

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1841

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 66

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS.

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

Contracts may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTS PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admirally House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Explanate Premises in Pressure Pres Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all com-munications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay soth April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISP ATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelli-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

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

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station

that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most rea-



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on

arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until forther notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841,

PPLICATION having been made to the A Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and Credits of Andiaroo Rustomjee Dadabhoy late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased may be committed to Cooverboye the Widow of the said deceased-All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof .- Dated this Ilth day of Sept. 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON Proctor

ला हेर. ५ ५ ५ २

શ્રી•મુત્રભછ•વાલા• રેક્વાશી•પ્રરનાર•માં ધ્રે આ 3. રશાંત્રજી. દાદાનાઈની. ત્રાલ-ત્રીલકત. તથા. बिहारहे जिल विश्वी बात नांगुं विवाने शाइ शी • મુત્રબઈ ની • જાડી કેટરની • જા પરીત્ર•કોરટ ત્રાે • ઉ • ત્રરનારની ની ધ્વા - ખાજ - કુવરબાઈ કે અરજ - ક રી છે. છે. મજૂ ને . મ લે વાશ તે . જે ત્રા . જે દાંછ . ઈ લા છા રાખતા. ફાઈ તેણાંવોને આઈ હા ખેસાથી જ ફેર थार्रि*=तारीण ११ भी शपटेंभणर १८४१

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WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

By order of the Court.

Bombay, 30th August 1841,

TNION BANK of AUSTRALIA .- London of. fice, 38, Old Broad Street.

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By Order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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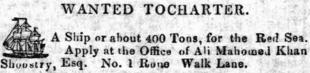
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I Rs. 9



INGSTON, on her first voyage : has ex. cellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight,

EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO. Rampart Row.

Bombay, 4th September 1841.



th September, 1841.

DROCLAMATION—Bombay to Wit .- By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the Court House on Saturday, the 25th day of September instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Go.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of England and Malta...... ,, 33 all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Tres. passes, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to not to depart without leave of the Court .- Dated this Tenth day of September in the fifth year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

L. C. C. RIVETT, -Sheriff.

હં હેરાે* - (બ્રી - મુપ્રભલ્માં -) કું . હં હેરા - કર્ય तथा - पणर - श्रीआंथी - आ हेर - फइंच के - श्री - गुप्त प ઈની જુદી કેટરની - ગ્રુપરીમ - કોરડ - આગલ - શેશં न मेशा के जि देशां कि है। रट म रेय के ते अ हेर में। શ્રી • સુત્રખછનાં • કોટ • ત્ર શે • શની શરવારને • દીને • તા रीप. २५ भी शप टेमजर वाबता मही नांनी है ह લાષ્ટ્ર• ૧૧ નાં. પે ફેલા. પો ફારનાં. શેરાંન . નરા શે*

भाने • तेक • क्यां • अपर • तेक • वेबार • आ अरीरा सटी - शेशंन - रि से के - हरी भावरही - जातांनां - ने आ વની રાના ખેશારો રાાશા રૂ કે જેકાં છે માં આશો टं टें। अथवा • भुंन अथवा • वांड्रांठा त्रानी • ग्रारी • भाषवा • हरी भाजां • यांथी भा • या रे। • भाषवा • तर्पट • भा थवा क्रेंड जीकातं प्रशीरने। हा वे। क्रेंडि तेक्ने। नेयाव छाउँ

अने क शरीर , जलर , श्रीआंथी आपुर्व के के हाङ आंशाशना दे हा कथा शारी जा जा जा हिमा । परस्ट : हिमा । इंदेरि । हर लील । पह શીરના દાવા - ફાઈ તે - ત્રાંણાશ પોતાના ન્યુ દે! • પ રા • કરવા • શા રૂ • જે • દા જા ડે ! જ પર છા પે લે ! છે • તે • हार्डे मधा छपर छ। पेसा रहे । महा महार मेर् નાં-ગુવાની માગર શા ફેદી આ પૈ માને પા તે ન્ફાજ ર-થાઈ - ઋને • તેવાં • માંણા શા • ક્રોરટનાં • ફ્રેાર્ક્સ • વગ ર કોરડમાંથી જિલ્લા મારી ખ ૧૦ ત્રી શપ ટેમખર• તથા• અંગરેજની• રાંણી•વીક દારીમા नु वरश पायभं*

િકલ —શી —શી —રીવેટ —શરીપ્∗

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company s new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lards Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence ferward

FOR LIVERPOOL .- The Ship " Duchess of the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Argyle, of 667 Tons. A. 1, Captain Liv. 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 earry 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 connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passen, gers, 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 week-ly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar Algeeiras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and im proved conveyance are in preparation, and will shore ly be printed.

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

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

RATES OF FARE.

1st Cabin To and From England and Alexandria. £ 45 ... £ 30 ... England and Malta.... , 33 ... , — , 22 10 ... England and Gibraltar... , 20 ... , — , 14 ... Alexandria and Malta... , 12 ... , 8 ... Malta and Gibraltar... , 13 ... , — , 8 10 ...

B. M. WILLCOX... A. Anderson | Mnaging Directors. F. CARLETON

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncover nanted 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, susceptible but of little doubt, that if chose 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 coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be " up and doing,' the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our hest attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of afew able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Plot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable 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 con-temporaries. 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, pay. able in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullab.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Borth West Probinces,

AGRA .- The Ball at the Lieutenant-Governor's on monday evening, attracted a large concourse of the Beauty and Fashion of our station, though less so, than usually crowd to these Entertainments. The weather threatened rain at sunset, which may have been the cause; none however fell, and a cool evening added to the relish of the guests and the zest of the party, which did not come to a close until an early hour, when it broke up. the fair and gallant guests being highly pleased with their distinguished and hospitable Host, the pleasant cakes which loaded the tables, cold wines, themselves, and every thing.

The weather has been so favourable for the last few days, as quite to have insulated us, whether we speak of water or the dawks, and left us little news from any quarter. The total dependence of these Province upon the rains, has however, reconciled us fully to this state of things .- Agra Ukhbar Sept. 2.

A HASTY NOTE FROM A PRIENDLY CORRESPONDENT INforms us, that the 5th Cavalry have had a brush with some Gilzee rebels, who were in great force, on very rough ground. The Cavalry being in advance of the Infantry, charged, ere the latter could come up, and captured ten of the rebel Chiefs. Lieutenant Bazett of the 5th had his thigh broken, close to the groin, but was expected to recover. The defeat of the rebel force was complete owing chiefly to the gallant efforts of the Cavalry and Lieutenant Walker's irregular Horse. The conduct of the 5th in this affair, will serve as a "per contra" to that of the now, nameless Corps, at Purwan Durra. In an extract from the Deblee Gazette, further particulars are given.

WE REGRET TO LEARN THAT CAPT. HUNTER, COM-MANDING the Meywar Bheel Corps, is very dangerous. ly ill at Khairwarrah, to which place Dr. Anderson proceeded, from Neemuch, by dawk, on the morning of the 19th instant, to afford medical aid; we trust in time .- 1 bid .

We have received sundry letters from Cabul and the Camp of the detachment in the Ghiljie country, and give such extracts from them as may be interesting, the account of the operations of the 5th instant is more detailed than that we gave in our Supplement of Saturday last and speaks well for the abused Cavalry. There seems to be two opinions regarding General Elphin. stone, who returns to India in progress to Eng. land; but, from all we have heard and seen of him, we believe him to be a strict Officer, a lit. tle too particular perhaps as to dress, but cer. tainly a terror to those who love ease with or without dignity, we shall give both our corresa pondents pinions on the Veteran's departure. Of the late affair with the Ghiljies a correspondent

"At 8 A. M. some firing was heard in the hills to the left of our camp, when Captain Walker and Ensign Chamberlain of the 16th, who had been taking their morning ride escorted by a few men of the 4th Local Horse proceeded to the spot, whence the sound came-on arriving there they found that the Cavalry grass cutters had been attacked by the rebel tribes who were fast assembling-Captain W. was obliged, from the smallness of his pasty, to remain inactive until joined by the remainder of his Resalah when he attacked the enemy, who by that time had increased to from 300 to 350. The latter re. treated before the gallant "yellow boys" who on this, as on many other occasions when engaged with an enemy, maintained their well earned reputation. The horses of the Locals being much blown in the hills were unable to pursue the Infantry made a good account of them—Captain Walker had his horse killed under him. He kill. ed 3 men with his own hand and Ensign Chamberlain 4. The latter Officer would have laid a greater number hors de combat, but that his sabre broke in two. A troop of the 5th Cavalry under Lieut. Basett joined Captain W. but the Locals had nearly done the work when they arrived. However Lieut B. was unfortunate in having his right thigh smashed by a matchlock ball and several horses of his troop were wounded. The killed on the part of the enemy amounted to about 60, amongst which number was one Chief, whilst on our side there were none killed and but half a dozen slightly wounded.

