

TO ADVERTISERS

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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
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IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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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, 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindley, 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, n. 3
Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, n. 1
Printing, Ditto, Ditto, n. 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. I., 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,

WILL SELL

By Public Auction,

ON THE 23D INSTANT,

THE ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATE,

CHINA WARE,

CARRIAGES AND HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ.,

AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW

(His Family proceeding to England.)

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late MR. FERRAR,) of Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, of rich Green Silk Damask Jackwood Couches, Ottoman, Pier, Card, and Side Tables, with Marble Slabs CHANDELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GIRANDOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie. — Also a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by Messrs. ROLFE and SONS, Cornhill, London. LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c.

Particulars of which will be published in Catalogues. The Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Unit. Includes entries like '1 Prize of Rs. 50000 of 50 Whole Tickets', '1 Ditto of 20 Ditto', etc.

CONDITIONS.

* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows:

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they shall have the option of paying the full amount at once.

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY.

Trustee.

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

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

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 Honble 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. Grindley & 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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS: Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair. DIRECTORS: James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Aveyre, Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq. Resident, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident, Charles Downes, Esq., Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Eglintoun, John Ritchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., Lord Helhaven & Stanton, F. Chas. Matland, Esq.

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 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 Nests [75, 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 home 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 8 o'clock 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—

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT. Table with columns for Age and Premium rates.

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.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

We believe the Plantagen (arrived) Buchephalous hourly expected from the Cape, bring as passengers:—Lieut. Colonel Taylor, Member of the Military Board; Major Davidson, Asst. A. G. S. W. F.; J. Trotter, Esq., C. S., Member of the Customs Board, and R. F. Donnelly, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Cuttack. Star, Oct. 22.

Burmah Flotilla.

We learn that the Enterprize Steamer was under orders to touch at Point de Galle both going to and returning from Bombay, and that orders have been forwarded to that place directing her to proceed to Maulmain instead of coming on to Calcutta. There will thus be 2 ships of war and 6 armed Steamers—viz., H. M. S. Calliope, (28) Childers, (18) H. C. S. Ganges, Enterprize, Ariadne, Medusa, and Proserpine, to have an aquatic spree with Tharawaddie's war-boats, to say nothing of the India and Forbes, both shewing themselves in the neighbourhood. This last dekna ka waste, we doubt not will prove most effectual—a result not generally allotted to other dekna ka wastes.

Since penning the above, we have learnt that the old and much esteemed Commander of the Enterprize has so impaired his health in his long and unremitting trips, in all weathers, through the waves of our not over-quiet Bengal and Bombay Seas, that he has been obliged to lay by on sick leave. We most sincerely trust this most faithful and respected servant of the Government, if he finds it necessary, which we at the same time trust he will not, to be invalided and ask for a pension, may receive from his masters the means of a comfortable (and certainly a most well-earned) competence—Ibid.

Scarcity of Seamen in Calcutta.

Great scarcity of seamen prevails now in Calcutta. Since the establishment of the Sailor's Home, the inmates generally averaged from ninety to a hundred and sometimes more, but now there is not one even; the present inmates at the place compose of ship cooks and stewards, and are about twenty in number, and frequently have captains of vessels been disappointed in resorting there for seamen; even the Punch Houses and Taverns in Loll Bazar, where poor seamen are retrained, present a scene of desolation. Never was such a scarcity known before; this must be ascribable to the men enlisting in H. M. service. The consequence is, that the wages of seamen are raised; those who shipped from the Sailors' Home received from £1 10s. to 3 and £3, 5s. and sail makers £1. Since Calcutta has been drained of seamen, Captains of Ships are constrained to content themselves with Las-cars, who, it would appear, are holding out and receiving higher wages—Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrivals of the Passenger, Watson, and Corinna. Wilmot, the former from London 14th, and the latter from Liverpool 6th June—Englishman October 23.

Mauritius News.

Since the issue of yesterday's paper a friend has favored us with intelligence from the Mauritius to the 9th September—being six days later than any furnished by our own files.

The Reliance and Frances Ann had arrived from Calcutta.

PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Stock of Rice moderate, Monghy Rice Sp. Drs. 330 per bag, Ballam ditto 2 07, Gram 3 50 a 3 75, Ghee in Tin Canisters 22 0 per 100 lb, Freights for London £ 4 10 per ton, Exchange on London 3/4 per cent discount, Severligns 3 1/2 a 4 do pm.

General Nott

By a letter from Afghanistan, dated the 19th instant—one day later than that from which we have quoted in another article but not giving further public intelligence—we are told that there is a command arrangement likely to be made there which, as our correspondent thinks has the savour of a job, but our own information of particulars is not yet full enough to decide on its character. The state of the matter is this:—It seems to be locally expected that General Nott will have to retire from his command on account of his health (though we believe he will get the principal command if he can remain) and that in that event he will be succeeded at Candahar by Lieutenant Colonel Palmer—which will be all in the proper and natural course of things; but it is said that the command of Ghuzni, to which there is a civil allowance of two hundred rupees a month attached, is to be conferred on Captain Grant of the 27th N. I. notwithstanding that there are many field officers present with the force, whose claims to it are greater; and as he is brother to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, there is a suspicion that the arrangement is governed by favor rather than by merit,—not that Captain Grant is wanting in the latter quality, but that he is too young an officer to be selected for such a command. As far as we know the state of the Ghuzni case, it is that formerly there was a Political Assistant there, but of which post the duties have, for a considerable time past, been exercised by the officer who chanced to be in command of the regiment which formed the Garrison, he receiving a small civil allowance of perhaps two hundred rupees a month (as specified by our correspondent) for the trouble—but whether the Courts late double duty-and-single pay order will affect that state of things there, we cannot pretend to say, though most likely it will not. Now whoever may be in command of the corps which may be garrisoning Ghuzni would get this allowance let his rank be what it might—just as he would fall into the command of the corps itself—but if his rank and standing should be deemed too low, or too short to render his being entrusted with the civil duty inexpedient, then the only course would be either to supersede him in the regimental command (which would be hard) by posting a Lieutenant Colonel or to relieve the regiment altogether by one under a Field Officer—which might not be very convenient. In our opinion there has evidently been no selection to favor Captain Grant, and all that can be said is that if he fall into a command, in virtue of his seniority which command there is a paid political appointment attached his is merely that luck of the service; but if on the other hand, the 27th be selected for Ghuznee, in order to put him in the way of succeeding to these posts, then the matter must be considered and dealt with as a job. Our present notion however, being that he has been preconceived departure from the ordinary course of things, we should, not feel justified in imputing malversation—Ibid.

