


PUBLISHED  DAILY. **BOMBAY GAZETTE**

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :- 52 Rupees Per Annum ; -or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 65

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS.

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

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the **PRINTER.** Bombay, August, 1841.

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.

NOTICE

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

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. 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.

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.

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.

City's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
Ditto..... Dito..... „ 1 1/2
Ditto..... Dito..... „ 1
Ditto..... Dito..... „ 1/2

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



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overlnd mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.
MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.....Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 1
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 2

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 Cumming, Dublin-White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

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

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

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

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

Applications to be made either at their office, 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.
By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 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.
John Gore, Esq. James Bogle Smith, Esq.
James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
G. C. Clyn, Esq. | J. Gore, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.
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, Launceston,
Bathurst, and
Hobart Town, 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.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "Duchess of Argyll," of 667 Tons A. 1, Captain LIVINGSTON, on her first voyage: has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight, apply to
EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO.
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 4th September 1841.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Ship of about 400 Tons, for the Red Sea. Apply at the Office of Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostary, Esq. No. 1 Rope Walk Lane.
6th September, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a House situated within the Town Walls of Bombay, under Collector's No. 343, which House I RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE, Shroff, has a long time ago purchased from the heirs and Executors of the late NUBAB SAHIB COODBOODIN, and it has not been transferred in the Collector's Office, and now I the said RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE, Shroff, wish to transfer on my title in the Collector's Book if any person or persons have any claim by way of Mortgage or inheritance, upon the said House, he, she, or they may appear before the Bombay Collector to state the fact, otherwise he, she or they shall be precluded thereof.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

To Messes and Families at out-Stations.

MESSRS. ALLEN and Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Outstations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their CHARGES will be 5 (five) per cent (Comission), superadded to the Market prices of the articles supplied, which will, in all cases be WARRANTED of the quality, and description ordered.

TERMS.—Cash, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay.
Apollo Street, 9th Sept. 1841.

Sale of Landed Property, by Messrs. Allen and Co., by order of the Mortgagee.

TO be sold by Public Auction, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., at their Auction rooms, in Apollo street, on Saturday the 18th instant, all that place or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or Dwelling House thereon erected, situate in Todd street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing in breadth by admeasurement 13 feet or thereabouts, and £7 feet in length or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded in the East by a meassage, or Dwelling House, belonging to Dhunjee boy, which, together with the premises now describing, formerly was occupied as one House, belonging to the late Mherjee Hornumjee, and on the West by the House of Ardaseer Dady Sett, on the North by the public road, and on the South by the House of Dorabjee Muncherjee Bunnajee, together with all and singular, the rights, members, and apperteneances thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of Cowasjee Shroff, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Auctioneers, or to Messrs. PATCH AND BANBRIDGE, Solicitors.
Bombay, 6th September 1841.

GERMAN TOYS OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received an invoice of the above, which they beg to recommend as being of very superior manufacture, and unique design.

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

the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF FARE.

To and From	1st Cabin	2nd Cabin
England and Alexandria	£ 45	£ 30
England and Malta	£ 45	£ 30
England and Gibraltar	£ 45	£ 30
England and Suez	£ 45	£ 30
England and Calcutta	£ 45	£ 30
England and Bombay	£ 45	£ 30
England and Madras	£ 45	£ 30
England and Ceylon	£ 45	£ 30

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

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL
AND
MARINER'S CHRONICLE,
To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

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

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

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 40 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Clarendon, Grant, from the Mauritius 14th July, and Ennore 19th Aug. ; the Kilblain, Shaw, from London 26th, and Downs 29th April, and the Marj, Lonsdale, from London 24th ditto.—Hur. Aug. 27.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

