

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.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made. Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

The 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.

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. Included in the charge To Non-Subscribers. 4 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England. 12 1/2 in advance.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. L. Rs. 2

Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

- 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.
2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.
3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.
4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A few Bank of Bengal Post Bills. At three days Sight. Apply to ALI MAHOMED KHAN. Bombay, 30th October 1841.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong to, enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LOUISA ADDISON

Jersey, August 23d 1841

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

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

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

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip

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

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

By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez, by the Honorable Company's Steamer "Berenice," on Monday next the 1st proximo, will be closed at this Office at 3 o'clock precisely.

An after Packet will, however, be kept open till 5 o'clock P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

To prevent a great deal of the confusion which must, necessarily, arise from the simultaneous rush, made upon this Office at the last hour, of closing the Mail, it is requested that all Letters and Papers intended to be sent, by the above Steamer (which are ready) may be sent to this Office, a day previous.

JOHN GORDON,

Actg. Post Mr. Genl

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 27th Oct. 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Cornwall, Earl of Devon and Melville, Earl of Salisbury, Earl of Stair. DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Charles Downes, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Betcher, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., F. Clas, Maitland, Esq., Resident.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate 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 184l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

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

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42. Under the Government of the Council of the College. HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

Table with columns for Age (15 to 50) and Annual Premium Per Cent. (10 to 8.0)

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Edward Barnard, Esq. Samuel F. Mangan, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Carvill, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

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

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

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

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

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

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Calcutta Lottery Funds.

We are enabled to state that the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1841, has yielded a return of Rupees 35,680 to the credit of the Fund, and that the surplus Funds in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, exclusive of the above sum amount to about 27,000 Rupees, making a total of Rupees 62,680.

The Government of Bengal have directed the adjustment of the Lottery Accounts, and have assented to the appropriation of the declared balance, as suggested by the Committee, to the works now in progress at Chaudpaul Ghaut.

The following is the state of the accounts— ABSTRACT OF LOTTERY COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNT WITH GOVERNMENT.—11TH AUG. 1841.

Table with financial entries: Loan account borrowed 640000 0 0, Repaid 468405 5 4, Due of Principal Co's Rs. 171591 10 8, Interest account when revised according to Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter 14th April 1840, intimated at 230000 0 0, 401594 10 0, Value of Land Transferred to Govt. and made over to Calcutta Collector 205351 14 3, Do. unadjusted Offered by a Native 4525 0 0, 8 Chittacks at Simla, say 100 0 0, 4625 0 0, 209976 14 3, Due to Government on Loan Co's Rs. 191617 12 5, Due by Government Cash in the hands of Sub Treasurer, per account current 30th April, 1841. 226591 15 6, From which deduct Establishment for April, May, June and July 1841, say 4194 0 0, Town Hall Assessment for 7 months 747 0 0, Difference of Interest say 2300 0 0, And other items unknown say 733 3 1, 7974 3 1, 218617 12 5, Apparent Balance in favor of the Committee when accounts are adjusted. Co's Rs. 27000 0 0, Add net proceeds of 2d Calcutta Lottery of 1841. 35680 0 0, Total Co's 62680 0 0

There is thus some prospect of important improvement being undertaken.—Englishman, Oct. 14.

Appeal to Government by the Landed Community.

We are given to understand by authority upon which we can confidently rely, that the native landholders are about to appeal to the Governor General of India in council soliciting the abrogation of the enactment passed by act of Parliament in October, 1838, and which came into operation on and from the 1st of January 1839, which limited the amount of suits appealed from this country to England, to the trifling sum of ten thousand rupees, whereas by Regulation XVI. of 1797, it was formerly extended to forty thousand one hundred and three Rupees. The forming of the recent enactment has been productive of incalculable harm, by enabling an opulent and litigious disposition, to triumph over the indigent character, merely seeking his just rights. We refrain at present from entering into particulars, although perfectly competent to do so, but in terminating this short article, we would tersely enquire why this fair has not been placed in the management of the Landholders' Society as involving it exclusively does the interests of those whom they represent.—Ibid.

A brutal Act.

We have been informed by an eye-witness, of a disgraceful act of cruelty, which occurred in Hasting's Street on the evening of Thursday last. An individual, dressed in a blue cap and white jacket, was driving a shabby looking teeka Buggy at a quick pace, when he deliberately run over an unfortunate native, who was carrying a vessel of oil upon his head. He gave the man no warning of his approach, until it was too late to get out of his way, and immediately after the accident, whipped up his horse, and escaped at a furious rate. The wretched creature was knocked down opposite the house of Carr, Tagore and Co., and Major Henderson, kindly and humanely procured assistance and had him carried off to the Native Hospital. Prior to this it was ascertained, that his right leg was severely fractured—both bones being broken a few inches above the ankle joint. The whole occurred at day light, and in the immediate vicinity of a chowkedar; yet no effort was made to ascertain who was driving the buggy, nor was any trouble taken in the matter, until the Gentlemen, whose name we have mentioned, afforded his timely and valuable aid.—Star, Oct. 16.

Her Majesty's 50th Regt.

The detachments of H. M.'s 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, which marched out of Fort early yesterday morning, embarked on board the ship Roberts and Thetis; the former under the command of Major Sarjeantson, the latter of Captain Pett. They are to drop down the river this morning, and proceed to their destination, as soon as Steamers can be obtained to take them in tow. Within the last year, we have witnessed the departure of four Royal Regiments from the Presidency, but never has it been our good fortune to see any Corps embark in so steady, orderly, and soldier-like a manner. There were no drunken defaulter reeling in the ranks, and it must have been a gratifying sight to their gallant Commandant to see his exertions to maintain good order, and a high state of discipline so well rewarded. This is so striking a contrast to the disgraceful system which has obtained such unenviable notoriety in the King's Hussars at Bangalore, that we should strongly recommend Sir Walter Scott, to take a lesson in wisdom and experience from Lt. Col. Anderson. The latter officer has studied in the book of service and experience, has earned distinction for those services, and is well capable of instructing this inexperienced Commandant, in the ways of guiding and rendering his Regiment a pattern of all the good qualities that are commendable in the soldier, and adorn the man. The healthiness and salubrity of the station of Bangalore—once termed the Montpellier of India—are as superior to those of Fort William, as are the talents and soldier-like qualities of the chief of the "Queen's Own"; so those of the pseudo-disciplinarian of the King's Hussars: yet the regiment, which has

just left us, had deaths in hospital, from noon-day drilling—no Courts of Enquiry to canvass their system of punishment—and no drunkards to disgrace their ranks, in embarking for foreign service! The combined Press of this Presidency has raised its voice in condemnation of the bad taste, and worse judgment of the first born of Waverley, they should likewise unite in recording the merits of an officer who has raised and maintained the discipline and efficiency of his Regiment, in so judicious, salutary, and creditable a manner.—Ibid.

A place without Pay.

The official announcement in Wednesday night's Gazette that the Court of Directors have prescribed that "no Civil Servant, or Military Servant holding a Civil Appointment, required by the exigencies of the Service to discharge the duties of a second office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two offices;" is a measure of great hardship, unless it be followed by another prescript, that the salaries of all Civil and Military Officers shall be raised by a commensurate percentage, because it admits of no denial that the consideration of the possible tenure of two compatible offices, and the receipt of their emoluments, has entered into the calculation of every man in the two Services who has been ambitious to show his efficiency, and in arranging his plans for the future. This, then, which partakes of that worst of legislation an ex post facto law, we repeat, we consider to be an unmitigated case of hardship. It may be true that the late necessary war has been productive of extraordinary expenses, and call for strict economy, but we think this reduction of the fair remuneration for extra work and labour done, is about the last reduction which should have been made. It is a mode of proceeding which the next door linen-draper to the East India House, would have been ashamed to adopt towards his journeyman—for not one of these are ever called upon to work over-hours without being proportionately paid, and we should like to know if a Clerk at the India House were called upon to do the duty of two, whether he would not receive a commensurate recompense? We consider it a most unfair determination, and we advise that a very strong remonstrance be forwarded to the Home Authorities against its unmodified adoption.—Courier, Oct. 16.