Col. Wymer's Force.

We yesterday mentioned the receipt of letters of the 18th instant from the force under Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, the contents of which, as we stated, were of a nature to corroborate our previous impression that there would be but little resistance offered to our proceedings in the Tehrun valley, consequent on the failure of certain chiefs in that quarter to pay in their share of revenue into the royal treasury. The troops which formed the detachment sent from Candar have already been detailed in the papers with tolerable accuracy, so we shall merely mention that as they were to be joined at Zambooruk by two more of the Shah's guns. Woodburne's corps, and the other wing of the 2nd from Zaminda-war, the two detachments entered Zambooruk at the same time on the 17th instant, from different directions, to the astonishment of all beholders at such a proof of regularity and system of movement. Our correspondent goes on to say:—Zambooruk is near the fort of the Katuli Paji, a tremendous Pass to which the Bolan and Kojuk are mere haebites in comparison; and leading into the valleys of Rush and Tehrun where these lawless vagabonds dwell, and being the key to their territory, it was confidently expected that a stout resistance would be offered, as it has been the scene of many a bloody action in by gone days; but we were either too quick for them, or the movement of the eighteens established a funk, for not a man was to be seen or heard of in the Pass, and the Chiefs of the countries are tendering their submission to the King as fast as their wags will carry them, and there is every chance of the campaign's being a bloodless one to them, though one of infinite trouble and annoyance to us. On the settlement of affairs here, we go to Derawut, the residence of another feudal Baron, by name Akram Khan, who joined the noted Ukhtar Khan in the fight with Griffin's detachment the other day, after sending a message to the Political, desiring him to withdraw his troops from Zemindawur, or he should come and drive them out of the country—little dreaming how shortly after he would be called upon to defend his own. We are now very busy getting the heavy guns over the pass, which must be done almost wholly by manual labor, owing to the zig-zag and steepness of the descent not admitting of the cattle being made use of—all dragoons and working parties of regiments alternately. It will take at least two days to get the heavy guns over, and how many more for the light ones and the baggage of so large a force no one can as yet guess, as only one camel can pass at a time, and we have some two thousand and more, besides private ones and donkeys innumerable. The Pass is really awful to look at, but the greatest difficulty lies in the descent, the most precipitous for an eighteen pounder I ever beheld, and the Kojuk and Bolan are mere jokes in comparison. The Chiefs are all coming in and are frightened out of their wits.—at least so I am informed, and I think it very likely!—If any thing is to be done in the way of fighting, beyond the little which the above details would tend us to expect, we are perfectly satisfied that it will be well done by Colonel Wymer, and so we shall await the result in full security of belief that it will announce success. If it be true that General Nott, is going to take that command, still the result will be as we now anticipate; but we can hardly believe the report of a measure which appears to be, to say the least, unnecessary—Ibid.

Loss of the William Barras.

We are sorry to have to announce the loss of the William Barras, Captain Norie. She was proceeding down the river on Wednesday on her voyage to Mauritius, when she got upon the Crookreebatty Lumps, near Hooghly Point, and completely upset.—Star Oct. 23.

Military Arrivals and Departures

Table with 2 columns: Arrivals and Departures. Includes ADEN, DELHI, FRANCE, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MANILLA, MUMBAI, CALCUTTA, CANTON, SINGAPORE.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes ADEN, AGR, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BURMAH, CABOOL, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CANDAHAR, CANTON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HEBAT, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MANILLA, MUMBAI, CALCUTTA, CANTON, SINGAPORE.

To Correspondents.

BILLY O'ROOKE'S last favor escaped until this moment—our best thanks and humble apologies are due to him for his kindness and forbearance.

We avail ourselves of the communication of a Soldier in our next.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Thursday, November 4, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 23rd ultimo.

We are given to understand that the Honorable the Governor removes to-day from Malabar Point to Parell: we may therefore look forward to some gaities ere the arrival of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, the new Governor.

ENGAGEMENTS in the Supreme Court prevents our entering upon Editorial discussion to-day.

OUR Aden correspondent complains that the Times in his issue of 11th September ult. has not only a curious but an erroneous account of the affair which took place at Aden on the occasion of the death of the Interpreter Ahmed, the Times says that Ahmed spoke to Captain Duff to the effect that there

were a few people outside, whom he wanted to speak with—This we are assured was not the case, as Ahmed was shoved or forced out by a certain Captain and a young Ensign. No sooner had Ahmed been thrust out, than a number of spear thrusts were made in his body. The Times also states that a party at the gate rushed out to the wounded man's assistance. This however is contradicted by our correspondent, and the fact was that after the enemy had fled, a Doolie was sent forth in which the poor wounded Ahmed breathed his last. This is not the only instance we have corrected the gross errors of our contemporary of the Times, in Aden matters. In the death of Ahmed the British Government has lost a friend, and more useful man even than Jaffer, for since Ahmed's death supplies have not been regularly sent in to the garrison.

