INDIAN BY THE EUPHRATES. The Cammerce, in allusion to the arrival at Beles of the English steam-boats Nimrod and Nitocris, 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 Napole-on 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 expence. That it was easy to make a road to Aleppo and thence to the Euphrates through the vallies, 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 Alexandrette 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, Aleppa, 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 on the Madras Es

tablishment 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

Our readers may be interested to learn that Captain Campell of the Scotia has taken out thirteen nuns with him to

Calcutta. " ORIENTAL" STEAM FRIGATE,-This fine steamer left Falmouth on the 2nd inst., with the India mails and 65

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 trans-

Government of Maharashtra

month's delay, in a most undesirable place. These addi- a thing for the gauche papers to be able to put into the mouth tional 24 hours will allow them leisurely to follow without the risk, as at present, of losing the opportunity of continuing their journey without delay.

Ceneral Home Intelligence.

For the Week ending August 14th.

The extension of the Blackwall railway from the Mino ries to Fenchurch-street, having been completed for the reception of passengers, and undergone a proper survy by order of Government, was opened on the 2nd to the public.—Papineau, the Canadian O'Connell, is living in a state of great wretchedness in Paris .- The American Government is about to borrow twelve millions of dollars, at six per cent., for the purpose of paying its debts. - REPEAL OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.—Sir Peter Laurie stated on the 4th, that he felt great gratification in being able to assure the public from the chair in which he sat, that the Penitentiary system, which had been so loudly reprobated by men of humanity, was about to be completely altered. He had heard, from unquestionable authority, that after the long trial which had been given to the solitary and maddening process in that place of punishment, it was at length discovered that the cruel rigours of the plan were not productive of the good anticipated; that the silent and solitaty system, instead of causing an improvement of morals, deprived several of the wretched delinquents, sentenced to pine within its walls, of the use of their reason altogether; and that the Government was at length awakened to the necessity of prison reform as regarded the horrible place of punishment called the Penitentiary.—In addition to the festival given to Sir R. Stopford by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, he has been jeted by the Royal Naval Club, and by a large body of naval and marine officers.-The Univers states that the Pope has conferred on the Hon. James Talbot, second son of Barness Talbot de Malihide, and to his descendants, male, the dignity of Count of the Sacred Place of the Lateran.—There is no foundation for the paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers, aumouncing that Mr. Brunel is about to perform a match from Bristol to London, by the engine named the "Hurricane," within two hours, for 1,0001. ——During this month four steam vessels have been running between Southampton and Havre, and have to made and from, seventy-nine voyages, carrying little short of 3,000 passengers, the greater proportion of whom were taken across for less than 5s. a head, owing to the opposition between the owners of the French and English boats .- THAMES TUNNEL .- On the 12th at two o'clock, p. m., Sir Isamlurd Brunel passed through the tunnel and ascended into the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river. The small portion of the distance, about 25 feet, now incompete is connected with the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river by a driftway, through which, at the end of the tunnel, Sir Isambard passed. Thus the great problem of the practicability of former a railroad under the Thames, without interrupting the navigation, is practically solved. In a few months it is expected that one of the archways will be open for foot passengers .- The Government, in order to make the travelling between London and Dublin more exceptions, have given orders that a mail-boat shall proceed to Dublin immediately on the arrival of the mail-bag from London by Chester and Birkenhead Railway. Persons desirous of saving twelve hours in the voyage will prefer this route.—REMOVING A LIGHTHOUSE.—From the improvements now making in Sun--REMOVING A derland harbour, it has been found requisite to appoint another site for the lighthouse; but in order to avoid the trouble, delay, and expense of taking it down and rebuilding it, it has been decided to remove it as it stands, which transit is now being attempted. The stone work has been cut out at the base, and a railway and carriage erected, on which the lighthouse now stands; it was moved by screw power a distance of 21 feet to the north, on the 9th, in which situation it will remain for some time, till the railway is reversed, when it will be removed to its new site, at the east end of the north pier.——The returns of the population of the parishes within the city and liberty of Westminister, and various parishes and unions adjoining the cities of London and Westminister, show the following results :-

City of Westminster 229,703 1,139,452 Metropolitan Parishes..... 909,749 City of Westminster 209,0367 1831