Marriage of Hindu Widows.

We hear, that some Members of the Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge, which was established about two years ago, are going to propose to that Society, that a petition be presented to the Governor-General, to make the marriage of Hindu widows valid. If this meets the approbation of all the members of the Society, such a petition will be presented.—Hurkaru, Oct. 16.

Charge against a Thanadar.

There is a serious charge pending before Mr. Robison, the magistrate, against one of the many honest thanadars of Calcutta. The particulars of the charge involve an assault committed by the thanadar himself within the thana, false imprisonment, and bribery. There is, apparently, sufficient evidence for the prosecution; but as the defendant is the head of a thana, there is, no doubt, but that he will provide himself with an ample array of witnesses for his own exculpation.—Hurkaru, Oct. 15.

Mr. Passmore.

We were wrong in stating that this unfortunate young man committed suicide. He did not do so in the common acceptation of the term, but he destroyed himself through hard drinking. He was the natural son of Col. Passmore and one time every fair prospect in life. But he involved himself in trouble by bad company and intemperate habits, which at length tended to his incarceration in the Great Jail as an insolvent debtor, and ultimately to a premature death in a fit of the delirium tremens. He has left a wife behind. Owing to the simple nature of the case the Coroner did not think it necessary to hold an inquest on the body, but ordered its interment on being satisfied of the plain facts of the case.—Ibid.

Madras.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 17, Barque Greenlaw, Captain Lewis Morice, from London 20th June.—Passengers, Messrs. Farncomb and Morellier. 17, French Barque Le Gange, Captain J. B. Super-ville, from Pondicherry 7th October.—Passengers, Mesdames Walker and 2 Children, and Martin and 2 Children; Miss Camiade. 18, Barque Kestrel, Captain R. N. Beauvais, from Newcastle 7th April, and Bordeaux 5th July. Oct. 16, Barque La Felice, Captain John Batta, to Pondicherry and Ceylon. 17, Barque Swallow, Captain R. Macalister, to Malabar Coast and Bombay. Passengers.—Mrs. Crisp, 2 Misses Crisp, Miss Austin, Miss Crozier, Major Crisp, A. Groves, Esq., and Mr. Taylor.—Spectator, Oct. 20.

Necessary Improvement.

It has been arranged, we are informed, that no further burials shall take place in the Catholic burial ground adjoining the Lines of the 41st Regiment at Vepery. This arrangement with the clearing of the drains, mentioned in our last, will no doubt do something towards removing the acknowledged insalubrity of the spot, where it is much to be regretted the Cantonment was ever fixed.

Military Changes.

The Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, notifies the three following removals of Corps. 2d Regiment N. I. from the Presidency, to Moulmein, 3d N. I. from Secunderabad to Bellary, and the 4th N. I. from Bellary to Madras, to replace the 2d.—the removal of the 14th from Midnapore to Moulmein, by order of the Governor General is also notified.—Ibid.

The Commander in Chief, has we learn, applied to Government for the services of all Officers of Corps serving at Moulmein, to be placed at his disposal for Regimental duty. The Officers on his own Staff, it will be seen were in orders yesterday.

The following are the Officers whose Services are thus applied for—Major PRESCOTT—Captains LE HARDY—BUD—BRIGGS—MACAULY—ADAM—ONSLOW—Lieutenants LUKIN—WYNDHAM—MCKINNON—PODMORE—ABBOTT—JENKINS and BAURE.

We learn also that Captain CHALON the Judge Advocate General, whose services the Commander-in-Chief was unwilling to dispense with, has made a special request to be allowed to join his Regiment in Burma.

It is believed that Colonel BOND, Acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance, is the Officer likely to be selected to command the Artillery in China.—Ibid.

How Incapacitated P

The Fort St. George Gazette of last evening announces that Mr. T. A. Oakes has been appointed a Police Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Kelly, "incapacitated for further service." The same journal notifies that Captain H. T. Hitchins, of the 52d N. I., has been permitted to retire from the service in Europe, by which casualty Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. Bayles, the Superintendent of the Cantonment at Calpee, and Ensign A. M. Cooper are severally promoted to the superior grade.—Herald, Oct. 20.

Ceylon.

Movement to China.

The Naval Storekeeper at Trincomalee has received an order from the Admiral to charter a vessel without delay, to load her with stores and despatch her to China.

Mr. Sprent, the Master of the Wellesley, has been appointed to command the Rattlesnake, Troop-ship, vice Brodie deceased.—Observer, Oct. 7.

Look at this picture, then on that.

MADRAS POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—We should ill perform our duty as a public journalist were we to neglect notice of the prompt and efficient manner in which the August Mail has been delivered by our Post Office Department.

The Overland Express containing the Government Despatches, &c., which left Bombay at 9 P. M. on the 6th instant, reached Madras at 6 1/2 P. M. on the 12th.

Fifteen Overland Packets despatched by dawk from Bombay at 9 1/2 P. M. on the 6th and 9 1/2 P. M. on the 7th, reached Madras at 11 1/2 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M. on the 15th.

Three packets despatched at 9 P. M. on the 8th were received here at 4 1/2 P. M. on the 16th.

The contents of all these Mails, upwards of 3470 covers, were sorted, stamped, charged and registered: those by the Express within half an hour, by the Mails received on the 15th within 1 1/2, those in the 16th within 1/2 of an hour after arrival and immediately delivered; notwithstanding that the strength of the Post Office establishment is far below what it ought to be. Let us however award the meed of honor where honor is due, for this most expeditious delivery of the Overland Mails is ascribable entirely to the energetic exertions of the establishment, which, in anticipation of the arrival of the Overland had remained constantly in the Office from the morning of the 13th to the evening of the 15th without a murmur and conducting themselves to the entire satisfaction of the head of the Department.

THE CEYLON POST OFFICE.

[Extract from the Report of the Post Master General of Ceylon to the Governor.]

"The Postmaster General cannot consider himself justified in keeping the Clerks in his office for an uncertain period after the business hours fixed by Government."—Ibid.

The Honorable Company's iron War Steamers Medusa, Lieut. Hewitt, and the Ariadne, Lieut. Roberts, of 430 tons each, arrived at Galle on Tuesday the 5th instant. These vessels left Bombay on the evening of the 29th September and are bound to China. They report the arrival of the Atalanta at Bombay on the 26th having sailed from Galle on the 19th ult. The Seaforth Steamer was passed by these vessels at 3 P. M. on the evening of the 30th about 150 miles from Bombay! So that taking into consideration the distance she had still to run and the hour fixed for the departure of the Steamer from Bombay, on the 1st October, we have every chance of hearing ere long, that our letters, &c. are safely handed, and has a month's free lodgings at the Bombay Post-office; unless indeed, those in authority have the consideration to pity their more unhappy brethren of Ceylon by delaying the departure of the Steamer for a few hours. This we very much doubt, for we learn from the Bombay papers that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, consequent on the departure of the Steamer being postponed from the 1st to the 2d September last, it was unanimously resolved to present a memorial to the Government urging the propriety of the Steamer sailing on the very day appointed! This is indeed, but cold comfort to our Mercantile friends. When will these matters be better managed?—Herald, Oct. 8.

A Modest Request.

The Kandy Church Committee held its monthly meeting on Monday last as usual, when Francis Price Esq. District Judge of the South Court, sent in his resignation as a member, on the plea that, as Mr. Delegal was one of the Committee he could not sit in his company—and begged that his reasons for having resigned might be recorded in the proceedings of the Committee.