LOCAL.

We have received intelligence that two individuals, a man and woman, were murdered some time yesterday morning, at a place of ill fame in the Duncan Road.—We hope to give the particulars in to-morrow's issue.

A correspondent observes that some rules should be framed for prohibiting persons taking liquors (spirits, we presume) out of the fort without a note, and that notwithstanding the absence of these rules, as it is customary with the sepoy guards to ask for "Chittee" when bringing liquors into the fort, the same should apply to taking liquors out.

The Hamalls or Palkee Bearers continue playing to the tune "Struck work"—they have been led to do so, as we learn, from the circumstance of one of their Muccadums having recently been fined by the Magistrate, for a violation on their part of the Regulations which have been established for their guidance.—That great inconvenience is just now experienced from the want of these hired Bearers, and is doubtless a fact; but as there is every probability of these Gents. being made to return before long to their daily avocations from the cravings of their bellies, the inconvenience had better, we think, be experienced, than submit to them, by rescinding or altering (which they desire) any one of the Rules established.

The regulated rates of Fare, we conceive to be on the whole, liberal, and what should occasion the Hamalls to entertain the idea that they are hard dealt with, we are at a loss to divine, unless it is that they cannot now practice their former acts of extortion with impunity. Whilst on this subject, we would recommend for the consideration of the parties concerned, the advisability of establishing a Code of Regulations for the Dhoobies; and we would above all things recommend, that one of them, say the present chief man, be constituted a Muccadum, and made responsible for the acts of the rest, as is at present the case with the Palanquen Bearers;—that this suggestion is deserving of adoption will be readily admitted, when we state, that only a very short time back, one of these Gents. absconded from the Island, taking with him the clothes of many a poor individual, together with those of a schoolmaster and all his Pupils; (certainly no bad joke) and although every search was made for, and enquires instituted that were likely to lead to the seizure of the villain, nothing that could be collected from his brethren on the subject proved of the least use or advantage; now this would not have been the case, had there been a Muccadum answerable for the offence, is in our opinion, an undeniable fact.

(Translated from the Bombay Pra'bhakar for the Bombay Gazette.)

From the letters which we have received from Nassick, we are informed that the people there are oppressed in the highest degree. Our correspondent writes to us that the stagnate & dirty water of the whole city was up to this day communicated to the great river the Gunga at her confluence with the Surruswatee, and that this practise of long standing has been now prohibited by the Sub Collector Mr. Reeves, apprehending the people that if they would act on the contrary, they would make themselves liable to a great fine. Another circumstance of which we are informed by the same correspondent is, that the Sub Collector Mr. Reeves and the Revd. Missionaries of Nassick assembled at a place, and by a joint consent butchered a cow within the walls of that sacred city, putting heedlessly at defiance all the remonstrances of the Brahmins, who said that the barbarous act, which they had made up their mind to perpetrate, was highly derogatory to their religion. And, on the Brahmins having made a petition on the subject, the Hon'ble the Sub Collector, Mr. Reeves was kindly pleased to answer, orally. We have intentionally done this ourselves, and will no doubt repeat it daily in future.

In the first place, we can never imagine that the British officer, co-operating with the Missionaries, should have resolved upon to commit the murder of a cow within the confines of the city of Nassick, nor can we believe the news to be true. But if it be founded on truth, how contrary to law and justice is it that the Sub Collector perpetrated this action. As the Sub Collectors of Nassick is held by Mr. Reeves, it is quite evident, that he must be the Magistrate of the city; and since the office of a Magistrate is to keep peace and tranquility throughout the city, to appease every trou-

tion of discontent and misconduct on the part of the inhabitants, and to investigate into every cause of their being oppressed, how unfortunate and in a wretched condition must the people be, if the same officer be the sole instrument, by combining with other men of destroying their very peace! What oppression or tyranny is it on the subject, that an act, which never made its hideous appearance even in the Peshwa's or the Mohamedan's Govt. is now-a-days perpetrated under the wise Govt. of the British, who designate themselves the most benevolent and highly civilized of all the nations on the Earth. Notwithstanding that they are at full liberty to do any thing they like without the boundaries of the city, we cannot by all possible means imagine what can this intentional murder of a Cow, committed within the Skhatra of Nassick, mean. Does it not plainly shew that this cruel and foul deed was solely perpetrated by the British officer through motives of hatred to the Hindoo religion, and of offending thereby the poor Brahmins.