Metropolitan Parishes..... 764,430 Excess of 1441 over 1831, 164,986 for the city of Westminster and the metropolitan parishes. Ditto of females for 1841, 50,996, without referring to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. With the exception of Wapping and Saffron-hill liberty, in all parishes there are more females than males. Saffron-hill contains many lodging houses for the accommodation of men only: while Wapping is a rendezvous for sailors. The excess of females in Islington is accounted for by the great number of ladies schools. Including the city of Loudon and the Southern metropolitan parishes there is little doubt that the increase of population will exceed 200,000.—Frogmore, which would have fallen to the crown on the death of the Princess Sophia, has by arrangement with Her Royal Highness, been already added to the dominions of Windsor Castle. Twenty acres of the 300 of which the estate consists are to form a kitchengarden for the palace; and, altogether, 20,000%. will be laid out upon the intended tribute to this valuable acquisition.—An immense British fleet, accompanied by a pro-digious number of armed steam-ships, is collecting about the shores of North America. What this portends cannot be doubtful.—At the Bankruptcy Court, on the 13th, the affairs of Whitmore, Wells, and Co., again came on. Upwards of 200 proofs were admitted in the course of the day; the aggregate amount, taking all the proofs admitted at the present and the former meetings, is fully 250,0001.—Lord Byron's Greek servant, Mustapha Ali, was again brought up before a magistrate on the 13th. Colonel Stanhope took up the bill which Mustapha had, without leave, drawn on him, relieved him from his debts, and had him remanded until he could arrange means for sending him out to a colony.—At the Marylebone Vestry, on the 7th, a motion was carried by a majority of two to one, that experience had proved the advantages of the wooden pavement in Oxford-street to be so great, as to justify the Vestry in extending it from its present termination at Wells-street to Vere-street.—One of those silly affairs called "an affair of honor," took place at Wormwood Scrubbs, on the morning of the, 5th between Mr. H. Lanneelot and Captain Anthony Bellgrave .--The Courrier Francais says... 'It is unnounced that Sir Stratford Canning is to replace Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople. France will gain nothing by this change, for Sir Stratford Canning is an inveterate enemy to her interests, and to her legitimate influence in the Fast." -The Great fron Steamer at Bristol .- This wonderful vessel will probably combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in one enterprise of the same magnitude and importance. The vessle herself, her enormous magnitude, her material (plate iron); her engines, nearly 1,200 horse-power; her cylinders, 120 inches in diameter! no piston rods! no beams ! the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow easting play ing through a stuffing box in the top of the piston, to give play to the said connecting rod; an unlimited application of the expansive principle; and, to crown all no paddle-wheels ! no paddle-boxes projecting from her sides no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent re. vloving under her quarters, and enabling her to " walk the waters like a thing of life."

Views and Conduct of France.

The following is from a correspondent in Paris possessing perfect information of the subject on which he writes:— The French opposition papers have a useful ally in the Chronicle. The complaisance of your contemporary is, at certain moments, extreme. When the cuckoo abuse, with which the Conrrier Francais, the Siècle, and the other literary mouth pieces of M. Thiers are in the habit of assailing the Ministry, threatens to exhaust the patience of their rea ders, the organ of Lord Palmerston enables them to keep to their theme by an opportune diversion. It is so convenient