Five Companies of the 16th were ordered out, but arrived at the scene of action too late to participate in the engagement. Directly in front of Camp on the heights were a couple of thousand men both Ca. valry and Infantry, towards them the attention of the party detached from Camp was new turned. A Troop of the 5th Cavalry under Capt. Oldfield with two Companies of the 43d marched direct for their position and before the arrival of the Companies of the 16th the whole of the enemy had been rou ed leaving some ten or twenty dead behind them - Cap. tain Oldfield was at one time in rather a dangerous situation, being nearly surrounded by the rebels, but he charged them most gallantly, and though his troop was a very weak one indeed, and he was totally unsupported he completely dispersed them. Sooltan Khan and his brother Afzuf are still abroad, and I fear there is little chance of their being induced to yield. The Gooroo (Good Mahemed came to Camp yesterday morning, and is I believe at Major Leech's tent. He has sworn allegiance to the Shah and is to be allowed to return to his own fort near Tazes -where he promises to pass the remainder of his days in quiet. The politicals of Candahar seem to be rather uncomfortable, and the daily call is for an an increased garrison. It is said that the 16th and 43d go there, and remain till October when they are to form a Brigade with the 42d and return to India under General Nott via the Bolan Pass,'-Delhi Ga-

Our letters from Cabul to which we alluded above

My last told you of the corps having five parades for week, but I forgot to tell you that besides that, the men are on duty every 3rd day, this is really too harassing, the consequence is that the sickness is very great; the 13th have 3 Officers and 76 men sick, 37th Regiment, 4 Officers and 56 men sick, 37th Regiment, 2 Officers and 86 men sick. A Commandant of one of the Regiments called upon the Medical Officer to ask him the cause of such sickness in his corps, the answer was, the men are too, hardly worked, this was handed up to the General

but what do you think his reply was, why, he thought to these movements upon the part of Parsee ladies. it would be well if General Sale and his Staff attend- Considering the manifold scruples which have heretofore twice a week the Hospital and Barraks of the-Regiment, and report to him if he saw any reason that would make him believe the-Regiment would be healthier in Camp than in Barracks. The men of all ranks talk much of their hard dury and say, that after three years we certainly ought to have a little aram. General E. has sent in his resignation. You cannot, imagine, how anxious all are to leave this cursed country. The Commandant intends charging us 40 Rs. a camel per mensem. Liberal Gove ament: is this all the thanks we get for serving you so faithfully? they ought to give us an increase of pay or carriage free.

Another Correspondent says -: You will have heard of the skirmish in the Ghilzee country, in which two troops of the 5th Cavalry under Lieutenants Oldfield and Baget, greatly distinguished themselves and helped to wipe out the s ain which the disastrous affair of Purwan Durra had left on that is, to the forbiding of any one engaging in the name of Cavalry in Affghanistan. The troopers are said to have been content with their swords and when they got a fair sweep, had no occasion to use them twice against the same opponent. The men of the 4th Local Horse under Lieutenant Walk. er, showed the same gallantry and daring as the 5th Cavaly.

I am sorry to say we are to lose General Elphinstone, and he as much regres being obliged to leave Aff. Surgeons shall have no "connection with busighanistan as the troops are to lose him. His forethought and consideration for the Officers and men under his command cannot be surpassed, and I hope, enough to be held so to intend, which would will be emulated by his successors. Those about his indeed be a very uureasonable order in any person have of all others reasons to be attached to him, and our society is not soon, I fear, likely to meet with another member equally agreeable and entertaining. General Elphinst ne has suffered dreadfully from gout and rheumatism since arrival at Catool and has at length yielded to the solicitations of his medical advisers who have dis inctly told him they cannot be answerable for the consequences of his remain ng here during the winter.

The trust this year is a complete failure, severe hail storms in the beginning of the sesson completely suffered particularly. Last year at this time the early pears were in the market, but none have yet made their appearance and I fancy the crop has failed.

Public and private buildings are progressing rapidy, a mile and a half from North to South along the Kohistan road leading to Cabool. After leaving the north gate of the city you come to a fort occupied by the Commissariat, immediately opposite which is a spacious garden belonging to the King. Beyond is another fort not-yet complete, then the Cantonment fort, a Regiment of European and 2 of Native Infantry, and a Company, of Artillery, next to this is the park or ga den of the Envoy and Minister, and last of all, a large walled enclosure, containing the to throw into their avocation a delightful variety public Offices, and residences of the Officers and Assistants of the Mission.

Since the 7th of the month, there has been a perceptible change in the weather, which is becoming gradually cooler. The noon day heat is still oppressive, out bankets are useful at night. Fleas are, however, near as great a pest as musquitoes in Bengal and feed as merrily on your carcase. We are speckled a parcel containing clothes, &c. was suddenly ato'er from head to foo by these, vermi .'-1bid.

The Following is from Kobistan; —
"We are so much out of the world here that we hear nothing hardly of what is doing elsewhere. However I may mention that the Shah's 3d Infantry are about to march to the Gilzee country which, as there is a pretty considerable force already, looks warlike. Kohistan is pretty quiet, the Goorkhas supply the place of Lieutenant Moule's Afighan corps, gone to collect taxes in the Zoormat countries. The people of Nidgerow still har-bour Meer Mesjeedee, and the latter threatens to raise the whole of Konistan on the news of the first defeat we about the country just as he likes, trying to seduce the Kohistans into open rebellion, this ought not to be. The Shah's service has not turned out so advantageous as most persons who joined it, imagined it would ; promises, held out to parties on joining it at a time of difficulty, have not been fulfilled. The pay apparently so good, does not allow an Officer to live with half the comfort in Hindostan, this complaint extends even to the Staff Serjeants. The climate is not so good as it was suppesed to be, not an Officer hardly of the corps at Cabool, kaving escaped fever. And lastly, Local rank has been withheld there by allowing supercession.

Major Leach is said to be doing wonders towards the

settlement of the Ghilzee country. Mr. no longer Major, Lynch having resigned. Parties there consider Todd's greatest fault to be his upholding a policy which com-mon sense ought to have taght him to be rotten; the universal opinion, is that he is sacrificed to Lord A's.

There is a report at Cabul that Colonel Stod. dart is again in confinement and that Captain Connolly is also under the displeasure of the King of Bhokhara, we sincerely hope that this is but rumour.—Ibid.

DELHI .- Rain has poured down in abundants luring the few tast days, and sickness among the natives, fever and ague, prevails to a very great

A Court Martial assembles to-day, Colonel Cureton H.M.'s Lancers, president, for the trial of Dr. Mackean, 22d N. I. There is only one, charge we believe, neglect of duty. A field offi. cer, and four other officers from Meerat constitute part of the court, the .emai nder being taken from the Regiments here. - Ibid.

Calcutta.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals :- The Kilblain, Shaw, from the Downs 29th April; the Maria, Lonsdale, from Gravesend 24th April; the Margaret Connall, Smith, from Glasgow 23d May, and the Eleanor Lancastor, Cowley, from Liverpool 21st April.-Englishman, August 28.

PARSEE LADY PASSENGER.