The Meeting accepted his resignation, but unanimously declined recording it to be ineffectual.

We, however, out of courtesy to the learned Judge, record the EVENTFUL CIRCUMSTANCE in order to show our opinion of his presumption in imagining that he could entral a dozen gentlemen to record his views, without any proof.—Ibid.

Rumour of a New Journal.

It is rumoured that the native gentlemen are about to publish a weekly Journal in the nature of a newspaper.—We shall be the first to welcome such a publication, and to hail the advent of it as the commencement of a new era in the periodical literature of Ceylon, and in the usefulness and improvement of the natives.—We have not been informed whether it will be published in English or Singalese, but we would suggest the utility of devoting some portion of it to English; for it will be observed that, if their object be, by discussing matters connected with their native land, &c., to promote its interests as well as their individual usefulness, they will most assuredly fail to do so, as long as their observations and suggestions, &c. are not conveyed to the higher authorities through the medium of that language which they read and speak.—We shall by no means discourage the laudable attempt of the native Head men, to establish a press of their own.—So we shall conclude these few lines with a hope that our hints will be attended to by them with the same good-feeling in which they are now given.

We have not been able to learn when it is to be commenced, nor by whom it is to be edited. Very probably by one of the native headmen, who is most noted for his intelligence and abilities.—Ibid.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 21st October 1841.

No. 608 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 48, dated 1st September 1841.

1. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.—Lieutenant Colonel George Jervis..... 6 Months. Lieutenant G. P. Kennett..... 6 Months.

2. Captain V. F. Kemmis has been permitted to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 18th July 1839.

3. Conductor J. Baldock, has been permitted to return to his duty. No. 609 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated 1st September.

The friends of Gunner Francis Sleight of the 3d Company 2d Battalion Artillery at your Presidency, having paid into our Treasury the sum required by the Regulations, for his discharge and passage to this Country, we authorize you to grant Gunner Sleight his discharge from the Company's service, and provide him with the usual Charter party passage at the Company's expense.

No. 610 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 18th instant, Assistant Surgeon W. Babinham has been appointed Civil Surgeon to the Residency in the Persian Gulf, vice Weatherhead deceased.

No. 611 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 16th instant, Assistant Surgeon A. Burn, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Broach, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Macdonald, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1841.

No. 612 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 16th instant, the following arrangements have been made in the Subordinate Medical Department.

First Hospital Assistant Surgeon Alexander Burn, M. D. of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is attached to the Jail at Ahmedabad, and second Hospital Assistant Shumsher Khan of the Gujarat Provincial Battalion, to the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad.

The unbenefitted Subordinate Medical Servants are transferred to the Military Department.

First Hospital Assistant Abdool Rhymon, now attached to the Jail, Ahmedabad.

Second Hospital Assistant Nusserrahnow, now attached to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

First Grade Apprentice (Rajoo) Bappoojee, now attached to the Civil Station at Kaira.

Probationer Samuel Watson, is appointed a second grade Apprentice, and attached to the Civil Station at Dharwar, to fill a vacancy.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1841.

No. 613 of 1841.—Lieutenant Alexander Burn, M. D. of the Medical Establishment is returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay, 2d October 1841.

No. 614 of 1841.—Captain R. Warden, Commissary of Ordnance, Southern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Bombay from the 20th instant to the 31st December next, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1841.

No. 615 of 1841.—The leave granted to Lieutenant Mellersh, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, the General Order dated 15th September 1840, altered to a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 616 of 1841.—Captain G. Pope, Assistant Commissary General, having returned to his duty at the Presidency on the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in General Order No. 588, of 2nd November 1839, is cancelled.

No. 617 of 1841.—The following appointment is made:—Captain M. Blackland, of the 51st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Staff Officer at Sholapore, from the 11th instant, the date of the arrival of his Regiment at that Station.

No. 618 of 1841.—Captain Henry of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for the period of two years, to proceed to Suez or to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1841.

No. 619 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon A. Durban is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 620 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. Fearon, Date of Rank. 10th Aug. 1841.

Senior Major T. M. Ballie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice P. Fearon promoted. Do. do. do.

Captain R. Ord to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. G. Duncan to be Captain, and Ensign J. Wray to be Lieutenant, in succession to Ballie promoted. Do. do. do.

The undersigned Officer to be ranked from the date specified opposite his name and posted to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Wray promoted.

Rank as Ensign in the 24th Regiment Native Infantry. Do. do. do.

George Ramsden Scotland, 30th Sept. 1841, 6th March 1841.

No. 621 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Wilson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations, with permission to embark from Aden, in the Steamer proceeding to Suez in November next.

No. 622 of 1841.—Captain A. Tweedale, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 623 of 1841.—Captain W. F. Curtis, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Suez, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Opium Memorandum

Table with columns: Passes granted up to the 29th ultimo under the proclamation of 1840 41, Ditto ditto under the Proclamation of 1841 42 up to the 20th Instant, Ditto on the 22d Instant. Total 593.

Table with columns: Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1839 | 40, Ditto under the proclamation of 1840 | 41, Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 15th Instant. Total 19,835.

Table with columns: Balance of former year's importation, Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 26th instant. Total 26,226 1/2.

Table with columns: From the 22d May 1840, to the 19th instant, Ditto from the 20th to the 26th Instant. Total 23,332 1/2.

W. ESCOMB, Actg. Opium Agent. Bombay, 27th October 1841.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am astonished, nay horror struck, at the false, perverted and unfounded information you have given in your to-day's issue of the circumstances which induced Sorabjee Cursetjee, a recent Convert to christianity to return to the religion of his forefathers, and in the bosom of his disconsolate family. Without losing a moment, I come forward in my own true name, and in the name of several of my Countrymen to correct your misstatements, refute your charges, and represent to you the facts of this occurrence; and hope you will give insertion to this communication in your to-morrow's paper, in order that all doubt regarding this affair, may be cleared; the unfavorable impression produced on the minds of the public by your remarks, be immediately removed, and truth be brought to light.

The causes you have ascribed to my Countrymen, the Parsees, for Sorabjee's relapse, and the story you have given about Nowsarie, are totally false and unfounded. As a public journalist you should not have indulged in such remarks without enquiring about the truth of the stories, remarks that are not only untruthful and irreconcilable, but exceedingly offensive to the Parsees, who are perfectly innocent of the charges you make against them in these words: "Thither (at Nowsarie) in days not very remote, were Parsees females suspected of violating the conjugal vow, conveyed; and although no positive proof could be had to that effect, generally supposed to have been murdered. May not the vindictive desire of checking proselytism tend to a renewal of these horrors."

You are quite wrong in asserting such palpable untruths, for which, although you suspect them, there is not the slightest foundation. I am authorized by several of my Countrymen, publicly to disavow any such wicked and cruel intentions as you have wantonly, unjustly and unceremoniously ascribed to them. Such a horrible barbarity could never have entered their minds, even if the fixed principles of Nature were changed; and even if they had causes for the utmost resentment: their civil, pacific, kind and generous nature would never lead them into any such extremes of cruelty. Let me ask you, Mr. Editor, what motive has induced you to be so very uncharitable, as to levy such unfounded charges against my Countrymen, I demand an immediate explanation from you.

You express great ignorance on the Parsee religion when you assert that Nowsarie is the place that is regarded with veneration and sanctity by my Countrymen, from their having first settled in it on their landing in India. Let me assure you that this is not the case. Were you familiar with the history of the expatriation of the Parsees, you would not have deviated so much from the truth.