of a British statesman a few of those injurious epithets which they take such delight in hurling at the heads of the Soult-Guizot Cabinet! It is imparting to calumny an additional zest. 'Just listen to Lord Palmerston,' exclaim the gauche papers. 'See how he flourishes over our Ministry. What a Government ours must be, to brook such insults!' It is but doing your contemporary justice to own that it is not always disposed to lend itself of the rôle of compere to the organs of M. Thiers. It is only when the passions on both sides happen to run in the same channel that the Thiers and Palmerstonian organs are seen to pull together. On ordinary occasions these fidgetty people belabour each other with a degree of emphasis most conclusive of the just contempt in which their respective prompters hold each other. In quarrels of a certain description the rôle of interposeur is a dangerous one. The present French Cabinet have obviously committed some such mistake. It was their destiny to step in between our two foreign secretaries just when they were chuckling at the idea of having almost brought the great powers of Europe together by the cars. Is there, then, anything extraordinary in the fact of the two belligerent parties, thus arrested in their career, turning round upon the pacifica tors, and trying to revenge themselves for the interruption? It is only upon these grounds that we can account for the goodwill of the Chronicle, when an occasion occurs of playing into the hands of its former antagonists. Be this as it may, there can be nothing more unfounded than the charges which the Whig organ has thought proper to bring its usual half-pettish, half-scurrilous tone against the general policy of the French government. France is accused of a restless ambition, as full of rancour as it is devoid of grandeur. What are the proofs? The fact of having kept aloof from the Egyptian crusade of Lord Palmerston is one. France allowed the British Cabinet to throw an ephemeral eclat around their expiring moments by the storming of St. Jean d'Acre and Beyrout ;-therefore is she ambitions. The Whigs have been for a long time playing the part of desperate gamesters in Syria, in Spain, and in China. Having but little to lose, they risked their all on every desperate throw. The hardihood of British seamen has saved them from total discomfiture, although it has not been able to avert the necessary consequence of their desperado policyan empty treasury. France has allowed them to run on without interruption. She has not attempted to deprive them of the cord on which they have ultimately flung themselves off; therefore France is ambitious. Whatever your lively contemporary may say, the eastern policy of France is quite compatible with a sincere wish to maintain the Ottoman Enpire. She has, it is true, made one mistake; instead of remaining wholly aloof, as prudent people do when they a see a mad dog cross their path, she did at one mo-ment return growl for growl. There has been too much showing of teeth during the pugnacious administration of M. Thiers, but the moment that personage and Lord Palmerston manifested a wish to bite seriously, they were both hauled back to their dens. When France was invited to join the other powers in coercing the Pacha to submission, did she ground her refusal on the selfish motive assigned to her by the Chronicle! Nothing of the kind. She declined taking the active part proposed, from a conscientious conviction that the following up the policy of the allied powers was the surest way to weaken the empire which they aimep at consolidating. The events that have since occurred show that there was room for doubt and hesitation. Is the Ottoman empire stronger now that a province, which the Sultan is confessedly unable to govern, has been wrenched from the grasp of Mehomet Ali! We cannot for our lives see what the Turks have gained-what Great Britain herself has gained in the shape of influence, from arming a population hostile to Turkey from interest and and traditions-hostile to us from prejudice and religion. The parties to the treaty of the 15th July have sown the seeds of anarchy throughout the Ottoman empire, and it requires all the self-sufficiency of Lord Palmerston to detect, in such melancholy results, a motive for self-applause. But the time is come when these charges ought to be grappled with boldly. No; France has not shown herself ambitious on any one occasion since 1830. There is something worse than calumny, there is ingratitude, in the British Cabinet, or any other European Cabinet, reproaching her with ambition. Had France really been under the influence of those bad passions which the Morning Chronicle so gratuitously attributes to her, what glorious opportunities has she not had for indulging in them since the advent of her newdynasty. The enthusiasm which the revolution of July excited throughout the kingdom would have multiplied the military and financial resources of the nation, and rendered its first shock almost irresistible. In Germany, in Poland, in Italy, in Spain, in almost every country in Europe there were sympathies and even active allies whose co-opration was secured for France. What an opportunity was here! And yet the revolutionary cry was hushed, and the propagandists dragged back from the frontier. The crown of Belgium too, was it not offered to France and refused? Was this ambition? No, it is time to deal out to France that ample measure of justice and gratitude which Europe most assuredly owes her. Nor ought it to be forgotten that the various Administrations which have succeeded each other since 1830, have incurred great risks in consequence of their adhering to this disinterested policy. All their domestic embarrassments have proceeded from this cause. Why is there a war party in France? Is it not because, to a portion of the people at least, the Government appear to have gone too far in their desire to maintain peace with Europe. Many, even among the more moderate minds of France, think that the interests and dignity of the nation have not obtained, in every instance, that full satisfaction to which they were entitled. It is made a matter of reproach for France, that she alone, of all the powers of Europe, should nourish a war party. I have given the true explanation of this phenomenon. tainly does exist in France a war party whose doleances are unfounded, but it would be only fair play to attribute this fact to its proper cause, and not make a handle of it, as certain foreign papers do, for abusing the entire nation.' So far our correspondent, but we must add a few words expressive of our opinion of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in France :- If there be at this moment any European statesman who is, humanly speaking, entitled to enjoy the satisfaction of that " small still voice" conscience, it is M. Guizot. For what? For saving Europe from the hor-