This is not the only act of oppression emanating from the hands of Mr. Reeves, there is another of a still more heinous nature. At a place in the city, where is situated a convent, and where many Sunnyases have sought their abode, a dead body of one of them was lately interred, and there on a sacred tomb was raised. The sub collector and magistrate Mr. Reeves, putting at defiance all the advices of the Brahmins, caused the remains of the dead Sunnyasee, through the hands of the Bandiwans (convicts) dug out from the ground, and thrown on a public street. Alas! from such barbarous acts, we are naturally forced to believe that the present is the age of Mahmood of Ghizny. Well if on the contrary some of the Hindoos had levelled the Cathedral church of England to the ground, had destroyed the tombs of the disciples of Christ, and had exposed their skeletons by casting them on public streets, imagine what great tumult would have been created thereby? This is a simple question, that we would humbly put to the Sub Collector; and let us again ask him what would have been the state of his own personal feelings. Would the Hindoos then have not been looked upon as a barbarous and tyrannical set of beings? And afterwards would not the whole of Europe have conspired against them, and dispatched instantly to the realms of Pluto; and would not the Christians have in retaliation and revenge reduced all the Hindoo temples to pieces? But O! Poor Hindoos, though you were so ignominiously insulted, and placed in such a great emergency, yet you all remained silent with great fortitude and patience. You have very lately had a good lesson to you; that whatever way you may be cruelly and capriciously treated by these white skinned Gentlemen, yet you should never venture to complain against them. And had it not been for the recommendation and interference of a benevolent and philanthropic gentleman, you, poor inhabitants of Nassick would have (though innocent) remained in chains for some years. O! helpless Hindoos, had you not been destined by the Almighty to lie under the rigorous sway of the Mlechhis, how worthy of praise and applause would this exhibition of your patience have been! We cannot conjecture whether the destruction of that Matha by the Sub Collector was occasioned by the injury which Govt. suffered through its existence, or by the pure? Motives, like that of the Mahmood of Ghizny, of earning the credit and fame of being called the destroyers, not the protectors of Mathas, among the disciples of Christ, or among the assembly of Jehova. Whether the former or the latter was the motive, by which the Sub Collector was actuated to perform this glaucious and virtuous act, we are at a loss to guess. However, let it be whatever it may, suffice it at present, to expect that Govt. will direct their attention to this circumstance, and chastise severely these oppressors of the British subjects.

A translation of the article in the Pra'bhakar appeared in the columns of our contemporary of the U. S. G.; but the writer of the article complains that the translation of our contemporary falls far short of the spirit of the original. Ed. Bombay Gazette.

Broach.

Oriental Christian Spectator for Oct. There are few Eastern cities which have greater claims to the notice of the traveller than Broach, situated as it is on the banks of the Nirbada, and associated in our recollection with all the former splendor of the East: Broach, having been once the principal emporium of trade on that celebrated river.

The days of its glory however are passed, and Broach now, like a beautiful ruin, attracts attention more from the association of ideas in reference to its former prosperity, than from its present actual condition. The best view to be had of the city is from the Oclissir side; whilst the traveller is waiting for the passage boat, he has an admirable opportunity of taking a bird's eye view of the opposite shore. The river with its native craft, all of which on gala days are decorated with their different gay streamers, affords a most animated and delightful appearance. As you approach the landing place, you are struck with the novelty of the situation of the houses which appear crowded one above the other. On landing at the custom house, the bustle and activity of the people attract attention; crowds are engaged, in the cotton season, in loading the different river craft, and the way in which the cotton is embarked must tend in no small degree to injure it, the bales being rolled for a considerable distance in the soft mud, before being put on board the small dingees. The streets, like those in most natives cities, are narrow, and no particular regard is paid to their cleanliness, the inhabitants preferring to wait until the arrival of the successive monsoons, when the accumulated filth of the previous dry season is washed into the river.

There are some very fine native buildings in Broach, but the situation is so bad as to detract considerably from their appearance; some of the native bankers houses are several stories high, and the ornamental part of the wood work is highly elaborate and must have been finished at great expence; in fact, one cannot but be struck with the large sums which must have

been expended in this description of workmanship and with so little effect; one third of the amount might have produced handsome apartments and comforts which appear to be sacrificed to mere outward show; but their fathers having done so before them is a sufficient excuse. There is one specimen of workmanship, however, beyond the Jâris gate-way, a splendid tank, which not only reflects credit on the workmen, but on the public spirit displayed by the wealthy builder, Lalla Bhâi, who was one of the richest native bankers of Broach. The tablet over the fountain which bears the name and inscription is in Persian, and after stating at whose expence it was built, quaintly observes in the same flowery language, that "the bounties of Lalla Bhâi are ever flowing." Broach has long had celebrity for its manufacture of cloths of various sorts, which were not only remarkable for their texture but cheapness; but now that the powers of steam have introduced such mighty revolutions in manufactures of all descriptions, I have no doubt the trade of Broach must also have suffered. When I was there some years since, there was a brisk market, and cloth was also manufactured in the jail to a considerable extent. The environs of Broach are remarkable for their picturesque beauty, the soil being exceedingly rich, and the whole surrounding country cultivated like a garden. There are three or four pleasant bungalows outside the town; the one on the bank of the river was a delightful residence, surrounded by an excellent garden and termed the Register's bungalow, it had more the appearance of an English cottage than an oriental dwelling.

There were no made roads in Broach, the cart ruts being used for that purpose, but as there was no metal to make them, the soil being black, and stones few and far between, the inhabitants were obliged to be on the best footing such circumstances would admit; a ride however across the fields would answer every purpose, and you were richly rewarded by the change of scenery which presented itself in every direction. At a short distance from Broach, a morning ride, was Maigam which was occasionally occupied as sanitarium; not far from the town; the traveller might pass an hour or so in meditation among the Dutch tombs, situated on an open plain, and of very ancient date; one I believe being nearly two hundred years old, bidding defiance apparently to time itself. Of the religious buildings in Broach, the Jama Masjid is a fine specimen of Musulmân architecture; but when I last saw it, it was in a very ruinous state. The religious mendicants are very numerous, thick as bees in summer, if not quite so sweet, and the celebrated Banian tree at Sâkalterath, a place of great Hindû sanctity is no doubt a considerable attraction, a great Jatra takes place at Sâkalterath once in some twenty years, it occurred when I was a resident of Broach, and the immense number of people from all parts of India sufficiently testified the estimation in which it was held. The Brahmins as usually make the most of the pilgrims, the different customs of the natives together with the crowds who assemble to bathe in the river, the boats moving up and down, give it an appearance of excitement and animation which it is difficult to convey in language. The Hindûs have generally been supposed to select the most beautiful retreats for those holy places, and certainly Sâkalterath has every thing in its favor to recommend the selection. The traffic carried on at this great Jatra must be very considerable, and the brassware disposed of in the shape of idols must yield, I should fancy, large profit.