Having had several conversations with Sorabjee Cursetjee lately, I have had ample opportunity of judging the motives, which induced him to resign the Christian religion, which he had about five months ago embraced through the persuasion of the Reverend Mr. G. M. Valentine, the gentleman who baptised him, and with whom he had, up to this time, remained, night and day. I have in my to-day's paper given in detail the reasons which induced Sorabjee to come back to his ancient

faith, reasons collected from my long and frequent conversation with him; but to clear the least shadow of a doubt in the matter, I have published, in this day's *Jam-i-Jamshud*, a Goozerattee paper which I have the honor of editing, a document written by Sorabjee Cursetjee in his own handwriting, and bearing his own signature, in which he has explained the reasons which induced him to return to his faith and family. I have the original paper in my possession and have no objection to show it to you, to satisfy you or any other persons who might be curious about this transaction. This paper is a very important one, and prooves all your insinuations to be non-sensical and of no weight whatever; for in this document, which is in the original Goozerattee, Sorabjee Cursetjee addresses his Countrymen and the Reverend Mr. Valentine thus:

"My dear Countrymen and Zoroastrians. You must have heard that in the month of May last, owing to the instigation of some persons, I resigned our beloved religion, which the Creator sent to us through the holy Zoroaster; and had embraced Christianity. Being convinced that the motives by which I was induced to abandon my pure faith, at length, betrayed me, I repented for my conduct and have now re-embraced my holy religion, and request the Almighty God to forgive me for my fault. I searched for the truths of Christianity and inspected the religious books on that faith during the last five months; but I could not discover the faith, nor did I succeed in finding the way to inherit paradise; but on the contrary, I perceived that I would be cast into hell if I professed that religion. I was little acquainted with the Christian religion at the time of my conversion, but I was misled away by the kind assurances of an European in whom I placed great confidence, and who betrayed me. I now repent of it very much and beg you (Parsees) will excuse me the fault I have committed, and be kind to me."

To The Reverend Mr. VALENTINE. You were instrumental in converting me, and I placed implicit reliance on you and on whatever you said to me. But I now repent of it exceedingly. I solicit you not to attempt to convert such young lads as I am, of imperfect understandings. While bidding you this my last adieu, I beg to say that I have forsaken all the knowledge and ideas you inculcated on me, and have embraced my own true religion.

(Signed) Sorabjee Cursetjee Lungra. Bombay 26th, October 1841.

From the above paper which I have translated into English, and the original of which is now with me, the public will be convinced that no compulsion or force has been used, but that the return of Sorabjee Cursetjee is a voluntary act of his own, and for which he gives the public his own rational reasons. With regard to your suspicions, regarding Sorabjee's being sent to Nowsharie, I beg to inform you, Mr. Editor, that as Sorabjee's relatives reside at Nowsharie which is his native city, he, himself, of his own free will and accord, is anxious to go and visit them. No other object is in contemplation, but this. The young lad is treated by the Parsees with great lenity and kindness, and the public need not entertain any apprehensions with regard to him. He is at liberty to go wherever he likes; and a few days ago at his own express desire the ceremonies of investing him with the Sudra & Kustee (badges of our religion) were formally performed, and he was admitted into the bosom of his religion as a welcome contrite guest, and firm believer in Zertusht.

With regard to the story, you relate in the name of the Parsees, that Sorabjee was desired "to assist in bearing the dead body of a Parwarree to the place of interment" and which measure, you say, caused his relapse, is untrue; and I beg you will correct it in your next issue. Not a single Parsee is of this opinion in Bombay. For further particulars, I refer you, and the enquiring public to my newspaper of this day's date where they will find all the real facts of this reconversion affair faithfully related.

I will also go to the length of vouching the truth of the above-mentioned circumstances on oath, or of making an affidavit to that effect. I challenge you to contradict (if you can) a single statement of mine.

The return of this lad has now cleared the mystery that hitherto hung over the illegal proceedings of Missionaries, and a great deal of valuable information will be gleaned from Sorabjee Cursetjee. I hope you will not fail to give insertion to this letter in your next.

I remain, Mr Editor, Yours very obediently, PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE, Editor of the Jam-i-Jamshud.

Bombay, 28th October 1841.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

At Ahmedabad, on the 15th October, the lady of captain Davis, 11th regt. N. I., of a son.

At Agartee lane, on the 24th October, Mrs. S. B. de Silva, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 22d October, Mrs. Lucina de Rozario, wife of the late Mr. Ignacio de Rozario, leaving a daughter to deplore her death.

BENGAL.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, at St. John's cathedral, by the reverend Mr. Fisher, pastor, J. C. Johnson, indigo planter, Patna, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late captain Joseph Johnson.

At Barrackpore, on the 11th October, by the reverend Mr. Wimberly, Mr. C. Anonowit, to Miss Sarah Girdin.

At Agra, on the 5th October, by the right reverend Pizzoni, catholic bishop, Mr. John Jacobs, of the political department N. W., to Miss J. M. Beaton.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 12th October, at the residence of captain F. W. Birch, superintendent of police, the lady of major N. Penny, com. at Sabaloo, of a son.

At Rumpoor Baitiah, on the 7th October, the lady of C. G. Udny, esq., civil service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 9th October, the lady of F. Millett, esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Mrs. P. Swarise, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th October, the wife of Mr. J. M. Ganimise of a daughter.

At Loodhiana, on the 10th instant, the lady of Lieut. and adjutant, J. Hunter, 53d regt. native infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d September, Mrs. C. Kerr, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d October, Mrs. John Wallace, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th October, the wife of Mr. A. G. Aviet, of a daughter.

At Albury, on Saturday, the 18th September, the wife of Mr. William Connor, of a son.

At Gwalior, on Thursday, the 30th September, at the house of his father, captain P. Carrapet, of Amba Purgana, the lady of lieutenant C. P. Carrapet, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

At Allahabad, on the 2d October, Georgiana Frances Mary, daughter of Mr. William Phillip, of the judge advocate general's department, aged 9 months and 4 days.

At Dinapore, on the 8th October, Helen Jane Young, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lantour, aged 1 year and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 13th October, at the house of Carrapet Jacob, esq., his brother, Mr. Owen Jacob, late assistant to Messrs. Twentymann and Co., aged 50 years.

At Burdwan, on Monday, the 11th October, of consumption, sergeant Thomas Jones, assistant overseer, department of public works, aged 30 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

At Dharwar, on the 8th October, the lady of Lieut. Colonel J. Garnault, commanding 47th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Hong Kong, on the 13th July, Lieut. O. C. Anketell, of the 37th regt. N. I.

At Coimbatore, on the 11th October, 2d Lieut. R. P. G. East, of the engineers, acting civil engineer 7th Division.

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon J. S. Graves—4th Lt. Dragoons from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Captain G. Thornton—2d Lt. Infantry—to Ratnagarie.

Table with columns for location and date, listing dates of the latest intelligence from various cities like Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Buxmah, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, China, Delhi, France, Gwalior, Hongkong, London, Madras, Mauritius, Nepal, Penang, Persian Gulf, Quetta, Scinde, and Singapore.



THE GAZETTE. Saturday, October 30, 1841.

We have to announce the arrival of the *Cheshire*, J. H. Henrichson, master, from Port Lewis 27th Sept.; also the *Steamer Seaforth*, G. Stewart, commanding, from Colombo 22d, and *Cochin 25th Instant*.—Passengers—Mrs. Wodehouse, P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. J. Templer, Ceylon Rifles, and Servants.

We have received Madras papers to the 20th instant, and Ceylon to the 8th instant. The *Madras Spectator* states that the Commander-in-Chief has applied to Government for the Services of all officers of corps serving at Moultmein, to be placed at his disposal for regimental duty. It is believed that Colonel Bond will be selected to command the Artillery in China.