rors of a general war, into which the passions of his countrymen, acting on the combined policy of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, might have plunged a hundred millions of un-offending beings, on a mere "point of honour.', Honour then to M. Guizot; he has been the Minister of peace! In defence of his policy there has been no destruction of his fellow-creatures; to raise him to and preserve him in power the progress of humanity and civilisation has not been arrested—the bayonet has not bristled, the sword has not bristled, the sword has not been drawn. He has combated popular prejudices and overcome the infuriate desire of his nation for blood. He has quelled that worst of demons, human passion. The year 1841 may overlook this great merit of the Erench Minister, but history will proudly commemorate the fact, in honour of one of her favourite sons. The statesman who aspires to power in France during ordinary times, must be a bold man; but he who accepted office towards the close of 1840 was not only a bold but a good man. France clamoured for war: M. Guizot boldly promised it peace. However worldlings may despise, or trading politicians sneer at the fact, it nevertheless is a fact, that honesty is the best policy. The policy of M. Thiers was dishonest, and he fell: the policy of M. Guizot has been honest, and he has succeeded. M. Guizot may be driven from office within a few months by a union of the factions which distract France, and annoy Europe; but he has achieved the great object for which alone he accepted it. He has praserved that peace which M. Thiers would have sacrificed. The philosophical statesman has triumphed over the practical politician. France is perverse; but Europe owes him thanks, which will be rendered by-posterity. M. Guizot has re-united France to the concert of European powers; he has effected this without shaking the foundation of the Orleans dynasty. That foundation may be based on sand, but that sand has not been disturbed by M. Guizot. Since the demise of Casimir Perier France has had no Ministet more likely to consolidate the not-yet-well-cemented portions of that monarchy. Périer and Guizot or the onl,

constitutional Ministers that the revolution of July has yet laid himself with calm resolution on the scaffold, and, brought forth. The former was constitutional from temperament; the latter is constitutional from conviction. Both knew that in moderation alone was their safety for France both were moderate, and both saved Europe from wars. Périer rescued France from the revolutionary vagaries of Laffitte, and Guizot saved her from the dangerous harlequinade of Thiers. Should the selfishness of French politicans allow of the honourable continuance of M. Guizot in office, he has a mighty task before him; it is the consolidation of of distracted and disunited France under a constitutional monarchy. To achieve this he must find occupation for the nneasy classes of his countrymen, for those who, unable to gain competence and comfort in the ordinary walks of industry, seek sustenance and excitement in the stormy tracks of politics. The field of occupation and livelihood must be extended in France by the increase of her commerce and by the development of her great agricultural resources. That fine kingdom must, to use the language which a modern dramatist has placed in the mouth of Cardinal Richelieu, he re-created." Its mere political relations must be looked on as secondary to its material interests. Mr. Guizot is now in a position-or, at least, will be shortly, when a conservative Administration is planted in Downing-street-to renew the Anglo French political alliance; but it is not enough that he does that, he must confirm that alliance by one of material interests between the two nations; he must cement the political by a commercial friendship .- (Herald.)

Cockle's Anti-bilious Pilis.

"Si quid novisti rectius istis, Caradus imperti; si uon his utere meeum." HORACE applied by COCKLE.

COCKLE is not the only distinguished man in a profession which has flourished more in England than in any other country; as may be inferred from the witnesses brought forward in the trial of St. John Long, and as solomon's Balm of Gilead, like the bricks in the chimney built by Jack Cade's father, is alive at this day to testify. Ward was a great man in his day, and after to testify. Ward was a great man in his day, and after his day: the profits derived from the sale of medicines made up according to his receipts furnished for many years a rich contribution to the annual income of the Foundling Hospital; but Ward's medicines could not confer immortality, else suredly he had not allowed himself to die. Dr. James, too, as may be read in the Correspondence of Horace Walpole, enjoyed a large share of the confilence of the B itish nobility and gentry of his day; yet Horsce admits that James's Powders though he persevered in taking them, generally cured one disease by bringing on another; and it appears from his statements that they actually killed more than one illustrious personage. It was reserved for Cockle to confer the gift of immortality. The names once registered in his advertisement are deathless as those rosorded in the verse of Homer. It is some what startling, till by frequent perusal of that edifying document one gets accustomed to it, to be told that men whom we und all the world thought dead Judge Advocate Ferguson, though dead to every commendation, Morning Chronicle. other purpose, still survive to take his pills. These REGIMENTS FROM CANADA, Ther condition they were in, when they first took them. Thus, Lords Sydenham and Murray still continue Mr. Poulett Thomson and the Lord-Advocate of Scotland according to Cockle. Mr. Cockle's Pills are worthy of the attention of inquirers into the startistics of disease. The list of his "patrons" throws light upon the classes most exposed to inefficient dis. charge of its functions by the lazarett of bile. The patients of cockle are mainly of the classes upon whom devolve the arduous task of making and administering the laws or caring for the spiritual welfare of the people. These classes contribute bilious subjects in the proportion of ten Dukes, five Marquises, fifteen Earls, seven Viscounts, sixten Barons, one Archbishop, fiifteen Bishops, six dignified Clergymen thirty two Members of Parliament, &c. There is only one physician, and that is more than could have been anticipated. The preponderance of Whigs in the list may be accounted for by their party having been ten years in office, and therefore more severely tasked with business. Nei. ther the Dake of Wellington nor Sir Robert Peel appear in it; but Lord Melbourne (though he takes things easily, there are Palace dinners) brings nearly his whole Cabinet along with him. To this we probably owe Mr. Cockle's emphatic statement, the name is engraved in white letters on the Government stamp. The large proportion of the heads of the Church (there are no working curates among Mr. Cockle's clients, would almost tempt one to fancy that their pura suits predisposed to bile. The presence of Sir Andrew Agnew's name in the list, if any thing, tends to strengthen the suspicion. Barristers do not seem a bilious race, though Judges are: the names of only four appear; and one of them, Mr. Sergeant Tal. fourd, may possibly owe this painful predminence to his poetical labours. We have been somewhat puzzled to find Colonel Sibthorp figuring among the marters to bile, (pernaps his recent efforts in the line of financial reform may be a symptom): had the list been published subsequently to the Lincoln election, we should have imagined his name had been entered by mistake for that of his late colleague-