Amongst the passengers by the Cursetjee Cowasjee from Bombav, we observe the name of another Parsee lady, the wife of Mr. D. Dorabjee now in this town. This is the second instance of a Parsee lady's encountering the risk of a sea voyage from Bombay to Calcutta It was the result of the case with which the ladies of Rustomjee Cowasjee and his sonManuckjee accomplished their voyage, and may doubtless be regarded as the English women to whom the dangers of the sea are bosh -nothing-smile at the importance which we attach

Considering the manifold scruples which have heretofore ed by the Commandant and his Staff should visit existed amongst Natives of all denominations in regard to enterprizes of this description—scruples having reference to the peculiar seclusion which it is considered necessary. Oriental ladies should observe—to say nothing of the dislike of the people of this country to remove any distance from the place of their nativity, and their apprehensions of the discovery and inconveniences of their apprehensions of the dangers and inconveniences of a sea voyage; such a thing as the transit of a Parsee lady from Bombay to Calcutta per ship must be regarded as marking a new era in the history of the manners of the people, and should be encouraged as favorable to the advancement of civilization .- Ibid.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Among the Government Orders will be found prohibition of Civil Surgeons being connected with business as Bankers, Traders and Indigo Planters. We are not prepared to disapprove of this Order, if it only extends to the future, such trading after the date of the promulgation of this Notification; but there is a sufficiency of ambiguity in the expression to admit of a doubt whether it does not extend to those at present engaged in the businesses now prohibited. If this is so it will in many instances operate as a hardship. Then again when it is said that Civ I ness as Bankers" does it mean they shall not be holders of Bank Shares? The words are large case ;-but we must get further information be. fore we write more fully upon this subject .-Courier, Aug, 28.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The strongest intimation which has yet reached us relative to approaching warlike movements, is, that positive orders have issued, directing that the officers of the 5th Light Cavalry, and of the rained it-and the apples, peaches, and apricots have 2d, 5th, 27th, 48 and 54th Native Infantry, absent on leave, are to join and be on the Sutledge by the 15th of November .- Ibid.

DOST MAHOMED.

We mentioned the other day the severe indis-position of Dost Mahomed. We are happy to hear that he is convalescent .- Star, Aug. 27.

Daring Attempt at Highway Robbery .- The native thieves of this city are apparently not sa. tisfied with nightly doing a bit of Jack Sheppard at their neighbours residences, but in order have not only commenced upon the more delicate branch of picking pockets, but also that of high-way robbery, and this too upon Europeans. On Thursday evening last, a sailor who was proceeding across the plain from a tavern in Bow Bazar to his vessel lying below the Fort, with tacked by five villains, armed with heavy sticks and who vainly endeavoured to pull him to the ground. The sailor whose name is Benjamin Watkins, was at first somewhat astonished at being thus pounded in the dark, but quickly re. covering himself, forthwith knocked one of the robbers down with his fist and having wrested the stick from his possession, was not long in administering such a severe drubbing to the remainder, as will doubtless in future dissipate all may sustain elsewhere. He, Meer Musjedee, walks tained for attacking sailors. The thieves were so severely beaten as to render escape impossible, and several persons having by this time been attracted to the spot, Watkins the seaman was advised to give them in charge of the police, which he indignantly refused adding "the lubberly niggers, to think of their boarding me in this way -d-nem if there'd been a hundred I'd a crippled every beggar of 'em.' --- Ibid.

> As no more than a week elapsed since we expressed, at some length, and we believe, with fairness -certainly, in a spirit of fairness-our opinion of the conduct and character of Mr. Ross Bell, we shall not be expected to comment further on these subjects in connexion with the melancholy intelligence, which we communicated yesterday, of this gentleman's demise -an event much to be regretted, for whatever may have been the errors, which marked his career as Political Agent in Upper Scinde, he was, unquestionably, a man of great ability and a valuable public servant, who, had he been spared, would have become in time—time, which strengthens the judgment, and moderates the temper-one of the brightest ornaments of the service. His death has occurred under melancholy circumstances, aud, if we are not mistaken there are s me of his enemies, whom the intelligence will keenly afflict. To his friends-and he, had many -the loss will be irreparable; for he was a staunch and steady friend to those whom he trusted, and by whom he has ever been spoken of in terms of affect tionate admiration. Errors he had-who has not? -but it is time now to forget them .- Hurkaru, Aug. 28.

Ceplon.

22d-Sailed Barque Baboo, A Stuart, for Tutocoreen in ballast—Passengers, R. Clark Esq.,—Lindsay Esq.,—22—Schooner Mera Mohaden Samdany, J. Johnston, for Jaffna and Trincomalie—Cargo Sundries—Passengers. 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 90th Regt., 3 Privates C. R. Regt.—Herald, Aug. 24.

DEATH OF MAJOR SUCKLING Brevet Major Suckling, of H. M's 90th L. I. expired on the night of Friday the 20th instant, from dysentery.

HIGH WATER

IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOW	VINC	D	TE	S.
	A.	M.	P.	M.
1841	H.	M.		
Sept.13th Monday	9	8	9	37
,, 14th Tuesday	10	5	10	
" 15th Wednesday	10	56	11	18
16th Thursday	11	37	11	57
17th Friday	0	15	0	34
" 18th Saturday	0	49	1	6
,, 19th Sunday	1	22	1	40
37 Total Countries 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		100000		

REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		PHASES OF
REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	
M. 13	H. M.S.	H. M. S	D. H. M.
V. 15 Holy Cross.	5 48 34	6 2 34	WAR VALUE
rh. 15	5 48 59	6 1 27	15 10 54 M
F. 17 Lambert.	5 49 8	6 0 36	
Sa. 18	5 40 16	5 59 4	
Sun 19 15 Sunday after Trinity.	5 49 41	5 57 57	
Port Phillip. June 21 Moulmein. Aug. 11 Ranguon. Aug. 7 CABOOL. Aug. 7 CAIRO. Aug. 22 CALCUTTA. Aug. 28 CANADAH 22 TO COFFE The communications of A HINMAN® and some others must stand	MANIL MAURI NEPAU PENSIN O PERSI SCINDE SCINDE SINGAR	Tius. L. SOLPH	July 1

100

THEGAZBTTE.

Monday, September 13, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 28th inst. Madras to the 4th inst, Ceylon to the 21st. Delhi to the 1st inst. and Agra to the 2nd inst. Singapore 5th Aug., Sydney to the 17th July and Port Phillip to the 21st June.

Ir would appear from some remarks in the Agra Ukhbar and the Delhi Gazette that there has been some more fighting with the Ghilzies. Lieutenant Bazett of the 5th Regiment Cavalry had his thigh broken. The enemy was completely

WE regret to learn that a report is rife of Colonel Stoddart being again in confinement, and that Captain Conolly is also labouring under the displeasure of the King of Bokhara.

FROM our Belgaum correspondent we learn tha 100 men of Hea Majesty's 4th Regiment, left Belgaum on the 30th for Dharwar. About 30 or 35 men with 4 more Guns of the Artillery left on the morning of the 1st Septem ber under Captain fancy which they might have previously enter- Burgoyne of the Artillery. Some agitation says our correspondent, exists in Belgaum. Double sentries are placed at the gates and two Guns are kept in constant readiness for immediate userat the Artillery Quarter Guard. The daring of the insurgents cannot now be doubted, and that their object is to plunder or to make themselves mas. ters of the Collectors Treasury is beyond all doubt. The 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, according to the Madras Gazette, is to leave for Ahmednugger to be relieved by the 20th Madras N. I. from Asseerghur, and the 7th Regiment at Kuladghee is ordered to Secunderabad. It is said that none of the corps will move from Belgaum at this critical juncture without being first relieved. This precaution, in the present state of affairs, will be prudent.

> WE have received a letter dated "Camp, Dhosky Khop 30th August " from which we gather additional particulars of the progress of some troops for suppressing the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Dharwar.

> "We arrived on our ground at Bhagwarm the first stage from Belgaum yesterday at about 10. The road was very heavy from the incessant rain that had fallen during the previous night and the morning of our march. You may judge in some measure of the state of the road when I tell you that, were it not for the stones which here and there were observed to mark the boundary of the road, it would have been impossible in some parts to define if it was a road or a ploughed field. This morning (30th) we started at 4 and at 7 o'clock reached the Malpurba river, which we found much swollen it : was therefore impossible for us to cross it at the point leading to it from the main road consequently we proceeded along the bed of the river in an opposite direction to that of the stream. a few hundred yards above us. The Guns were nearly up to the axletrees in mud. Our poor blue jackets did hearty service, whipped off their " Duglahs" and actually cut a read in the side of

a kind of second bank for the carriages, which were lowered down with the assistance of the Sepoys. The only boats we found consisted of two Baskets, funnel shaped crank things, covered with rough hide, and two Iron sugar boilers,-the latter wore an ancient aspect, which shows that the moderns are not the inventors of vessels made of Leon. The whirl which is given to these Iron boats in impelling conveys to the passenger anything but safety. The leaves of some trees having been cut down were placed at the bottom of the Basket boats, and the Guns shipped in such frail bottoms were with the greatest difficulty got across,-one of them well nigh made its lucky. However, the troops and the Guns were got over by 1 P. M. I have just heard that 100 men of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment have started from Belgaum to re-inforce the detachment, unless they make good their march of 18 or 20 miles to-night or by to-marrow morning they will not overtake us before we reach Dharwar.'-

OUR Advertising columns will show that the Uncovenanted Service of Bengal are about to have a paper of their own, for the purpose of representing their interests; and we have not the least doubt that, under the hands of the present talented Conductor, the beneficial results an ici. pated will be fully realized. Mr. Whiffen was not long ago connected with one of the other Presses in Calcutta, which he conducted with admirable success, and we feel assured, and sin. cerely wish, that his future exertions will be attended with the like result.