We resume our notice of the Sattara case. From what we have already stated it will be apparent that we regard it as one, not simply of extraordinary hardship, but of down right and unqualified despotism. What, however, looks most strange in the whole proceeding is, the mysticism and confusion which the Bombay Government has contrived to throw over the transaction. Satisfied, as Mr. Shakespeare is, that there exists nothing "solid or tangible" for the mind to rest upon, he yet confesses his opinion that the case "is one of suspicion." How this can be where there is nothing "solid or tangible" in the accusations and where, from the reiterated manner in which they were preferred, it is quite clear, no stone was left unturned to effect the object of the Rajah's imputation is beyond our capacity to discover. The only rational inference was that of perfect guiltlessness—and certainly where no guilt could be established on the most searching investigation, it would only have been fair to have laid suspicion at rest—for upon what can any man depend, if having passed the ordeal of a strict scrutiny, where every advantage for detection (had guilt existed) lay in the hands of his accusers,—he must yet suffer the imputation of a doubt? Feeling as he did Mr. Shakespeare should have acquiesced altogether. However, there is, generally, a manly straightforwardness in his minute, which cannot but win the approbation of all who read it; and it may be justly added, that the Supreme Council of India was equally guided by the wish to act a fair and proper part throughout the business. Whether this wish was well followed up is what we submit for judgement. In our own opinion it was not: because seeing there was nothing compulsory, the Council should not have been contented with a mere reference to the Direction, but upon its own responsibility, have resisted the suspension of the Rajah, pending the appeal home, or until the orders of the Court were had thereupon. This would only have been conformable to the spirit which dictated its desire that further proceedings should be stayed; and we cannot but think that it finally permitted the perpetration of an act, respecting the propriety of which it had scrupulous scruples, if it did not absolutely acknowledge that, in itself it was unjustifiable. The Bombay Government assumed and exercised a power neither warranted as to its object, nor required by the occasion; and it was the error of the Supreme local authority to have submitted, by non-resistance, to what we are disposed to regard as a defiance of, or at least a carelessness for, its intimated wish.

Of Sir R. Grant's conduct there is little need to say more than Mr. Salomon has already said for us. Feelings of a personal description seem to have been his impulse—and nothing can be more fatal to the integrity of a public character, than the existence of such a bias in public conduct, let the occasion which calls it forth, be whatever it may. Still, it is intelligible though it conveys a reproach to our common sense, by exemplifying a bias without it is to see the same bias, even in cases where it would not naturally be imagined they could be excited. The more act of having taken an erroneous view of a particular circumstance, alleged only to have happened, would be nothing—and indeed could have caused no concern—but a pertinacious and continued opposition to what was pronounced wrong, by those to whose judgment deference was due gave another color to the affair, and clearly manifested the animosity rather than justice in the prosecution.

We have said that the conduct of Sir R. Grant was, at any rate, intelligible; but it is difficult to pretend as much for the course pursued by Sir James Carnac. Upon what details his first views were altered, or why he so broadly asserted he came armed with all authority to decide, as if he were prepared to do so, whilst aware that there could be no decision until the Rajah had the opportunity (never given) of explaining himself, we are quite at a loss to imagine; though we find little hesitation in ascribing to the determination of the Directors, (after the act of their late Chairman was known) to this, in our view, evidently obvious cause of it. We know not what discrepancies may have impaired the tone of testimony, during investigation; but no one can miss, or mistake, the glaring ones which appear on the face of the Leaden-hall councils, upon this interesting event. The Directors, without any assignable why or wherefore, have awarded pretty tartation considerably. First, they will have "no more time wasted" on a frivolous enquiry, and then, without the addition of a single fact to change their note, whip they go you round and say, "it is inexpedient to interfere,"—conscious of the while that a native Prince, restored by their representative, has been dethroned on charges of which they have implied the frivolity, when they desired to avoid a greater waste of time in sifting into them. This is consistency with a vengeance! and unless the Supreme Government of India chooses to take the law into its own hands, the Rajah, unconvicted of guilt, is doomed man, till such time as the Court of Proprietary may express their pleasure on the too hasty act of the Governor or Government of Bombay. What reply will that Government make, if the fiat is against it? and what reparation can be offered to one who has undergone a merciless persecution only because he would not confess to guilt, where he felt the whole strength of his innocence? If, as we surmise, the ultimate decree of the Proprietors proves favorable to the Rajah, it must of course then become the condemnation of Sir James Carnac and the Direction. Happily, the course adopted by our Rulers on this side of India exempts them from other censure, than that of having too weakly yielded against their own feelings, to the representations and importunities of a biased, or misguided subordinate authority.—Star, Aug. 27.

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE SUPREME COURT.—It now appears that the account we gave of the above affair, some two or three days since was erroneous, although we may justly affirm that the mistake is not traceable to us. The servant of Mr. Sovereign Smith, asserted in the first instance that the Hookah appurtenances had been abstracted from the room in which Mr. S. is wont daily to reinvestigate his inner man. One of the constables however, positively asserted that he saw the servant conveying the property alleged to be stolen from the Supreme Court. The truth of this assertion has been since fully developed, as it is proved that the servant negligently dropped the articles on the road in his way home—where fortunately picked up by a gentleman and returned to the owner. Thus Mr. Sovereign Smith, barring the temporary inconvenience to which he was subjected can still revel in the solacing luxury of his seventeen hundred rupees Hookah, and revert with satisfaction to the fact, that the late incident has fortunately terminated in smoke!