Varieties

Execution of the Bishop of Ermelands' Marderer .- Rn . dolph Kuhnapfel, the tailor, who murdered Bishop Von Hatten and his horsekeeper, in the episcopal residence a Frauenburgh, was executed early on the morning of the 7th instant, on the hill about a mile from that town near the Elbing road. The judgments pronounced in both instances by the criminal tribunals concurred in sentencing him to suffer death by the wheel, commencing at the lower extremities, and proceeding upwards (von untern auf.) The sentence was confirmed by the Royal assent, dated the 15th ult., to which a new form was given. The late reign it used to run thus—" We have read the sentence and order the execution." The prevent King has adopted the following phrase-" We have read this sentence and shall leave free course of the law." The prisoner behaved in a very regardless man. ner for a long time, and showed nothing like remorse or contrition until after the sentence of the court in the last resort was made known to him. A marked alteration then took place in his conduct. On the 23th ult., when the cabinet order for his execution was read to him, he was so agitated that he could not speak. Het then willingly received the spiritual assistance of the priest The day before the execution, he confessed, and received the sacrament. The Elbing Zeitung gives the following account of the execution .- At half-past four in the morning the prisoner was removed in a 'cart from Braunsberg under a secure escort, and arrived about six o'elock at the place appointed for the execution. A crowd of persons exceeding 10,000, had assembled by day light from all parts of the diocese, and it is worthy of remark that more than one-half of the collected mass consisted of females. The delinquent having alighted, from the car in a very low state, a restorative draught was administered to him, after which he was conducted to the scaffold. There, on his fetters being struck off. he kneeled down with the accompanying priest and prayed. The chief of the Braunsberg tribunal then read the sentence, which ordered the execution by breaking on the wheel from below upwards, and closed with an address to the three executioners present in these words:—" And now I deliver him to you for the due fulfilment of this judgement." On hearing this the malefactor looked round to the priest, sank again on his knees, and ejaculated a short prayer. Theu rising he

refusing the assistance of the executioners, placed his limbs in the required position. This done, he said with a firm voice, "God have mercy on my poor soul." One of the executioners covered his face with a cloth. The terrible operation by the wheel now commenced. In ten minutes the wretched man was dead, and the body was deposited in a coffin prepared to receive it. The spectators looked on in a calm, orderly manner, preserving a silence suited to the awful scene before them and the crime of the sufferer. When all was over, they dispersed quietly; but apparently under the influence of deep emotion —Morning Chronicle.