We fear that it would be too much to expect the local branch of that service to establish a similar organ for the protection of their rights. Its weak and crippled state will not guarrantee that assistance which would be necessary for its support, and they must wait patiently till their numerical strength shall be sufficiently extended to warrant such an undertaking. In the mean time, we would assure every member be longing to it, that our columns will be ever open to redress their wrongs and to guard their

While on the subject of the Uncovenanted vice, we would take accasion to remind those Government employ who hold responsible ations, and do not come within its pale; that it is not the Government that will voluntarily come forward and admit them as members of it, but that their own untired and unwearied exertions must bring about this desirable change in their situation. It was only after reiterated applications to Government that the Head Clerks in the Secretariate were able to secure for them. selves the by no means unenviable designation of Uncovenanted Assistants, and even then, not until the services of one of the ablest of them had been forfeited; and now that they have gained their object, we should think that they hav, a right in attesting public documents, to adopt the same plan as that pursue! by their brethren. The Assistants to the Collectors of Land Revenue and Customs throughout the Presidency invariaoly style themselves " Assistant Collectors ? of Land Revenue' or "Customs," as the case may be. The Assistant to the Post Master General s styled the "Deputy Post Master" and by the same principle the Assistants to the Secretaries to Government should be allowed officially to subscribe themselves Assistant Secretaries to Government. This is a point which we think the Uncovenanted Assistants alluded to should have decided upon as early as possible, to prevent any misunderstanding arising at a future day.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

SURAT .- The weather in this Zillah was on the whole most favorable during the week ending the 24th of last month, in the Oolpar and Khoorsud Purgunnaha the fall of rain was ample, but rather excessive in the Bugwara district: the rice in those places where it had entirely failed was transplanted and continued in a thriving condition, and it was expected, the report adds, that after Crops would be good, and the season in general as propitious as could be desired.

BROACH .- The report from this quarter mentions that there was heavy rain throughout all the Purgunnahs during the same week, and that the high Bajree in the Jumbeoseer Purgunnah had been beaten down and the Cotton growing in low situations destroyed by its severity : it was not expected, however, that the Cotton Cultivation would be materially diminished unless the rain continued to pour in the manner it did, during the week reported on; the tanks in the Hansote and Uklesir Puranahs are stated to be quite full, and the transplantaion of the rice, and other agricultural operations were

.KAIRA .- The rain was most seasonable in this Zillah, from the 19th to the 22nd of last month, and from the 23rd to the 25th there were occasional showers, in some places the Bajree was injured by the heaviness of the but the rice benefitted very greatly by it; every

other description of cultivation also was doing well, and a short interval of fair weather was all that was required to ensure a favorable season; cultivation amounted to

7,20,209 beegas at the end of the week reported on. AHMEDABAD -Although the weather was in every respect most favourable throughout this Collectorate, excepting the Rajpoor Purgunnah during the week ending the 14th of last month, advantage could not be taken of it very generally for the cultivation of rice owing to the Ryots having neglected to raise young plants for transplantation in the early part of the season, when the state of things was less promising: the latest account from this Zillah is brought up to the 25th ultimo, up to which date, the rain continued to fall from the 14th with little intermission; and it adds that the various descriptions of cultivation excepting rice, would be all the better

for some dry weather and sunshine, SHOLAPOOR .- The state of things in this Collectorate continued to improve during the week ending the 22nd ultimo, more or less rain having fallen in every part of it, and the cultivation in general described as doing well; there was less rain in the Judie Talooka than elsewhere,

but even there, cultivation would appear to be thriving.

POONA.—The severity of the weather complained of in five of the Purgunnahs of this Zillah, had abated during the week ending the 27th ultimo, and hopes were entertained that the injury before apprehended would be averted, there was still a deficiency of rain in the Poorundhur and Bheemthuree Purgunnahs, and complaints were ecoming frequent of the attacks of locusts and caterpillars ; a few fields are also said to have been blighted.

CANDESH .- There were heavy showers in this province during the week ending the 21st of last month, which it is said prevented the cultivation from gaining strength and promoted the growth of weeds and grass to an injurious degree.

TANNAH .- Nothing has happened to cloud the prospects in this Zillah, during the week ending the 27th

RUTNAGHEREE. - Here also the weather was exceed. ingly favourable during the week ending the 23rd of last mouth, and the cultivation every where was healthy and thriving : the indeginous and exotic Sugar Canes continged to do well, execpting in one or two places where the latter suffered from blight and the ravages of Jackals, the prices of grain also continued favorable.

Contemporary Selections.

We are informed that on the night of the arrival of the Repulse, sufficient care was not taken to prevent the introduction of spirits into the ship, in consequence of which several men became intoxicated, and a serious afray ensued. Many parties sustained severe injury from the blows which they received, but fortunately no lives were lost. The detachment has since proceeded to Poona. _Courier. Sept. 11.

It does not appear to have been generally known in London at the date of the departure of the last mail, that the appointment of Sir W. Macnaughten to be Governor of Bombay had received the sanction of the Board of Controul. This was however the case and Sir William's commission which came out by the Berenice has been forwarded to him via Scinde. It is not probable that Sir William will reach Bombay until December. In the interim the reins of Government will of course

be held by Mr. Anderson.

Notwithstanding the number of persons who were reported to be candidates for the Governorship of Bombay, the contest was in reality confined to Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir Richard Jenkins. The former had 12, the latter 8 votes. - Ibid.

Her Majesty's Ship Endymion is getting ready for sea and will sail about the end of next week for the Persian Gulf. We regret to hear that her crew have not yet recovered from the baneful effects of the Miasma generated about the Bombay dock yard, several officers and about one hundred seamen and marines are still under medical reatment,-Ibid

Scinde .- Nusseer Khan, as our latest letters inform remains with Colonel Stacey at Moostung until the or-ders of the Governor General are known. He seems tranquil and satisfied, and unless Sir Wm. Macnaughten frightens the lad, no further trouble is likely to arise to as from the hitherto fertile source of the young Khar caprices. Major Outram arrived at Sukkur at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24th Aug. : he had made all haste, but the Comet steamer in which he was, was a ground for the space of nearly two days on her way up. Outram was never a laggard on his path, and three hours sufficed him for preparations and rest at Sukker. The retinue of a Bombay Officer contrasts singularly with the six hundred camels and appendages" of 150 horsemen required by a Bengal Civilian, when hastening to his post as Scinde Political. On the present occasion it consisted of ONE Palanquin and 16 bearers, one Massaulchee, 4 Troopers of the Irregular Horse, and 3 riding Camels. Major Outram expected to breakfast at Shikarpore (on the 25th,) and would probably reach Rajahn the same evening and his destination in 6 or 7 days. A dâk was laid for him some time since to Dadur via Bursherie, and each station on the way is prepared to receive him with every testimony of welcome. - Times, September 11th.

European Entelligenee.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THE RAJA OF SATTARA (Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

The Chairman here observed, that the notice before the Court was marely for the production of certain papers, and he did not think it advisable upon such a motion to enter into an examination of the entire case.

Mr. Lewis said, he conceived he was entitled to state his views upon the subject to the Court. It had already been alluded to at great length.

Mr. Wigham said, that the case had undoubtedly been entered into at length by the Hon. Proprietor, who had introduced the motion; but he certainly had felt surprised, after the speech of that Hon. Gentleman, to find him conclude with a motion merely for certain papers. If, however, one gentleman had taken an inconvenient course, that was no reason why another should add to their difficulty by imitating his example. He thought it would be highly inexpedient to enter into the whole question upon a motion for the production of papers, and others might feel precluded from making a reply to any observations that might be offered under such circumstances.