We have received a rather severe lecturing, in the form of a letter, which we insert to-day, from our friend and contemporary the *Jam-i-Jamshud*. Coming from such a talented pen and authentic source, we insert the communication with much pleasure, not only from just and honorable feelings, but because the object of the remarks which appeared in the *Gazette* of Thursday last has been fully realized. We again repeat, what we then stated, that a report had gone abroad that the boy had been requested to assist in the interment of the body of a common sweeping woman or Parwarree. This report unanswered was as disgusting to the Parsees as it was injurious to the cause of Missions; and, therefore, called for the public contradiction which the Editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshud* has given to it. We expressed in the strongest terms possible, our disbelief of the story, and sorry indeed would we be should it for a moment be thought that we had any other object in view than to elicit the truth and disabuse the public mind. Our contemporary altogether mistakes us if he supposes we believe the Parsees to be guilty of the crime of wholesale murder, said to be perpetrated at Nowsharie. This revolting charge has been a reported and oftold tale, and we know believed by many to be the case. Moreover the report however unfounded, however wanton or unjust, however opposed to the real urbane character of the Parsees, or injurious to the faith and practice of the disciples of Zoroaster, hitherto the report, we say, has not been contradicted or proved to be unfounded. Our friend Pestonjee Manockjee is the first Parsee who has come forward and challenged the establishing of the charge, and he deserves the best thanks of his community for having done so—at all events he has ours.

The excitement caused by the relapse of Sorabjee Cursetjee we admit is very great amongst the Christian community, especially as the *Oriental Christian Spectator* for the month of October (just published) makes no mention of any such change, or even hints at the probability of the boy's re-embracing the Parsee faith. The *Christian Spectator* observes:—"The young Parsee inquirer, Sorabjee, who was mentioned in our May number as having sought refuge with the Missionaries of the English Church from the violence of his countrymen, was baptized on the 3d instant in Bycullah Church, by the Rev. J. S. Robertson." This extract did not lead us to anticipate any change in the boy's sentiments. The words in italics we have marked ourselves, in order to shew the strong terms applied to the Parsees—terms which required, nay even demanded some explanation from the Zoroastrian community—and also to prove (inferentially) that if such language was applied to the conduct of the Parsees at the time of the boy's conversion, they need not wonder that similar terms to what we have used are applied to the Parsees under present circumstances; and therefore in making known the report, we had

given the Parsees an opportunity of pre-meeting the charges; and have no doubt, on investigation, their conduct will be proved justifiable and the injurious and cruel reflection be removed from the whole Parsee community.

Our friend and contemporary indulges too freely in unpalatable phrases, and deals too much in invectives—this has a tendency to produce an unfavorable impression on the reader as to the degree of credence his remarks are entitled to. Our readers we hope will consider that the effusion is from a native pen, and expresses with zeal, becoming a believer in Zertusht, the sentiments of a respectable and well educated disciple of Zoroaster. The statement of Sorabjee Cursetjee is now before the public, and we are happy that the Parsees themselves have removed the injurious reflection cast upon the Missionaries in the reported but unfounded cause of the boy's returning to the creed of his forefathers. It would however be highly interesting to know what proofs the boy had gathered to cause him to reject Christianity as a mere fabrication, and also, in what manner the American Missionary had deceived him. The boy states he knew little of the Christian Religion when he embraced it, and that five months study of Christian books increased rather than removed his doubts.—This makes the circumstance of his recent baptism more remarkable; and we are sure that had he not expressed his belief before and at the time of his baptism, this ordinance would not have been administered. It is said that the boy expected other things than those which accompany salvation, and finding that his expected, not promised, hopes were unrealized and unrealizable, he was induced to return to the elements of his own Religion, but whether this report be true or unfounded, it is not for us to determine; the matter must rest between that Great Being who judgeth all things and Sorabjee Cursetjee, who must account to His Maker for the accusing or excusing of his conscience in this, as in all other matters.

LOCAL.

We learn that a serious accident occurred yesterday morning between the hours of 7 and 8—whilst a Native mounted on rather a spirited beast, was wending his way down "Bhendy Bazar Streets" the Animal suddenly started and plung'd violently on the foot-path on the left side of the road, thereby causing two men and a woman to fall prostrate on the ground; the woman was seriously injured, but the two men apparently, not in the least hurt, made the most of their heels the moment they found their equilibrium.

Literature.

Adventures of a Deerslayer—Death of the Red Man.

Satisfied that the man in the canoe could have no arms, Deerslayer did not hesitate to dash close alongside of the retiring boat, without deeming it necessary to raise his own rifle. As soon as the wash of the water which he made in approaching became audible to the prostrate savage, the latter sprang to his feet, and uttered an exclamation that proved how completely he was taken by surprise.

"If you've enjoyed yourself enough in that canoe, red-skin," Deerslayer coolly observed, stopping his own career in sufficient time to prevent an absolute collision between the two boats—"if you've enjoyed yourself enough in that canoe, you'll do a prudent act by taking to the lake again. I'm reasonable in these matters, and don't crave your blood, though there's them about that would look upon you more as a duellist for the bounty, than human mortal. Take to the lake, this minute, afore we get to hot words.

The savage was one of those who did not understand a word of English, and he was indebted to the gestures of Deerslayer, and to the expression of an eye that did not often deceive, for an imperfect comprehension of his meaning. Perhaps, too, the sight of the rifle that lay so near the hand of the white man quickened his decision. At all events, he crouched like a tiger about to take his leap, uttered a yell, and the next instant his naked body had disappeared in the water. When he rose to take breath, it was at the distance of several yards from the canoe, and the hasty glance he threw behind him denoted how much he feared the arrival of a fatal messenger from the rifle of his foe. But the young man made no indication of any hostile intention. Deliberately securing the canoe to the others, he began to paddle from the shore; and by the time the Indian reached the land, and had shaken himself, like a spaniel on quitting the water, his dreaded enemy was already beyond rifle-shot on his way to the castle. As was so much his practice, Deerslayer did not fail to soliloquize on what had just occurred while steadily pursuing his course towards the point of destination.

"Well—well," he commenced, "it would have been wrong to kill a human mortal without an object. Scaples are of no account with me, and life is sweet, and ought not to be taken mercilessly by them that have white gifts. The savage was a Mingo, it's true; and I make no doubt he is, and will be as long as he lives, a r'al riptyle and vagabond; but that's no reason I should forget my gifts and colour. No, no—let him go; if ever we meet again, rifle in hand why, ever then will be seen which has the stoutest heart and the quickest eye—Hawkeye! That's not a bad name for a warrior; sounding much more manful and valiant than Deerslayer! 'Twouldn't be a bad title to begin with, and it has been fairly earned. 'Twas Chingachgook, now, he might go home and boast of his deeds and the chiefs would name him Hawkeye in a minute; but it don't become white blood to brag, and 'tisn't easy to see how the matter can be known, unless I do. Well—well; every thing is in the hands of Providence;

this affair as well as another; I'll trust to that for getting my deserts in all things."

Having thus betrayed what might be termed his weak spot, the young man continued to paddle in silence, making his way diligently, and as fast as his tows would allow him towards the castle. By this time the sun had not only risen, but it had appeared over the eastern mountains, and was shedding a flood of glorious light on this as yet unchristened sheet of water. The whole scene was radiant with beauty; and no one unaccustomed to the ordinary history of the woods would fancy it had so lately witnessed incidents so ruthless and barbarous. As he approached the building of old Hutter, Deerslayer thought, or rather felt, that its appearance was in singular harmony with all the rest of the scene. Although nothing had been consulted but strength and security, the rude massive logs, covered with their rough bark, the projecting roof, and the form, would contribute to render the building picturesque in almost any situation, while its actual position added novelty and piquancy to its other points of interest.