Bombay Infantry Retiring Fund.
CIRCULAR.
Bombay October 20th 1841.

To, OFFICERS COMMANDING CORPS, &c.
We have the honor to submit for your information extracts from the proceedings of our Committee, together with copies of two letters addressed by us to the Adjutant General of the Army, and of his replies thereto. To meet the difficulty which has arisen from Government having declined to recognize the Fund without the previous sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, we beg to suggest the adoption of the plan now in active operation in Bengal, and one which in our opinion is calculated to work equally well here. By this means we should obviate the necessity for any immediate application to the Home authorities, assuming as a matter of course that whatever in the shape of boon or indulgence may be granted to the Armies of the other Presidencies will be equally extended to that of Bombay.

We beg to subjoin a statement of the votes of the Army as per margin as they now stand and to express our conviction that unanimity is all that is required to put the Infantry Retiring Fund of this Presidency in immediate operation. There have already been numerous applications from Lieutenant Colonels, for the Bonus, and should the proposition now submitted meet the approval of the Army at large, we would strongly recommend that subscriptions commence from the 1st January 1842, as from the success that has attended the operation of the Funds similarly constituted under the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras (in each of which several Line steps have been already gained) we may confidently anticipate equally favourable results from that which we sincerely trust is now about to be established under this Presidency.

(Signed) J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,
J. SWANSON,
G. J. JAMESON.
MINUTE by Lieutenant Colonel MELVILL.

I am sorry to differ with my colleagues, but as I do not concur in the sentiments expressed in the proposed circular, and as I cannot consent to be a party to the suggestion it contains, I am under the necessity of recording my dissent from this part of our proceedings.

Without entering into any lengthened argument, I may explain my opinions in a very few words.

I consider that a general fund cannot possibly stand, if its subscriptions are not realized with regularity and with perfect certainty. This position will probably not be controverted; but I go further, and maintain that a regular and certain collection of the subscriptions throughout the whole service can only be effected through the authorized agency of the public paymasters. The machinery of Regimental Committees, irresponsible and uncontrolled themselves, and possessing no power of control over others, appears to me to be so imperfect and so ill adapted to the end in view, that from the establishment of a Fund on so insecure a basis, I can anticipate no other result than loss to many, and disappointment to all; and as a proof that this anticipation is not altogether vain and unfounded I need only appeal to the fact that the experiment has been recently tried and has signally failed.

The decision, then, of Government in reply to our application of the 22nd July last, leaves us in my humble opinion only the alternative, of memorialising the Court of Directors or of abandoning the undertaking entirely. I confess myself hopeless of a satisfactory reply from the Court; for I can find nothing in the present plan so superior to all former plans, as to warrant the expectation that it will be viewed with more favor, and consequently I am brought to the conclusion that the scheme can be no longer prosecuted with any chance of success, for this plain and simple reason, viz. that it cannot be carried out without the countenance and support of the Government, and this countenance and support the Government does not deem it proper to extend.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL.

20th September.

I cannot agree with Colonel Melvill, as the plan of Regimental Committees is found to answer in Bengal, I see no reason why it should not do so here, and the case quoted which I presume is that of Lieutenant Colonel Ottey, is not applicable, as no Committees were regimentally appointed.

(Signed) J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,
J. SWANSON,
G. J. JAMESON.

MINUTE by Lieutenant Colonel POWELL.

I concur in opinion with Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, that a Fund can only be established upon a satisfactory and permanent basis, by the subscriptions being realized through the authorized agency of public Paymasters, and I see the full force of all the difficulties which he has stated to Regimental Committees being substituted as the medium of collection, indeed one paramount objection with me, in the latter plan is, that it has recently been brought to my notice, and I wish to be understood as not alluding to the case of Lieutenant Colonel Ottey, though nothing could be more signal as a failure than it has been, when a step was purchased Regimentally some time since, and the Regimental Committee, neglected to realize the contributions of Officers, a demand has been made by the house of Agency, advancing the purchase money, upon two Officers, who had already paid their own subscriptions, and were known to possess capital to make good the deficiency, a deficiency too, amounting to several thousand Rupees, now I for one, can never consent to involve myself in any greater responsibility in supporting a Fund, than attaches to the Regular payment of my own subscription to it, and I therefore propose to my colleagues in Committee not to abandon hope, so long as even a chance of success remains to us, but that we at once Memorialise the Court, praying it to concede all we ask in aid of our efforts to accelerate promotion, an object of at least equal importance to the efficiency of the Army as it is an advantage to the individual interests of the officers belonging to it. But I confess I see no reason for gloomy apprehension, that an unfavorable reply must follow as a consequence of an appeal to the Court, such apprehension can only be grounded on the supposition that the Court's orders to the Supreme Government dated 20th September 1837 prohibiting altogether any further reference to it, on the subject of a Retiring Fund; by turning however to page 61 of the Bombay G. O. of 1838, where the above order is to be found, the Committee will I think be satisfied that nothing so sweeping was implied, and that what was intended, and desired to be understood by the Court, is, that any expectation of receiving further assistance from the public treasury in aid of such an institution, would only end in disappointment and was therefore not to be sanctioned by Government for a moment, but this is a widely different thing to granting permission to Paymasters to receive our subscriptions, without any additional expence to the public, I therefore repeat it as my opinion that no time ought to be lost in addressing the Court, and if the Government either of Bengal or Madras can furnish us with a precedent in favor of our request, so sanguine am I of success, that I do not consider the issue even doubtful.