Mr. LEWIS understood that it was the intention of the mover to call the ion of the Court to the entire ease, when asking for the production

attention of the Court to the entire case, when asking for the production of certain papers.

Mr. Norris.—Every one here has a right to say any thing he may think fit upon the case of the Raja.

Sir J. L. Lushington, the deputy-chairman, said that there was no indisposition upon the part either of the Chairman or the Court to discuss the entire question fully and fairly. But he should say that the speech with which the motion was prefaced in the first instance had led him to expect a very different conclusion from the proposed resolution. The motion was for the production of certain papers. And why? In order, no doubt, as the Hon. Proprietor had said, that the case might be discussed hearafter. Now, he presumed it would be going too far upon such a mohearafter. Now, he presumed it would be going too far upon such a mo-tion to enter into a general argument. Such a course would place them in a very awkward situation, as they would be called upon to make a reply, while they were willing to agree to the motion. If the motion had been for a consure of the Government at home or about for a censure of the Government at home or abroad, or upon the conduct of Sir J. Carnac in particular, upon whom he thought observations had been made in no way merited—if that were the case he should have had no objection to enter into the entire matter. But he did not see why such irse should be adopted upon the motion then before them.

a course should be adopted upon the motion then before them.

JOHN POYNDER, Esq., rose for the purpose of sustaining the Learned Gentleman, Mr. Lewis, in his attempt to place his view of the case before the Court. He did not think it becoming in honourable Gentleman behind the bar to check the free expression of opinion. The proprietors had a just right to discuss this subject. The hon. Seconder must be left entirely to himself in determining what he should say, and what he should not say; and he trusted he would yield to no effort to deprive him of his undoubted right. If any honourable director was hold enough to deny that right, let him at once bring the matter to an issue by a motion on the subject.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN said the ground stated for the motion was that the Proprietors might have an opportunity of looking further into the question. A selection having been made in compliance with the wish of a previous meeting, he hot. Proprietor moved for further papers. As no objection would be offered to the production of those additional papers, it would be a waste of the time of the Court to go into the general question on that occasion.

After some further discussion as to the propriety of going into the merits

After some further discussion as to the propriety of going into the merits of the case,

Mr. Lewis said he should exercise the right which he possessed by proceeding with the discussion. On former occasions, when the case was before the Court, the supporters of the righteous cause of the Raja laboured under the disadvantage of arguing it without the data of official documents to refer to in support of their case. One of the strongest objections urged against them was, that they could not appeal to documents containing the information the Court had since become possessed of; and now they were in a position to do full justice to the subject. They had just been favoured with an eloquent and clear speech from the hon. Mover, and the effect of that speech on the Court proved, that even there such a case of oppression met with much sympathy; the statement of the case which had gone forth in the press had contributed to the desired result, and the public mind would not rest untill the whole case had undergone a full and complete investigation. Indeed, he had heard it reported, that the case had been or was about to be referred back to the Court of Directors for reconsideration.

had been or was about to be referred back to the Court of Directors for reconsideration.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not aware of any such reference.

Mr. Lewis was very sorry for it, for such a course would have done honour to the Board of Control and to the Court of Directors. The question to be considered was, whether the Government of Bombay were right or wrong in the course they had followed in the case of the Raja of Sattara? Did the whole of the facts and circumstances of the case justify that Government in the arbitrary conduct pursued by them in that case? He was prepared to show from the documents that such was not the case. The grounds on which it was attempted to be justified were three; first, that the Raja had attempted to seduce the sepoys of the 2nd regiment from their allegiance; second, that he had held a treasonable correspondence with the Governor of Goa; third, that he had carried on a treasonable correspondence with the ex-Raja of Nagpore. After quoting much of the svidence given before the Commission, he said the following question and answer were decisive in reference to the first charge, which, it was clear, originated in the maliee of an individual:—

'' Questien.—Who first commenced this conspiracy? Did you begin it, or did the Maharaja?

originated in the malice of an individual:—

"Questien.—Who first commenced this conspiracy? Did you begin it, or did the Maharaja?

"The Brahmin, after about an hour's evasion and prevarication, during which he told several different stories, that he consocted the plot out of revenge, because a claim which he had to a well, on which he had expended 200 rupees, was not attended to. For four years he had been seeking justice, which had been denied him. He frequented the camp, and endeavoured to interest Capt. Hand in his service, but all to no purpose. At last it occurred to him, that, by hatching a conspiracy of this kind, he and his claim would come before the Sahib Say. Heaven threw the soobadars in his way, and he deceived them. He did not tell them of his claim, and they belived his story to be true."

The hon. Proprietor was proceeding, when he was again interrupted for a considerable time by several of the Proprietors suggesting the postponement of the motion, and rising to order.

The RIGHT HON, HOLT MACKENZIE said he was inclined to take the same view of the case as the hon. Proprietor; but he wished to point out the inconvenience of bringing ou so important a discussion on such a motion, on which no one point of the case could be decided.

Mr. Lewis feltobliged for the suggestions thrown out, but the proper time to have made them was when his hon. friend the mover rose; for it was well known that the hon. mover would go into details, and it was now too late to make the objection.

now too late to make the objection. The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN said that if the hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lewis) presses the motion, he should feel it his duty to move as on amendment, "That this Court continues of the opinion expressed on the 13th of rebruary last, that it would be highly inexpedient, and this Court declines, to interfere with the executive in the affairs of the Raja of Sattara." He would urge on the hon. Proprietor the necessity of closing the proceedings for the decrease.

for that day.

Colonel Sykes said it was well known what were his views upon
Colonel Sykes said it was well known what were his views upon the very important question before the Court; but, with every disposition to go into the merits of that question, he would suggest that the discussion should take place on another occasion, when it would be more in order than upon them motion the before the Chair. As the friend of the Raja, he would recommend the fixing of another day, when the subject

might be fairly gone into.
General Robertson joined in the same recommendation. Mr. George Thompson rose and said, that before the question was decided for that day, he must complain of the unfairness with which the proprietors had been treated. He held in his hand papers which had en moved for more than a year ago, and which were placed before the been moved for more than a year ago, and which were placed before the Court as complete. Those papers purported to contain the entire case of the deposed Raja of Sattara an Indian prince of high birth and acknowledged intellect, who, on certain grounds, therein set forth, had been dethroned, driven from his kingdom, spoiled of his treasures, and was now an exiled pensioner in a far distant part of India. Those papers, now an exiled pensioner in a far distant part of India. Those papers, after being many months in the hands of proprietors, were, according to public advertisement, to be that day taken into consideration. He (Mr. Thompson) had, at much inconvenience, travelled four hundred miles to be present at the discussion of the contents of fhose papers, and he was much surprised to find that the eriginal motion was to be got rid of, by another, of which no notice whatever had been given, having reference to the production of papers which the honourable proprietor, who had asked for them, himself acknowledged were perfectly immaterial—the case of the Raja being sufficiently intelligible and complete without them. Why, then, the delay which honourable directors behind the bar seemed so aaxious to secure? He (Mr. Thompson) was fully aware of the nature of the papers referred to; he possessed the most important of them already, in manuscript; and it was well known that they were all within reach of the members of that Court. He coutended, therefore, that it was due the members of that Court. He coutended, therefore, that it was due to the unfor tunate prince whose case had been brought before them—it was demanded by bonour and justice, that the subject should be forthwith fully and impartially discussed. If this end was not likely to be attained while the motion with which the hon. Proprietor had concluded his speech, was before the chair, he (Mr. Thompson) should move, as an amendment, that the Court do at once proceed to the original motion, as it stood in the advertisement which had called the Court that day together.

After some further discussion, thet papers were ordered to be printed and circulated among the Proprietors.

Mr. Lewis then acceded to the suggestion of the Chairman, and more of the contract.

and circulated among the Proprietors.

Mr. LEWIS then acceded to the suggestion of the Chairman, and moved that the Court be adjourned until the 11th of July next, then to meet, and take into consideration, the whole of the papers relating to the Raja of

The motion was carried, and the Court adjourned.