When Deerslayer drew nearer to the castle, however objects of interest presented themselves that at once eclipsed any beauties that might have distinguished the scenery of the lake, and the site of the singular edifice. Judith and Hetty stood on the platform, before the door, Hurry's yard-door, awaiting his approach with manifest anxiety; the former from time to time taking a survey of his person and of the canoes through the old ship's spy-glass. Never probably did this girl seem more brilliantly beautiful than at that moment; the flush of anxiety and alarm increasing her colour to its richest tints, while the softness of her eyes, a charm that even poor Hetty shared with her, was deepened by intense concern. Such, at least, without pausing, or pretending to analyse motives, or to draw any other very nice distinction between cause and effect, were the opinions of the young man as his canoes reached the side of the ark, when he carefully fastened all three before he put his foot on the platform.—*Bentley's Miscellany for Sept.*

Eleanor Bingley.

BY CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

Revenge is never worthier than its object. Do we need examples to prove the truth of this? They "stand rubric" in history, in the records of crime. They accumulate daily. It must be so. Revenge is a wrong exchange. Pride may disclaim, passion may deny; but never was human creature whose working mind wrought vengeance, that, ere the brain ceased its functions and the heart had lost its pulse, did not feel that, revenge is as ignoble as its cause.

Mr. Benson had late in life married a young lady of great beauty, to whom he was devotedly attached, and who had returned his affection. They were a singularly happy couple. It was natural, therefore, when his wife was taken from him, that he should have centred his hopes and wishes in his daughter. He looked upon her, indeed, as a sacred trust committed to his charge, and fell into the common error of permitting the child to see, rather than of causing her to feel, the extent of his love. The almost inevitable consequence was apparent in Eleanor, when Mrs. Marlowe was introduced into the family as her governess. She was what is called a spoiled child, a phrase which has the merit of being at once popular and appropriate.

Eleanor Benson was a girl of great natural capacity; of a quick perception, and of a keen and accurate observation. She was diligent also, and made so rapid a progress in her studies, as almost to impress a belief upon her father that her knowledge was intuitive. Regular application and facility of acquirement will together work marvels, and to those who are not daily and hourly observant of the process, the result may well appear miraculous.

But her will had been permitted too early a growth. It would bear neither curb, nor restraint, nor expostulation. She would have her own way in everything; and not because she conceived it to be right, or others knew it to be wrong, but simply that it was her own way. It may be easily believed that as she grew in years, this forward disposition was not subdued. It was not even weakened.

The day arrived on which it was arranged the duties of Mrs. Marlowe as governess were to cease. Eleanor had completed her seventeenth year. Mr. Benson, however, insisted that Mrs. Marlowe should remain with him till his daughter was married; and as that lady had lived with the family some years, the proposition so urgently made was not a little gratifying to her. A short conversation which took place on the evening of that day between Miss Benson and her governess, may serve for an illustration of the character of the former.

"I know you think me a strange girl, dear madam," said Eleanor, "but I entertain a sincere and strong affection for you. Indeed, I believe I love you better than I could have loved my mother, were she now living."

"You are mistaken," replied Mrs. Marlowe, surprised at her unusual earnestness.

"No, I am not. I was too young when my mother died to define precisely what my feelings towards her then were; but I associate with the idea of love to a mother a something of duty, of obedience, which," she added after a pause, laughing, "I was never obliged to pay to you."

"Then you consider, Eleanor," inquired Mrs. Marlowe, "that duty and obedience are unfeminine qualities?"

"She coloured slightly." "Mrs Marlowe, I cannot obey."

The beauty of Miss Benson, or her father's wealth, or both, caused her, very soon after what is technically termed "her coming out," to be flattered or persecuted by the assiduities of suitors. Of these it is necessary to mention only two—Lord Linton and Mr. Bingley. These two gentlemen were young, handsome, accomplished; and, perhaps, regarded by an indifferent spectator with reverence merely to their extrinsic personal merits, it might have been difficult to assign a superiority to one or the other. It is not surprising, however, that Mr. Benson should have preferred the former. A title and an ancient family are no contemptible recommendations; and when they are accompanied, as they were in the instance of Lord Linton, by qualities at once unobtrusive and captivating, they have commonly their due weight with considerate and anxious parents. Mr. Benson, accordingly took it for granted that everything as to this matter would proceed in accordance with his own wishes; and he came the sooner to the conclusion, as his wishes on the point in question were exceedingly strong. But he was to be disappointed.

It is true, Miss Benson had never shown a decided preference for Mr. Bingley; on the contrary, if a judgment of her sentiments were at any time to have been formed from her manners it might have been inferred that Lord Linton was the more favoured suitor. The elopement of Eleanor with Mr. Bingley decided the question.

It has been said that love cannot exist with fear. Whoever said this, or may continue to believe it, is mistaken. Mr. Benson loved his daughter with almost childish fondness; but it is no less certain that he feared her also. It must be owned that the influence she had acquired over him was maintained by no vulgar show of authority. It was not tyranny. It was the influence of a strong mind over a weak one. Her power was, as Shakespeare says "As is the ovary to the fish, who takes it."

In a few weeks Mr. Benson received his daughter to his arms with even more than his usual kindness. But the weak nature must retain some object upon which to wreck their wounded pride. No persuasion—had any been used on the part even of Eleanor—could have prevailed upon him to treat Mr. Bingley with an appearance of cordiality; and at his death, which took place about a year afterwards, it was discovered that he had settled all his property absolutely upon his daughter and the children she might have; and in the event of her dying without issue, it was to be divided between distant relatives of his own.

But he did not forget the governess of his daughter. The munificent legacy he left Mrs. Marlowe enabled her to take a house of her own, to which, shortly after the death

of her patron, she retired, where she lived in great privacy. Rumours, however, at length reached her that Mr. Bingley and lady were far from being so happy a couple as might have been expected; and hints that a separation was likely to take place were soon after communicated to her. This information greatly distressed the worthy woman. She felt a sincere affection for her former pupil, who, apart from the headstrong intolerance of her nature, possessed many excellent qualities; and she could not help being deeply grieved when she reflected that most probably her young friend had been the sole cause of her own misery. She remembered what Mrs. Bingley had said to her shortly after she was reconciled to her father.

"I loved Bingley, I suspect, because my father preferred Lord Linton. Ought I not to be ashamed to confess this? Well—I am. But I was not worthy of Linton. I am good enough for Bingley."

With many trembling misgivings, Mrs. Marlowe ventured upon a visit to her. There was no perceptible difference in her appearance or manners. At first her visitor imagined a degree of reserve and of constraint, but it was soon discarded. They talked on indifferent topics; Mrs. Bingley did not choose, and the other dared not to refer to matters of a private nature.

"Tell me now," said Mrs. Bingley at length, when Mr. Marlowe was rising to take her leave, "what brought you here?"

"My dear Mrs. Bingley, what a strange question! I came to see you."

"I know that," she rejoined; "you came to see me—out of curiosity."

"My dear child, do not talk so," replied Mrs. Marlowe, "I am at all times concerned for you welfare and happiness, and I called—"

"To see how a slighted woman bears the scorn and insult of her husband," returned Mrs. Bingley. "Well, nothing can be more natural or more like curiosity."

"Eleanor, you wrong me," said Mrs. Marlowe; "I came with no such intention. All I can say is, I hope—"

"Hope nothing—fear nothing, madam," proudly interposed Mrs. Bingley. "You remember Eleanor Benson, I presume?"

"I do."

"Then you know Eleanor Bingley. She rang the bell. Do not come often," she added, pressing the hand of her friend as she was leaving the room; "I will write to you when I wish to see you. I love you, Marlowe; but you real old times to me, and they are not pleasant—now."

If there is one tyrant (when it has become a tyrant) more to be dreaded than another, it is one's self. If there is on passion that makes that tyrant most intolerable, it is Pride. This woman—this Eleanor Bingley had ever been a slave to herself, and the weakest of slaves. That passion mastered all the rest, controlled them, and bade them do its bidding. At length, it raised and entered into a devil worse than itself.