(Signed) S. POWELL.

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

To, Lieutenant Colonel POWELL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR,
The Commander in Chief having authorized us to meet in Committee for the establishment of a Retiring Fund, we have now to request that you will have the goodness to lay before His Excellency, the accompanying Return of votes, by which

it will appear that a Majority of 290 out of 426 votes are in favor, and we have little doubt that if the Fund was once established there would be few or no dissentients.

A Retiring Fund is now in successful operation at Madras; we believe that a similar one is likely to be established in Bengal, and the necessity of such an Institution at the three Presidencies is too obvious to require remark. The period now necessary to attain the superior ranks is such, as materially to impair the efficiency of the Army, and when it is considered that the officers now in the service have been aided by augmentation and other causes not likely again to occur, we may conclude that in future, the superior officers will be of still more advanced age. That the Honorable Court are aware of the evils adverted to is evident from the following extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors. No. 7 of 1837, 29th November 1838.

"Reply to Military Letter dated 14th February 1837 (No. 90.)"

1. The memorials now submitted to us arise out of the memorial of Lieut. Col. Powell, of the Bombay Army, the important subject of which we formed the Government of Bombay would notice in our correspondence with the Government of India.

2. We now desire that you will cause Lieut. Col. Powell to be informed, through the Government of Bombay, in reply to that part of his memorial, which indicates a wish for Line Promotion in certain cases below the rank of Major, that we cannot contemplate the possibility of sanctioning any measure which would infringe upon the integrity of Regimental rise; and in reply to the remainder of his memorial, that we see no necessity for interfering with the arrangements which the Junior Officers of a Regiment may make in individual cases for adding to the comforts of a Senior Officer, on his retirement from the service, upon the pension to which he may be entitled.

3rd. The Regulation of 1798, requiring Officers upon retirements to make oath, that they have received no pecuniary consideration for quitting the service, has not been enforced by us in any single case of retirement in England, during the period of nearly forty years which has since elapsed. It was established chiefly upon financial grounds to prevent (as observed by Lord Cornwallis when recommending other rules for the same object) "an unreasonable load of pensions." This presumed necessity for the rule has however, not yet been felt; on the contrary, additional facilities have been required and been given, enabling officers to retire upon full pay, we shall therefore continue to suspend the operation of the Rule, and Officers, retiring from time to time will not be called upon to make the declaration, unless the financial necessity to which we have referred, (and of which due notice shall be given (shall at a future period be fully realized.)"

(Signed) W. M. CASEMENT, M. A.

Secy. to the Govt. of India Milly. Dept.
with the Right Hon'ble the Gov. Genl.

(Signed) S. W. STEEL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) J. R. HAIG,
Depty. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

We ask for the proposed Retiring Fund no boon from Government, nor indeed any assistance whatever, beyond a permission to collect the amount through Paymasters, and to deposit the same in the Treasury at the current rate of interest in the Hon'ble Company's loan.

We trust His Excellency will be pleased to afford us his support and recommendation to Government to the extent above stated, and that he will have the goodness to afford to the Retiring Fund his patronage, as a measure tending to promote the efficiency of the Army, and in accordance with the views of the Hon'ble Court, as shewn in the letter above quoted.

We have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,
P. M. MELVILL,
J. SWANSON,
G. J. JAMESON.

Bombay, 22nd July 1841.

Hon'ble G. W. ANDERSON.

HON'BLE SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to inform your Hon'ble Board, that we have been elected by the Majority of the votes of the Army, a Committee at the Presidency, to carry into effect a proposal for the establishment of an Infantry Retiring Fund, upon the same basis as that lately adopted by the Madras Army; and to request that the same indulgence that has been accorded to the Madras Fund may be allowed to that of Bombay, viz. that the Paymasters be instructed to receive subscriptions, and further that we may be allowed to open an account with the General Treasury at the Current Loan rate, which will, we beg to remark, entail no expence upon Government. We further have the honor to solicit the sanction of your Hon'ble Board to our having the privilege which has hitherto always been so liberally granted to all public Committees, of franking communications with the Army and receiving those addressed to our Committee free of postage.

In conclusion it is with great satisfaction we have the honor to state, that rather more than 5/6th of the votes already received upon the subject of the adoption by the Army of a Retiring Fund, have been in favor of it, from which and from the great benefits such a plan holds out, we have sanguine hopes of its speedy establishment.

Herewith we do ourselves the honor to forward a copy of the proposed plan to which as it seeks for no pecuniary advantages from Government, we hope your Honorable Board will accord your approval and support.

We have the honor &c.

(Signed) J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,
J. SWANSON,
P. M. MELVILL,
G. J. JAMESON.

Bombay, 22nd July 1841.

No. 1315.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Poona, 21st August, 1841.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to transmit to you the accompanying transcript of a communication from Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, under date the 16th instant, regarding the proposed establishment of a Retiring Fund for the Infantry Branch of the service of this Presidency, and intimating that the Honorable the Governor in Council cannot authorize Paymasters to receive subscriptions on account of such institution for the reasons therein specified.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) S. POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

To, Lieut. Col. J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,
President of the Retiring Fund Committee, Bombay.

No. 3006.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th August, 1841.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with enclosure relative to the establishment of a Retiring Fund for the Infantry branch of the service, I am

directed to observe, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that as the Committee have omitted to specify the nature of the proposed Fund, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is unable to form an estimate of its merits, or to judge in what, and how far it differs from other schemes for the same end, which have been repeatedly brought forward and discarded as impracticable.