The extent of slavery in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories cannot be ascertained. In Kumaon a census of the slave population has never been taken. We find however, from the testimony of several natives, that " whoever has the means buys slaves'-that "Brahmins, Dalaras, Daftries, Rajpoots, Sahukars, and other persons of respectability, have about twenty or twenty five domes. British India. The first of these volumes (No. 238tic slaves, male and female"_that " persons of every class | 1841) embraces the correspondence of the Directors (Brahmin excepted) may be slaves;" and that one class of the East India Company with the local authorities of the slaves named (halis, are employed in agriculture, in India, on the preparation of a report on Slavery for the support of the country is therefrom." In Assam the adult slave population is estimated to be about 11,000 or 12,000, of whom it is calculated about a quarter are married; allowing four births to one marriage, this would give altogether a slave population of 27,000 souls." Inlependent of these, there is another class amounting to about 3000 or 4000 in number, who have placed them-selves under the protection of the great men of the province. Their state approximates to slavery. Arracan sale of children in India—on debtor slavery in the and the Tenasserim provinces, it is said, that "the Tenasserim provinces—on slavery in Assam—on the system of holding the person in bondage is one of common practice in the province would seem to admit of no doubt;" and that "the inhabitants of this country advance money to men and women, and retain them as slaves* * * * * This practice is the bane of the country." We are further informed, that parents, to meet the demands of a creditor, will "place their children in bondage;" that they will sell them " with a view to secure a retirement free from labour ;" that female children are "sold and bought to be maintained in a state of concubinage;" that "a husband, embarking in an adventure requiring a sum which he happens not to possess, pledges his wife as a bondmaid," to the individu-I from whom he borrows; and that a father borrowing money to game with (not an uncommon case) will make his child "the bondsman of another." These, among others, are the sources of slavery in those parts of our

Indian empire. The latter part of the volume is taken up with correspondence on the subject of slavery in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, with illustrations in the law courts iu which slaves have been interested. To this point we shall return hereafter, though but little is added to our previous store of knowledge. We are also furnished with further information on the slave-trade which exists in the Perisian gulf, and are pleased to learn that his highness the Imaum of Muscat has entered into an additional treaty with this country, which is likely to prove more efficient in its operation than that which previously existed, though we are convinced that no measure short of the entire abolition of slavery in British India will destroy that nefarious traffic.

We regret to learn that an extensive slave-trade in the persons of children has recently been discovered in the Madra's presidency. For years it has been carried on without having apparently attracted the attention of the authorities. It appears that a native vessel, called the Moydeen Bux, was discovered at Madras to have on that it has been consummated. We hope it has taken place, without having apparently attracted the attention of the Moydeen Bux, was discovered at Madras to have on board thirty-two children "of avery tender age, none being above seven or eight years old, and some apparently being no more than four years old." These children, it was found upon examination, had either been bought, kidnapped, or obtained by fraud or force, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bimlipatam; they were shipped at Calingapatam for Nagore; and the disgraceful practice of kidnapping and selling children has prevailed for a length of time. It appears also, from the statement of one of the parties implicated in this transaction, that the children thus obtained have not only been disposed of at Nagore, but have been taken to Sumatra and other places, and sold into perpetual slavery! The wretches engaged in

this traffic were to have been tried for the offence : but through the culpable neglect or carelessness of the officer

who drew the indictment, they escaped all punishment. Our readers will see from this glance at the papers recently printed by order of the House of Commons, to be followed by others giving a more extended and particular account of slavery in Madras (where prædial slavery exists to the greatest extent, and in its worst form), and also in Bombay (with which, perhaps, the African slave trade has most prevailed), that they have a great work before them, and that no efforts must be spared to remeve from British India the foul abomination of slavery, which degrades so many millions of their fellow-subjects which has now become the reproach of our country, and which must be abolished to perfect the great work in which British abolitionists have been so long and so honourably engaged.—British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter,—July 28.

FERNANDO PO

It has been privately known that Her Majesty's goernment have been negociating with that of Spain for the purchase of the islands of Fernando Pe and Anna Boy, on the coast of Africa. We are now enabled to state that the purchase has been effected, for the sum of £50,000. These islands command the mouths of the Niger, and afford the utmost facilities for whatever can be done for Africa by means of that river .- Ibid.

FIVE DANISH SLAVERS.

EXTRACT of a letter recently received from Denmark,

"The Portuguese Charge d' Affaires Altona, named Jos Santos, has dispatched a fleet of five large well manned Danish ships, equipped at his own expense, to the coast of Africa, under the pretext of taking possession of an island given him by the Queen of Portugal; but our private suspicions have been roused by the formidable arraying of his ships and the expense that has been incurred, as also by the privacy that has been observed as to the proceedings of the whole gang. Would any information from us, tend to serve the good cause, nothing would be more gratifying to our feelings than to see their nefarious tricks frustrated. Jos Santos we suspect, is an old practitioner at this trade, as he has realised a large fortune, and this equipment alone cost him upwards of £30,000. There are no passengers, nor yet merchandise on freight account; but more than a full complement of men with doctors handsomely paid, and bound down to secrecy. The ships sailed from Altona ten days ago."-Ibid

We mentioned in our Gazette of the 17th instant that Major. General Clement Hill was about to be placed upon the home or foreign staff. We are now enabled to notify that he has been appointed to sueceed Sir Hugh Gough at Madras, who has replaced the late Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham at that presidency. Major-General Hill has passed the whole of his regimental career in the Royal Horse Guards, his respective commissions in which distinguished corps bear date as follows :- Cornet, 22d August 1805; Lieutenant, 6th March, 1806 , Captain, 4th April, 1811; Major, 21st June 1820; and Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th July, 1823. He was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the 30th December, 1813; Colonel, on the 21st June, 1827; and Major General, on the 10th January. He distinguished himself during the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded in action at Waterloo - United Service Gazette.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.

SINCE the publication of the last Reporter, two volumes of parliamentary papers have been issued, in continuation of the documents presented to the House of Commons in 1838, on the subject of Slavery in in India by the Law Commissioners-on the state of slavery generally-on the protection of slaves-on this power of correction possessed by a master over his slave—on objection to any legislative enactment defining the rights of masters-on the proposed law enacting that offences committed against free persons -on the state of the law and practice relative to the condition of the chermars, or rustic slaves, in Malabar-on the kidnapping of children in the Madras presidency-on the slave trade in the Persian Gulf and Bombay-on importation of Affrican slaves into Cutch and the Portuguese settlements of Demaun and Diu-on defects in the existing law for the punishment of parties charged with exporting slaves and free persons and selling them in a foreign territory, and on various other points arising out of the foreigoing particulars.

In this volume also we have the particulars of the eman-cipation of the East India Company's slaves in Coorg. They amounted in number to 115. Nearly two years after their liberation from bondage, the superintendent of Coorg, in a letter to the commissioner, dated 14th August, 1839, thus adverted to the conduct they had exhibited under their new cirverted to the conduct they had exhibited under their new cir-cumstances: "I have much pleasure, he said, "in statiog that I have not heard a single instance of any of the indivi-duals who were emancipated from slavery at the beginning of the last year having misconducted themselves, as at first apprehended they would do. Indeed, as far as I can judge from what has fallen under my cheavesting. from what has fallen under my observation. I have every reason to believe that they are remarkably quiet, well quaved, industrious people. A number have continued in the service of the ryots to whom they were formerly attached; but it will be observed under the head of 'house-tax' in the accompanying memorandum, that 383 familes of them have during the past season, established themselves as in dependent labourers. Between 50 and 60 families cultivated on their own account small patches of land." This is a cheering account, and is a full proof that the Indian slave can appreciate his freedom, and make a right use of it too. We are happy to perceive that it is the intention of the Company to liberate the slaves they hold on their estates in Malabar, The number of men, women, and children who will thus en joy the blessings of freedom is reported to be 2009. One thing, however, surprises us, that, although measures began although we have not any official notification of it, unless it be implied in the following extract from a revenue despatch to the government at Fort George, under date the 17th August, 1838, to the following effect :- 'We entirely approve this proceeding, and we desire that you will take into coa-sideration without delay the means of extending a similar benefit to the slaves on the estates of private individuals in this and other districts. Whether the latter proposition was agreed to by the local authorities does not appear, though we hope that on inquiry, we shall find the East India Company does not now possess a single slave, or derive any revenue from so unhallowed a source.