It was not long after her marriage that she discovered that Bingley had never loved her—that he had married her from the basest mercenary motives. He was indignant when he found that the father of his wife, after their reconciliation, treated him with unvarying coolness, and he reconciled with her upon it, telling her that it was her duty to bring about a better understanding between them, which he doubted not, from her she would find it easy to accomplish. I have already said that remembrance was never a successful expedient when applied to Eleanor Bingley. She did not deem it to be her duty to act as he requested. On the contrary, she had too much reason to believe and to lament that her father had made a more accurate estimate of her husband's character than herself; and the purpose for which alone he desired Mr. Benson's friendship was so contemptible that she already began to feel towards him an abhorrence which his after-conduct did not serve to mitigate.

"You will urge," she says in a letter to a friend written about this time, "that there are, probably, faults on both sides; that it is our duty to forget and forgive; that we should bear with one another, and the like. It may be so. It is so. It is possible there are faults on both sides; but my heart could never forget and forgive, and I cannot bear it."

It might have been supposed that Mr. Benson's manifest repugnance to his son-in-law would have led the latter not to speculate very sanguinely upon the chance of coming into his property after his death. It seems, however, that he had done so; for when he learnt that Benson had left the whole of his property to his daughter, he flew into an ungovernable rage, accused her of having perverted her father's intentions, and, in conclusion, frankly assured her that it was for her fortune alone he had married her. She had discovered that long since. The candid acknowledgment was not lost upon her.

Mr. Bingley's fortune was small. He had mortgaged his estate almost to its value, and he was deeply in debt. His wife liquidated his debts, paid off the mortgage, and gave him a considerable sum—out of returning love, perhaps, or generosity? neither; but that he should never have it to say with truth that she had ever cost him one farthing.

In the meantime she was abundantly wretched. Could she live tamely, contentedly, placidly, with a grovelling wretch like this, whose every idea was sensual, whose whole being was selfishness? No. She did not attempt to conceal the contempt and disgust she felt for him; nor could she disguise the paltry malice and mean revenge with which he was actuated.

At length a separation was talked of, and agreed upon. Mrs. Bingley was too eager to emancipate herself from the infamous thralldom of a man whom she detested, to cavil about minor points. He had his own terms; evidently the most important element in the question to him. His wife was to allow him a thousand a year, and a deed was drawn up to that effect.

On the very day upon which it was settled that this deed was to be signed, Mrs. Bingley was informed, nor could she doubt her authority, that her husband had for a long time past been connected with a girl—one Hannah Barker—whom he had seduced under the most base and heartless circumstances.

In the evening Bingley came home punctually to his appointment, (he was always punctual in affairs of money when he was to be the recipient of it,) and his wife silently handed him the executed deed, which he placed in his pocket with an exultation he now felt it needless to conceal.

"I take it for granted, Mr. Bingley," said his wife, "that in future we are to see less of each other."

"As you please, madam," he answered with insolent coolness; "I assure you it is perfectly indifferent to me when we meet, or whether we ever meet again."

"I believe you, sir. You will be happy elsewhere, I dare say."

"Doubtless, madam,—doubtless," he replied in the same tone, "I shall find or make many sources of amusement, without question. The world is wide, Mrs. Bingley, Man is, as it were, a prey of passage."

"A beast of prey, rather, Bingley, were mankind like you," she retorted.—"I have heard of you, and of her."

He started upon her for a moment in surprise.

"Jealous, madam?" he said, turning on his heel, "I shall leave you."

"To return to Hannah Barker, I presume?"

He started, and looked back, and an unwonted colour rose into his cheeks.

"Hannah Barker!" said he, stammering, "what do you know—what do you mean?"

"That a man who marries for money, and seduces for love, is a more contemptible villain than I expected even George Bingley to prove himself. That is what I know,—that is what I mean."

Mrs. Bingley uttered this with infinite coolness. Bingley approached, and raising his hand, would have struck her, but she stayed the blow. Taking him by the arm, she led him to the door, which she opened.

"George Bingley," she said coldly and malignantly, "had you struck me, you would have lived to-morrow in the other world."

"Begone—leave me, lest I spurn you; and beware! I may yet deprive you of your annuity."

He was confounded by her manner, perhaps by her appearance.

((To be Continued.))

Van Dieman's Land.

We have received by yesterday's arrivals, journals both from Launceston and Hobart Town to the 6th instant; the following are the only extracts of interest.

COUNT STRELESKI.

The following is an extract of a letter from Count Streleski to Sir John Franklin, dated Launceston, 23rd July, 1841.

My DEAR Sir JOHN.—In the annexed paper you will find the promised altitudes of Van Diemens Land.—Though they have been determined by two mountain Barometers, and Dr. Wollaston's boiling water apparatus, and finally corrected by the register of the Observatory, they ought to have appended to them a "softerment omission" of excellent additions which the French bankers never fail to put under their hills.

From the inspection of the relative heights, you will perceive that what Mr. Kermode effected on a small scale, regard to the Macquarie District, might be done all over the island on a very large one, and not less successfully. Thus Lake Arthur, 2,600 feet above the Lake River, may fertilize beyond any known limit, Maitland and Norfolk Plains, as Lake Sorrel, the Oatlands district, Lake Tobias, the Coal River Valley, and the Western River (the Meander) the district of Westbury, and finally as the North and South East may benefit the districts which these rivers water.

The settlers of Van Dieman's Land are aware of this. They see the urgent necessity to call into aid that powerful agent of agriculture—Irrigation. They frequently make application to me concerning their relative altitudes. I am sorry to say, the application is left unanswered from the little time I had to attend to them; therefore I will be much obliged to you, if you would order the list I have furnished to be made public.

Subjoined to this Count gives the altitudes of the most remarkable mountains, chains, lakes, water courses, and stations in Van Dieman's Land, in English feet above the level of the sea; but being more of a local nature than otherwise, we cannot afford space for the detailed account.

At the sale of stock of the Auction Company on Monday last at Oatlands, ewes fetched 5s 6d; lambs 3s 6d, and the greater portion of the sheep put up were bought in. The depression of the grazing interest, we regret to say, remains unabated.—Hobart Town, 24th July, 1841.

Rev. Mr. Davies.—This gentleman, who has just arrived, obtained from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, the sum of £1,000 towards completing the Church at Norfolk Plains, and brought out with him other sums of money to be placed at the disposal of the Archbishop for the purpose of erecting a school, and certainly in this instance such has been the effect of the misrepresentation and calumnies laid to our charge in England, for this Society imagining that the penal colonies must be immersed in spiritual darkness and sunk in the most degrading and debasing of all the courses of Dr. Dickenson, and leaving us as it were to perish in our own iniquity, took the Christian course, and voted £20,000 to be applied to our redemption, and in including amongst us the truths of the Gospel. However, we may still be in the dark, but we are the subject of vile misrepresentation, we cannot but rejoice at the recognition of the kindly and Christian feelings which have animated the members of this Society, affording as they do examples worthy of being imitated by Archbishop Whately and Dr. Dickenson, who instead of hurling their anathemas against us, would do well to inculcate the mercy and forgiveness of the Divine Founder of Christianity, who thus poured himself over Jerusalem. Oh! Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft would I have gathered thee together, as thou wast gathered, her chickens under her wing, and thou wouldst not.—F. D. L. Chronicle.

Coal.—We learn that an abundant and beautiful seam of coal has been discovered at Encounter Bay, on land belonging to Mr. Strangeways, almost on the surface is two feet deep.—Cornwall Chronicle.

It is reported that Dr. Bernard succeeds the Rev. Mr. Fry as second master of the Queen's College at Hobart Town.—Ibid.

One correspondent at Hobart Town informs us that the only contraband article introduced into the colony by Lady Franklin's A. D. C. from New Zealand is a pair of mustachios—they have excited great interest.—Ibid.