If it be desired that a reference should be made to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Committee should submit a Memorial explanatory of the scheme and of every particular connected with it. In the mean time the Governor in Council cannot comply with the request that subscriptions may be received by Paymasters and deposited in the General Treasury, as it is not compatible with the spirit of the orders of the Hon'ble Court, which were published on the 14th September 1837, and 15th February 1838; and a similar application on the part of the Artillery has been negatived on this ground.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

To, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) S. POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY THE 6th SEPTEMBER 1841.

PRESENT.

Lieut. Col. DUNSTERVILLE, in the Chair.
Capt. JAMESON, and Capt. SWANSON.

Read a letter with its enclosure in reply to the Committee's letter of the 22nd of July to the Adjutant General.

As Government declines granting their sanction for the establishment of an Infantry Retiring Fund without a previous reference to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, proposed that the following rule now in force in the Bengal Infantry Bonus Fund be adopted, and that with a view of carrying it into effect, Officers of Regiments be called upon to nominate Regimental Committees without delay.

Extract from the proposed Rules for the Bengal Infantry Bonus Fund.

"Regimental Committees to collect the subscriptions of all Officers who have joined the Fund, belonging to their respective Regiments, whether absent or present, and remit the same to the Secretary at Calcutta, in any way most convenient to themselves, but free of all charges to the Fund, for Commission, &c. &c."

Proposed that with the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a communication be addressed to the several Regiments stating what has been already done by the Committee, and giving them copies of the various letters addressed to the Adjutant General and Government, together with the replies thereto and accompanied by voting lists upon the proposed question, viz. shall the rule in force in the Bengal Bonus Fund which provides for the collection of subscriptions by Regimental Committees be adopted and shall subscriptions commence from the 1st January 1842.

APPENDIX.

Rules for the management of the Fund.

Donations to be paid by each Lieut. Col. who benefits by a Retirement.	Donations to be paid by each Lieut. Col. who benefits by a Retirement.	The object contemplated in the establishment of an Infantry Retiring Fund is to purchase the retirement of Lieut. Cols. yearly, by giving to each a Bonus of Rs. 25,000 from the Officers under the rank of Lieut. Col. together with the sum subscribed by all Lieut. Cols. junior to those accepting the Bonus, as laid down in the 4th and 5th Clauses of the Pamphlet circulated to the Army, as per margin.
1st Lieut. Col. 800	16th Lieut. Col. 517	
2nd " 780	" 497	
3rd " 760	" 477	
4th " 740	" 457	
5th " 720	" 437	
6th " 700	" 417	
7th " 680	" 397	
8th " 660	" 377	
9th " 640	" 357	
10th " 620	" 337	
11th " 600	" 317	
12th " 580	" 297	
13th " 560	" 277	
14th " 540	" 257	
15th " 520	" 237	

* NOTE.—A few Rupees have been added to these three numbers in order to make up an unbroken sum of 15,000 Rupees.

The management and appropriation of the Receipts and the admission of Officers to the benefits of the Fund, held out to those retiring from the service, shall be vested in five Directors at the Presidency, the senior being President. When vacancies occur in the Direction, a list of eligible Officers at the Presidency, shall be circulated to Corps, in order that the names of Officers voted for by each Subscriber may be communicated to the Directors; and the election shall be determined by the majority. The period of collecting votes is limited to three months, pending which the Directors will nominate Officers at the Presidency to act as Provisional Directors. In the same manner temporary vacancies, occasioned by absence not exceeding 12 months, of Directors from the Presidency shall be filled. Absence beyond, or leave obtained for, 12 months, shall be held as a virtual resignation of Office.

The Committee will nominate a Secretary through whom all communications with the Army and vice versa will be conducted, and by whom under the direction of the Committee all the current business of the Fund will be conducted.

A Committee of 3 Officers shall be appointed Regimentally in each Corps, whose duty it will be to collect Subscriptions and to watch over the pecuniary interests of the Fund in their respective Regiments. They will be the channel of communication with the Directors from Officers whether present with their Regiments, or detached on Regimental duty or otherwise.

All money received on account of the Fund, shall be immediately lodged in the Bank of Bombay. And the amount as required for the objects of the Fund will be drawn by drafts of the Directors signed by, at least, 3 of their number.

Officers of whatever rank declining to become Subscribers after the 1st January 1842, (excepting Officers absent from India, or who may enter the service after that date, who will be allowed 6 months) shall, if they are admitted at any future period, be required to pay up all arrears of Subscription and Donation they would have been liable for as Subscribers from the commencement, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent Annum. Officers absent from India on the above date will, if admitted as Subscribers, before the expiration of six months, have to pay up all arrears from the commencement, and if admitted after that date will have to pay up arrears with interest at 8 per cent.

No Officer who does not Subscribe to the Fund shall be eligible to receive the benefits held out to those who retire from the service.

The Directors will hold Meetings as frequently as the concerns of the Fund may require, but no Meeting consisting of a smaller number than 3 shall be competent to the transaction of business. The proceedings will be inserted in a Minute Book to be kept for that purpose.

The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors all letters received since last meeting. He will submit to the Directors drafts of all letters to be dispatched, and no letter will be sent off, without the approval of 3 Directors, signified by their initials attached to the Drafts; copies of all correspondence will be inserted.

It is to be understood, that an Officer having once joined the Retiring Fund is not under any circumstances at liberty to withdraw.

That each Member of the Fund allow his monthly Subscription to be deducted regularly by the Paymaster of his Regiment if a regimental officer, and otherwise to pay it through the Committee of their own Regiment to the Secretary.