To be Continued.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Another exhibition of the remarkable phenomena of animal magnetism took place yesterday at the Hanoversquare Rooms, and, as we have taken some pains in the matter, we trust that before describing them we shall be excused offering a few remarks upon the commissions (to which we have before alluded) at various times appointed to inquire into the truth or falsehood of Mesmerism.
We do so in justice to all parties. Our province is to place before the public the events of the day, at the same time that we guard against exaggeration on the one hand and injustice on the other. We need not allude here to the first commission, at the head of which was Dr. Franklin, as we have in a former article given a synopsis of it, though, from want of space, not so fully as we could have wished. A second commission, that of the Ancient Academy of Sciences, met in March, 1784, and its report may be read pro or con. The Ancient Academy of Medicine in August of the same year also came to no decision—by this we mean to say that they denied nothing but the clair-royance, a phenomenon on which, never having witnessed its development, we can offer no opinion. The Royal Academy of Medicine in 1826 again instituted an inquiry; and in 1837 another commission was nominated. to show that animal magnetism had progressively continued to excite and keep alive public attention. It is worthy of notice that Jules Cloquet, who was one of the commissioners in 1837, admitted subsequently that while a female was under the influence of the magnetizer he removed a cancerous mamma without her being at all conscious of the operation; and that M. Oudet, another commissioner, extracted a tooth from a girl while in the as we said before, we enter upon the investigation of this subject neither as a partisan nor an adversary, and therefore we have deemed it necessary to allude to these facts, with a view that those who have accused us of ignorance upon the subject may enlighten themselves, before they plunge deeper into error. Of the O'Keys and of M. Dupotet's experiments we do not think it necessary to say any thing. In The Times of November 1, 1837, particularly towards the conclusion of the article, where the author pertinently quotes from Celsus, nec protinus crimen artis esse, si quod professoris sit (lib. ii. 6.), will be found a very fair and impartial report of them, writ ten without acrimony, and distinguished by much judgment.

Delafontaine.

The company or audience assembled in Hanover-square in the large room on the ground floor, and a few minutes after 3 o'clock M. Delafontaine, accompanied by a mo dest and rather interesting girl, presented himself on

the temporary stage. A gentleman, a foreigner evidently, from his slight accent, then addressed the persons present, and in a very lucid and apposite manner offered some observations and remarks on the history of animal magnetism, which though in themselves exceedingly appropriate and well adapted for the lecture-room, would be misplaced in our report. At the conclusion he was much cheered, and so soon as silence could be obtained M. Delafontaine commenced his experiments. In a few moments the patient was fast asleep. Pins were then stuck into her hands and head, without any signs being indicated that she experienced pain or uneasiness. The company being satisfied with this exhibition of M. Delafontaine's magnetic power, though a gentleman near us was incredulous on the subject, a youth presented himself. Having paid his respects to the company, he was sea'ed in the chair, and in a very few moments completely Mesmerized. Pins were then thrust into his head, thighs and hands. Ammonia and the lucifer matches were applied to his nostrils, and the percussion caps discharged at his ear without producing any visible effects. It was then suggested by a g utleman, who said his name was Jackson, and that he was well known at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, that to test the truth of M. Delafontainse, experiments, he should be allowed to hold up the arms of the patient, in a horizontal position, and that during that period M. Delafontaine should magnetize, and produce in them a cataleptic crisis. M. Delafontaine consensed, and in about five minutes so perfect a state of catalepsy was produced that Mr. Jackson (of St. You will throw him into convulsions, certain extent he did. The patient's arms and 2,396 bags ditto, at 18ff to 197ff. Bartholomew's Hospital) expressed himself much alarmed exclaiming, "You will throw him into convulsions, then remained upraised above his head, and in a most painful position. Pins were again thrust into his hands and thighs, and, we blush to record it, some (how shall we characterize such an individual?) -say, then, a thoughtless-no, that is not the word-an unprincipled yet no symptoms of suffering were exhibited. We men-at 27c to 27 to; and about 1,700 bales Georgia tion here, to save time, that the reason we have for saying that it was a sharp instrument is the fact that the youth lost more than an ounce of blood, nor was this known until he had been removed from the chair, he having, contrary to all experience, felt so ill that M, Delafontaine was compelled to retire with him from the room, In our opinion it was the loss of blood which caused the faintness. On his return M. Delafontaine was desirous of proceeding with the voltaic and electricgalvanic experiments, but the company expressed them. requested that the youth should not submit to any further experiments. Here there was considerable confusion; every one asking questions, and nobody willing to wait for a reply; many doubted; one gentleman openly expressed his disbelief, and wished a weight had been affixed to the youth's legs to test the touth of the catalepsy; another inquired about his pulse-and one

In the mean time a gentleman of Cains College, Cambridge, and with whose name we were kindly favoured, presented himself, and desired to be magnetized. This gentleman's father was present, M. Delafontaine, through his interpreter, said, that from the appearance of the gentleman, who was a strong young man, about two-andstwenty, sinewy and powerful, he did not think he would succeed in magnetizing him, but that he would try. In about five minutes he was dead asleep. This was a most remarkable case, and excited great interest. When awakened, this gentleman was kind enough to explain to the company all his sensations. He said he was in the first instance a passive patient, but that as soon as he sat in the chair he did every thing in his power to resist the influence of the magnetizer, but that he could not succeed. He complained that previous to his sleep he felt as if about to be suffocated. In fact, the globus hystericus was visible, and the sensation was so acute that M. Delafontain was obliged to remove his stock, for fear of ulterior consequences. A second young gentleman, younger apparently than the last, then desired to be magnetized, and, strange to say, he was also from Cambridge. He obligingly favoured the company with his name. This case was still more decisive than the last. The patient was in a very few minutes rendered perfectly unconscious, and exhibited the usual phenomena. He was awakened by the snapping of a percussion cap at the back of his head, and described to the company the sensations which he had experienced. He said he felt as if about to faint, and that, in fact, the entire sensation was that of a fainting fit without its unpleasant accompaniments. It is remarkable that both these gentlemen, who were of very dissimilar temperaments, should have experienced the same sensations.

gentleman was exceedingly desirous of knowing if the

patient slept with " a cotton or silk night cap at night.

We have thus hastily, and to the best of our ability, without leaning to one side or the other, reported the particulars of this, to us, and we believe to all present, extraordinary exhibition. We still withhold our opinion,

though we have no hesitation in saying that the phenomena which we have lately witnessed remain yet unex.

plained on the supposition of imposture.

The room was well filled, and with highly respectable persons, and the company seemed to be satisfied with what they witnessed.—Times, August 3.

DEATH OF DR. KING, CHIEF EXAMIXER OF THE APOTHECARIES' COMPANY.

At a late hour on Friday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Cathedral Coffee house, St. Paul's Church-yard, on the body of Dr. Richard King, aged 56, who died suddenly during the previous night. Mr. John Mounting, proprietor of the hotel, stated, that for the last three or fours years the deceased, who resided at Brighton, took up his abode at his house when he came to town, which was generally about once a fortnight. He arrived at four o'clock on Thurs day, and after taking some refreshments went out, saying, that he would take his usual supper, We merely allude to these facts stewed cheese and a pint bottle of ale, on his return in the evening. He returned at about eleven o'clock, had went to bed. Mary Ann Archer, the chambermaid, deposed that night the deceased appeared to be in good health and spirits; that at ten o' clock on that morning, as he had not risen, his usual hour being half-past she knock . ed at his door, and receiving no answer she went in, when she saw him lying dead upon the bed. She raised an alarm, and Dr. Randali, of Finsr bury-square, and Mr. Hunter, of Tower street, personal friends of the deceased, were sent for; both quickly arrived, and Dr. Randall, she believed offered an opinion that he had died of the disease of the heart. No phial or suspicious matter was found in the room, and the contents of his carpet bug, which had been examined by Captin King, of Mortlake, brother of the deceased, consisted only of the usual articles. It was the custom of the deceased We now, therefore, proceed to narrate, in as brief a to fasten his door, but on this occasion he had not manner as possible, the yesterday experiments of M. done so. The jury desired to have the aridance of done so. The jury desired to have the evidence of Dr. Randall or Mr. Hunter, and both gentlemen were sent for, but it was ascertained that they with the other examiners of Anothecaries' Hall, were dining at Blackwell, and in preference to an adjournment it was determined to return a verdict of " Found dead

LONDON TRADE REPORT

Monday Evening .- I'es -In the market there was much life to day, and considerable sales were made in all sorts of tea. Prices advanced 2d per lb. ; Company Congon produced 2s 71d cash.