We are informed that one of the candidates for the situation of Superintendent of the Orphan School, is the great Mr. Adam of Bonals. Alexander Cheyne, Esq. Thapsy and emoluments of this office will not be equal to discounting at the rate of 25 per cent.—Ibid.

Cataract Mills, August 5.—Flour 22s, per 100 lbs 20 per cent, ditto 20s ditto 12 per cent, ditto 18s, ditto Wheat, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per 60 lbs.

Union Steam Mills.—Wheat, 6s. to 8s. ditto Oats 5s. 6d. to 6s. ditto Barley 6s. to 7s. 6d. ditto wattle ditto, Poland, 2s. ditto Bran, 1s. 6d. ditto Flour first quality £22 Ditto, second ditto £23 per 2000 lbs. Ditto, third ditto £17.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, joint, 6d. Mutton, joint, 4d.—carcase 5d. carcase 4d. Veal, 8d. Pork 10d.

Launceston Market.—Return of Grain and Flour imported at the Port of Launceston, during the week ending 27th July, 1841. NB. Flour, 24 ditto Bran, 1s. Return of grain and Flour exported from the Port of Launceston, during the week ending 27th July, 1841.—Wheat 5732 ditto. Barley, 600 ditto. Oats, 880 bushels. Flour, 423 tons.

The General Market remains the same as last week; a considerable quantity of Grain came to town this week for storage. 1,100 barrels of Flour have arrived by the Shepherds, and a further importation may be expected.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st December next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.—Ship Cheshire, J. H. Henrichson, Master, from Port Louis 27th Sept.

Oct. 29.—Steamer Seaforth, G. Stewart, Comg, from Colombo 22nd and Cochin 25th Oct.

Passengers—Mrs. Wodehouse, P. R. Wodehouse, Esq. Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. J. Temple, Ceylon Rifles, and servants.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27th—Ship Phoenix, Robert Shaw, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Barque Athol, A. Hossack, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Barque Madonna, R. W. Miller, Master, to Liverpool.

28.—Ship Charles Forbes, T. Willis, Master, on a Cruise.

Passengers—Capt. McPherson, Lieut. Wetherall, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Ogilvie, H. M. 17th Regt. 200 Soldiers, and followers H. M. 17th.

Do. do.—The H. C. Bengal Steamer Enterprise, Lieut. C. H. Berthon, Comg. to Moulmein.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Malabar, Chile, Bombay, Tasso, Reaper, Anonyma, etc.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840. Capital One MILLION, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase it to £1,500,000.

Sir G. G. De H. Larpen Bart., M. P. Chairman. Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., Deputy Chairman.

Directors: John Pirie, Esq., Alderman; Capt. Samuel Thornton, R. N.; Robert Thurnam, Esq.; Joseph C. Ewart, Esq.; Brodie M'Ghie Willox, Esq.; Charles Wye Williams, Esq.; Peter John De Zuheta, Esq.; Capt. Alexander, Marine.

Auditors—The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville; Jameson Hunter, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon Labouchere, Thornton, & Co.

Standing Counsel—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.

Solicitors—J. B. De Mole, Esq., merchant Tailors' Hall; J. A. M'Leod, Esq., Billiter-street.

Secretary—Mr. James Allan.

FOR INDIA, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

Table listing shipping routes and schedules: From Southampton (Oriental, Capt. J. Soy...), From Liverpool (Hindustan...), From Malta (The River Nile...).

For Passengers and Cargo to India (via Egypt), Malta, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Mail under contract with her Majesty's Government, viz.—the Oriental, 1673 tons and 450 horses' power, and the (Great) Liverpool, 1540 tons and 464 horses' power, start alternately from Southampton 1st of every month, and from Falmouth the 2d, with her Majesty's Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and India, touching at Gibraltar, and making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary circumstances, as follows:—to Gibraltar in Five days; to Malta in Nine days; to Alexandria in Fourteen days.

The Vessels start on the return voyage from Alexandria about the 20th of every month, (according to the time of arrival of the East India Mail Steamer at Suez), proceeding home by Malta and Gibraltar, and making the passage, under ordinary circumstances, to Malta in Four days, Gibraltar in Nine days, Falmouth in Fourteen days.

The time allowed for stopping is six hours at Gibraltar, and 24 hours at Malta, on each passage out and home.

Route through Egypt, to and from Alexandria and Suez.—From Alexandria to Atfeh, passengers are conveyed by swift and commodious Track-boats on the Mahmoudieh Canal, a distance of 45 miles. From Atfeh to Cairo, a distance of about 120 miles, the communication is kept up by the Company's Iron Steamer Lotus, running on the Nile by special Firman of H. H. the Pacha.

The British Government having sanctioned the detention of the Bombay Steamer at Suez for 24 hours after the Mails are on board, passengers may thus, without extraordinary exertions, reach Suez in time to embark in her.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

Table showing rates for England and Alexandria, Gibraltar and Alexandria, Malta and Alexandria, with 1st Cabin and 2d Cabin prices.

\* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c.

Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under Three Years free.

A liberal Table with Wines is found for the 1st Cabin Passengers, and included in the fare.

Provisions are provided at the Ship's expense for the 2d Cabin Passengers, but not Wines.

Experienced and respectable female attendants for the Ladies' Cabin.

Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required. Each vessel carries a medical officer approved of by Government.

Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

Baggage.—Passengers for India are strongly recommended not to take out more than 2 cwt. of baggage, as any excess of that quantity will embarrass them in their transit through Egypt, and probably prevent their arrival at Suez in time for the Bombay steamer. It is requested that all baggage will be distinctly marked with names and ports of destination. No trunks, boxes, or portmanteaus can be allowed in the Cabins. Each vessel has a baggage-room, to which access can be had daily; drawers in cash cabin.

The Company do not hold themselves Table for any damage or loss of baggage, nor for unavoidable delay, accidents, fire, steam or sea risks of any kind whatever.

Passengers can proceed from London to Southampton (from whence the vessels start) by Railway in three hours.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

Measurement goods, 1s. 10d. per cubic foot; Carriages on deck, at Shipper's risk, 18s. 18s.; Horses, Mules, or Donkeys on deck, at Shipper's risk, 15s. 15s. (fodder not included).

SPECIE.—To Malta, 10s. per cent.; to Alexandria 12s. 6d. per cent.; to Ionian Islands, 15s. per cent. PARCELS, according to size, 10s., 12s. 6s., and 4s.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—VIGO: Menendez & Barcea.—OPORTO: A. Miller.—LISBON: J. Vanzeller & Sons.—CADIZ: P. de Zulueta & Co.—GIBRALTAR: W. J. Smith.—MALTA: Hunter & Ross.—ALEXANDRIA: Brigs & Co.—CALCUTTA: Cockerell & Co.

To secure Passages, ship Cargo, and obtain information of every kind, apply to the above Agents; to W. & F. C. Carne, Falmouth; at Southampton to Lieut. Kendall, R. N., Agent and Superintendent, or to T. Hill, Shipping Agent; also at the British and Foreign Steam Packet Office, 44, Regent-street, Piccadilly; or at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, No. 51, St. Mary Axe, London.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitably decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for an additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expected advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

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Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

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The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with columns: Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr, 7th yr. Shows rates for ages 30 to 70.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with columns: Age, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80. Shows rates for ages 20 to 80.

ALTERNATIVE. Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE. Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered out all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

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Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772. President—The Earl of Romney.

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TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F. R. S. AUDITOR—John Pepys, Esq.

At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report. B. E. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0 E. L. P. 2 0 0 W. L. 2 0 0 G. L. P. 1 0 0

The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer) 25 0 Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer) 25 0 Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer) 100 0 Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer) 264 18 11 Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer) 50 0 0

Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P. Half-year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare) 15 0 0

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Coocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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