That the Monthly rates of Subscription be as follows, viz.
Majors Rs. 115 0 0
Captains 24 8 0
Lieutenants 7 12 0
Ensigns 2 12 0

Officers under the rank of Lieut. Colonel absent in Europe, or otherwise not in receipt of India allowances, shall be permitted to discontinue their Subscriptions, pro tempore should they desire it, on condition of their paying up arrears on their return to India, or upon coming into the receipt of India Allowances at the same monthly rates they would have contributed, had they been in receipt of such allowances.

In case of any temporary deficiency the number of Lieut. Colonels to whom the Bonus shall be offered from the Fund on retirement, must necessarily be regulated by the amount of subscriptions actually paid up.

Cadets will be allowed six months from their entrance into the service before commencing their Subscriptions, but they will have to pay up their subscriptions in arrears from the date of their arrival in India by monthly instalments, not exceeding half the amount of their regular subscriptions in addition.

As Funds realized amount to the sum required for one Bonus, intimation thereof shall be made by the Directors to the Lieutenant Colonel entitled to the offer, and seniority of application shall be held to have the preference; but no officer shall have the right of claiming acceptance of his offer to retire until his application shall have been at least three months before the Directors, and officers having once made their applications for a Bonus shall, if they refuse to accept the first available one after due intimation thereof from the Directors, forfeit to the Fund the sum of Rupees 5,000 in the event of his receiving the Bonus at any subsequent period.

All Lieut. Colonels will be required to place in the Bank of Bombay the sum they would have to pay towards one Lieut. Colonel taking the Bonus, and upon each retirement the sum of the advanced position is again to be placed in the Bank in readiness; thus, at the commencement of the Fund the 12th Lieut. Colonel would deposit Rupees 697, and on the retirement of a Lieut. Colonel senior to himself, he would immediately remit the sum opposite the 11th Lieut. Colonel or Rupees 617, but should he get the step by a death vacancy, then he would have to remit only the difference between these two sums, viz. Rupees 20.

That all questions submitted to the subscribers and supported by 23ds of those present in India be considered as carried.

The Records of the Fund will be open to the inspection of subscribers every day, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

TRUE EXTRACTS.
(Signed) H. J. BARR,
Officiating Secretary.

European Intelligence.

Coming Bustle.

The scene now presented by the House of Commons is curious. A Whig Speaker has been elected without opposition, the Whig ministers take their seats nightly upon the treasury benches, and the Tory members occupy the benches appropriate to the minority. Yet each side knows well that all this is fallacious. One party disparagingly contemplates the approach of sure and inevitable fate, the other impatiently calculates the hours which intervene between them and their certain triumph.

The first division in the new House will destroy this illusion of Whig power, and restore the natural parliamentary order of things. The first report of the division list will operate like the first trumpet on a review day. What shifting of seats will there be, what crossings over from side to side, what changes of titles, what mutations of responsibilities, what puttings off and puttings on of official dignity.

The majority will at once assume their proper seats upon the Treasury benches, and their leaders will at once become Right Hon. Secretaries of State; while the now office-bearing leaders of the minority must be known again as noble lords, right hon. baronets, and honourable baronets. Peel will cease to ask questions, and Russell will cease to give answers. Palmerston will have to seek the information he has been accustomed to give, and Stanley and Graham will have to lay aside all their skill in inculpation, and address themselves once more to the less exciting task of defence.

Such a peaceful revolution, such an entire change in all the powers of government, although in the present instance we like it not, is still a pleasing sight to those who view it apart from considerations of present policy, and regard it as the operation of a free government, and as the effect of the decision of a free people. However mistaken or however venal the electors who returned a Tory majority to this Parliament may have been, it is a source of congratulation to a man who, though he loves his country more, to see the certainty and ease with which their verdict operates, and the matter-of-course way in which one plan of policy is changed for another; to note the orderly certainty with which power passes from one set of politicians to their rivals, in obedience to the decision quietly given at the polling-booths.

While the wheels of our state-machinery run thus smoothly, we have no reason to tremble for our country. The same power which has doomed the Whigs to a certain official deposition can reverse the case, and as quietly depose Sir Robert Peel upon an early occasion. It is good to know that the power exists, and that its exercise is easy; it is inseparable from the fallibility of human judgment that it should sometimes be injudiciously exercised. We believe that the country has been much deceived in the expectations it has formed of the capacity and the policy of Sir Robert Peel; and we feel confident that after a very short interval it will awake from its delusion. We look but a short distance forwards for the day when it shall reverse its decree, and withdrawing the governing powers from the owners of the soil, restore it once again to that political party which, having a just regard to the interests of agriculture, yet pays a primary attention to those mighty commercial interests without which the land of England would lose its value, and her fields would be chiefly cultivated for food for foreigners.

Meanwhile we can draw from a temporary evil consolation in the evidence which it affords of a stable and an active good.—(ATLAS.)



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. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Malabar, etc., with their respective agents and arrival/departure dates.

* Have sailed by the latest account.

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

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

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

By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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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.

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ON THE RIVER NILE:
Between Atfeh and Cairo—Lotus—Iron Steamer.

For Passengers and Cargo to India (via Egypt), Malta, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Mails 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 Mahmoudiék 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 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin, 3d Cabin for routes to Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and London.

* 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, 12 1/2d. 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).

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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.

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

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Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table showing even rates for select lives at ages 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 for terms of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 years.

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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.

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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 23 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.

Table listing benefactions received from various donors like B. F. M. M., E. I. P., W. L., G. L. P., etc.

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) 25 000 Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer) 100 0 Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer) 284 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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