The Goodwood Cup.—The Messrs. Garrard, of Pan-ton-street, Hay market, have just completed this plate. which consists of two groups, in silver, each of a very elaborate character. The first which is really the "Goodwood Cup," and is to be run for next Thursday, represents a passage in the Battle of Bosworth Field, described by Hume where Richard III., in his endeavour to meet with Richmond, encounters the Earl's standardbearer, Sir Wm. Brandon. This is an extremely spirited and well arranged composition, and is distinguished by chasteness of design, appropriate action, and a graceful cast of costume. It contains about 500 ounces of silver. The second group is called the "Chesterfield Cup," and is, we believe, to be run for, the first time Friday next. In choice of subject, this group offers a complete contrast to the former. It is taken from the novel of the "Talisman," and represents the friendly parley be-tween Saladdin and the Knight of the Leopard, after their fierce but bloodless encounter in the desert. The conception of this group is extremely poetical, and the effect quite picturesque, from the introduction of the sasis and surrounding foliage. In this about 600 ounces of silver are employed. They are both from the designs of Mr. Cotterill, and they display, in the strongest light the qualities for which that artist has acquired so just a reputation. The delineation of the horses in particular cannot fall to excite admiration. They are graceful and appropriate in action, and true to nature at all the articulations and developments of their frames. In the latter group a most pleasing variety is produced by the contrast between the powerful steed of Prince Kenneth and the light and elegantly formed Arabian of the Soldan. While engaged on this work, Mr. Cotterill, we understand, had permission to make some studies from a tine Arabian, in her Majesty's stud, which may fairly be considered the prototype of the beautiful specimen in the group. It would be needless to dilate on the merits of these works of art, which having now almost entirely superseded the time-honoured "cup," are consequently well known to the public in their general characteristics. We may say, however, that these groups ex. hibit much grand conception, skilfulness, and grace i-the arrangement of the various parts of the compositionn and a most faithful and minute attention to details They were on Monday last submitted, by, royal command, to told that men whom we und all the world thought dead the inspection of her Majesty and his Royal Highness continue to "patronize Cockles's Antibilious Pills." If Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, who were pleased we may believe Mr. Ceckle, the late Lord Durham, and

REGIMENTS FROM CANADA, - There are six regiments pills would seem to possess more than the virtues of ordered home from Canada this summer. Orders have the matter wherewith the Egyptians embalmed dead been issued giving any soldier who may wish to stop in bodies : they preserve living bodies for ever in the North America permission to volunteer his services to the following corps, viz :- 23d Welsh Fusiliers. 8th or King's, 32d, 36th, and 69th, and the 7Jth, 71st, and two other regiments coming from the West Indies.

Marine Department.



With reference to the notification of 18th August last, notice is hereby given, that the Steamer to Kurrachee will be dispatched on the third, instead of the second day, after the arrival of the Month-

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Cauncil. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Sccy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 9th October 1841.

Shipping in the Parbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Nov.
Repulse	Forbes & Co		
Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.		
Dorothy	Davtd Sasson		
Sarah	Grey & Co		
Samuel	Skinner & co	London	20th inst.
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormusjee		
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Liverpool	10th inst.
Eleanor		Liverpool	8th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.		10th inst.
Athol	Skinner & Co	Liverpool	12th inst.
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liverpool	15th inst.
Thalia	MeG., Brownrigg & Co.		Despatch.
Majestic	G. S. King	Liverpool	20th inst.
Ann			10th inst
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co		Despatch.
Ann Martin		Clyde	
Cecilia	Forbes & Co		
Haunah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co		
Sir H. (Compton	Aga M Rahim		
Isabella	Forhes & co		
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell,		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.		
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Augusta	C. Cowasjee& Co		
Dinlins of Dart-			
mouth	Dirom, carter & co		100 mg 10
Reliance	Remington & Co		
	Leanington & Co		March Strain
Bombay Castle		10	A RIVER

H. C. Vessels,-Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Indus. and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels .- Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamansha Dodley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Caroline, Buby, Cadena. Celyon Government Steamer Seaforth. Frenck—Man of War Favourite.

Tessels Erpected. | From | Ta Sail

A ames.	Agenta.	STATE OF A COM	Zir Gutt
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co. Foster & Co.	London	23d June.
Malabar			20th July.
Childe Harold.	Foster & Co		23 i July.
Bombay			In July.
*Tasso			18th June.
Reaper	* C. Transport	do.	Name of the last
Aponyma		Shields	In august
*Cevlon	·	Liverpool	16th June.
Devonport		do.	
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	29th June.
Mertoun	Me., Brownrigg & co	do.	8th June
William Pircie			90 USAB - TAB
Helen Stewart			14th July
Caledonia		do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co	bo.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co		STATE OF THE
Montague	Skinner & co		15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co		73d July
Christiana	1	do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	Section 2
Woodman			3d July
Abeona			3d July
Agnes Gilmore			10th Feb.
*Brilliant		do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	6th July.
			10th July.
*Aqueda			19th July.
Mavis		China	Table ind
Lydia	Grey & Co	Aden	REPORT OF
Kilblains	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Calcula	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts

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