Tall w.-The market is firm, and the demand steady, at 48s on the spot, and 48s 3d for delivery for the last three months.

Spirits.-Rum is in good request and prices firm : proof Leewards at 2, 2d, and Calcutta Is 61d per

FOREIGN MARKETS.

August 2.—To day successively arrived the French, Dutch, Flanders, and Hamburg mails, with commercial news up to the 31st ult, The Handels" olad of Friday last contains the following article :-The Times, a few days ago, among the rest, stated that, for the future, a great part of our Indian produce would be sold on the spot, and not in the Netherlands. This part of the communication of the only paid one half the premiums for the first five Times appeared to us at once improbable, and so ina years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies. fact, after minute inquiry, we find that government never entertained such a plan."

A report from Antwerp of the 29th ult. states that, as might have been anticipated, the price of Grain had considerably risen in the course of last ties are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every week, the average value of Wheat being 19f 52c to 20f parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an 15c, therefore 63c higher than the last quotation. person, thrust a sharp instrument we should say it In the colonial market most articles remained quiet; sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his was a lancet -into the upper part of the calf of the leg, however 1,200 bags St. Domingo Coffee were taken,

Cotton, of which the price did not transpire. The Cotton sales at Havre on the 30th July did not exceed 511 biles, consisting of 44 bales Gorgia, at 89f to 96f : 163 Mobile, at 79f to 86f ; 221 Loui. siana, at 75f to 102f; and 83 bales Bahia, at 120f. The transactions in colonial Sugar were composed of 150 hads Martinique and Guadaloupe, at 531f; 27 ditto, on the basis of good middling, at 55f; and

523 chests St. Jago, at 251f, in bond. The Cotton market at Hamburg, from the 23d to the 30th of July, though holders appeared inclined to sell at some reduction, remained calm. In Hides also no sales of any importance were effected, and prices remained stationary. South Sea Whale Oil, in small parcels, was sold on reduced terms, viz., 34 marks 8 sch; Blubber held at 38m; white and brown Newfoundland at 42m. Wool quiet. Coffee, on the contrary, rather firmer : 10,000 bags ordina. ry to fine ordinary Realised from 33. 4, 41, 41. to 48, and 54 sch : 900 good to fine ordinary Has vannah, at 51 to 63 sch; aud 70,000 lbs Porto Rico, at 61 to 7 sch. Unrefined Sugar met with a good demand at about the same rates as before .- Moin. Chron. Aug. 3.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE .- Professor Garcin de Tassy, a distinguished member of the French Institute, and well known to the lovers of Oriental learning by his various works, has just arrived in London under the express auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, to explore the manuscript treasures of the library at the East India house, previous to the publication of the second part of his elaborate history of Hind stance literature. It is pleasing to observe the French Government thus fostering, with the appliances of its encouragement, those branches of endition which have little to expect from the popular favour; and, although we may regret that our own Government, alive only to the clamour of the "masses," or the suggestions of narrow-minded utilitarians. that the enlightened munificence of the East India Company has in some measure supplied the defect, by bringing together a collection inestimable to Orientalists whom it attracts from all parts of Europe, and to whom, as well as to ourselves, it is thrown open with a liberality which could not be exceeded were it the property John Cumming, Dublin-White and Co. and J. John. of the nation .- Morn. Chron.

Bombay Di ice Cprrent and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 11TH 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.- There have been few transactions in Cotton during the week, and the Stock in first hands is not large nor of good quality. The conditions are normalizable of the conditions are not conditions and the conditions are not conditions and the conditions are not conditions are not conditions are not conditions are not conditions and the conditions are not conditions.

Broach , Jumbooseer and Surat ... Rs. 106 @ 112
Dholera ... , 103 @ 106
Omrawutty , 105 @ 108
Komptah , 104 @ 105
Bharsee ... , (none) , 100

Exported from the 22nd May 1840 to the 7th Instant...., 20,9901

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

QUICKSILVER.—Rst 83.

SAFFRON.—Rs. 19.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some sales have been made of 5 \$\psi\$ Cent paper 1825 | 26 at per, and of 4 \$\psi\$ cent at 11 discount.

BILLS on BENGAL.—The Government sale announced for the 10th having been postponed the rate has risen to Rs. 99\frac{1}{2}\$ for bills \$\tilde{Q}\$

30 days sight.

BILLS on MADRAS.—\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) \$\psi\$ Cent premium.

BILLS on ENGLAND.—Nothing doing.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—\(\frac{2}{2}\) 4.

FREIGHS TO LIVER POOL.—Many engagements have been made at \(\frac{1}{2}\), 10.

made at £ 3, 10.
FREIGHTS TO CHINA.—20 Rupees & Candy has been paid to OPIUM.—6 to 8 Dollars by Clippers.—By other Vessels 4 to

INITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

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

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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 mode. 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 interest at 5 per cent annually, to be deducted at death, or may b, 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

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 281. 16s. 3d., for the first five years, On the 27th July were at Amsterdam, by public and afterwards the full premium, 571, 12s. 6d. yearly, uction, disposed of : 465 casks Surinam Sugar, at secure to his widow and children at his death pay-

> This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such faciliincome, however moderate, to insure his life for a

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 % cen 2 3 10 2 8 2 do. 2 19 1 3 3 4 do. 4 9 8 4 14 5 do. 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 Insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE Secretary

Published Monthly. THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE " HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying, therefore, on the obvious want of such a does not follow such an example, it is still a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his matter of coneratulation to us as Englishmen personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Propries tors 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 B itain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate, street, London ; to whom communications

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ROYAL 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

Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith. Pajne, and Smith, I, Lombard s

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

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

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate, 57,1 Lincoln's Inn fields.

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John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator. THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :-

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5. No additional expense but the stamp, 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. 7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound princi-

ples with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
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thers upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms. 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale of 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

WILLIA W DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the int the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Gort

Fessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d J
*Tanjore	Foster & Co	do.	4th J
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th J
*John McLellan			9th June
*Reliance	Remington & Co	do.	22d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co		In July.
*Sarah			7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	Tour Date.
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	Loud Dalle.
*H. McCormick.	[do.	18th Dec.
*Ann	. Foster & Co	Liverpedi	22d May.
*Higginson	Higginson& Cardwell	do.	29th June.
Mertoun	Me., Brownrigg & co	do.	1st Aug.
Margaret		do.	6th June.
*Ulverstone		do.	8th June.
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co	bo.	10thJuly.
Caledonia	Internet Contract to Con	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co	do.	-mount.
Queen Victoria	. Pollexfen, Milne & co	do.	Les Charles
Montague	Skinner & co	do.	
Clansman	. W. & T. Edmond & co		be silled
Christiana		do.	
THE STATE OF THE S	a lacination to the contract of	do.	BOTH ALL
Woodman	Color Control Color Color	do.	
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	do.	21st May.
	Macvicar, Burn & co		26th June.
*Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	MONTH OF
		do.	29th May
		Aden	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping in the Barbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
	Dirom, Carter & Co		20th Sept.
Hindoostan			5th inst.
Morley		London	25th inst.
Glenelg	Remington & Co	London	15th inst.
Quentin Leiteh			15th inst.
Margaret			Despatch.
Formosa	Remington & co		Despatch.
Herculaneum		Liverpool	15th inst
Calcutta			Despatch
Argyle			15th inst.
Eleanor			20th inst.
Duchess of Argyl			Despatch.
Circassian	Forbes & Co		10th inst.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim		Despatch.
Island Queen			Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & Co		Despatch.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasiee & Co		Despatch.
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co		Despatch.
Asiatic			Despatch.
Adele			Despatch.
Bangalore			Despatch.
Cornwallis			
Wellington			Deshacer.
James & Thoma	s. Remington & Co		
			se Allot the
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & Co		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
Royal Saxon			
Sterling	Higginson Cardwell & co.		
Repulse	Forbes & Co		
Thalia			
Athol	Skinner & Co		
Hannah Kerr			
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Samuel			
Majestic			
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co		A DOMESTIC
		1	

H. M. Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariada dusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Auckland Indus, and Berigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surreying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hat Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodense, H. Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

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