Madras.

NEWSPAPER UNION.—The present Proprietors of this Journal request us to state, that an arrangement having been concluded by which the "East India Advocate" has become incorporated with the Native Interpreter "the combined Journals will, from this date, issue on Wednesday and Saturday Morning, in its present size and form, at the reduced subscription of ONE RUPEE per month.

From this union of two interests, which formerly clashed in a great degree, the Proprietors trust to derive such an additional advantage of consistency as will enable them ere long to carry out some meditated improvements in the united Journal which they think will render it still more acceptable to its present extensive list of patrons and supporters, and which, or any, improvement the Proprietors will feel as well a pleasure as an interest in making, so soon as circumstances will admit of their doing so. The Proprietors take this opportunity of tendering their best acknowledgments for the vast patronage extended to each of the Journal's relatively, and solicit a continuance of the same to their Paper in its united character.

While announcing the change that has taken place, we deem a fitting occasion to offer a few words in relation to a circumstance to which the new arrangement has given rise. We allude to the increase of the postage it will occasion to our Mofussal subscribers. We request, therefore, that such as object to this additional impost on their purses, will favor us with their wishes on the subject, when, if they so desire it, we will forward their copies once a week and at the rate of single postage. We await, accordingly instructions from our Out station supporters.—Native Interpreter, Sept. 1.

We understand that the Victoria and Fortescue now in the roads have been tendered to Government to convey ordnance stores to China. Two Conductors, two Sub-Conductors, three Store Sergeants, and two hundred Lascars, will procure with the stores, whole in charge of Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary HAMILTON.—Athenian, Sept. 2.

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS.

Our readers may perhaps remember that some time ago, the Military Board sent, under the authority of Government, a detachment, or set rather, of Artificers, to join the 37th Regt. N. I. in China. We now learn that the Artificers arrived in safety, but—unprovided, without a supply of tools!!!

A batch of old women with heeled shoes and broken sticks would have answered the purpose equally as well as—Artificers without tools!! Oh! the Military Board!—Ibid.

TRAVELLING THROUGH MYSORE.

The attention of travellers in the Mysore country is directed to the following Notice emanating from the Mysore Commissioner. The charge is reasonable, and cannot well be objected to; though we hope that a similar tax will not be laid on the way farers in the Company's territories.

Mysore Commissioners Office, Bangalore, 24th August, 1841. It is hereby notified for general information that, all European Travellers through the Mysore Territory, who may avail themselves of the accommodation of the Public Bungalows will from and after the 1st October next, be liable to the following charges at each Bungalow, as Bungalow Fees to be appropriated to the payment of the Servants who are maintained for their care and custody

Single accommodations, whether for one or more persons, for 12 hours or under... 1 Rupee. Do. do. for above 12 hours and under 24 hours 1 Rupee. Double accommodations will be charged double the above amount for the same periods.

An additional charge in the same ratio will be made for every 15 hours that a Traveller may continue to occupy the Bungalow.

By order, A. CLARKE, Officiating Secretary.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns for ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES, listing names and ranks such as Lieut. A. Price-Adjutant S. W. L. C.—from Bhubudry.

HIGH WATER

Table showing high water times in the harbour under the following dates, with columns for date and time (A.M., P.M.).

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar table for September 1841, including columns for week, month, remarkable days, Bombay Mean Time, and Phases of the Moon.



THE GAZETTE. Saturday, September 11, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 27th ultimo, Madras to the 2nd instant, Ceylon to the 24th ultimo, and some Penang Journals.

THE Inquest which had been sitting on Tuesday and Thursday last, over the body of one Purtaub Sing of the 15th Regt. N. I., terminated in the committal of the Prisoner to Jail for Wilful Murder. The affair originated from a quarrel between the prisoner and deceased soon after the return of their Company from Ball practise; when the former individual, being driven to a fit of great exasperation, loaded his piece with a Ball-cartridge that remained in his pouch, and discharged it at the breast of Purtaub Sing with fatal effect. The rascal, on the first day of the Inquest evinced the greatest indifference for his situation and the crime he had perpetrated, and even boldly acknowledged the murder to have been deliberately committed. His trial, no doubt, will come on at the next Session, its result may easily be anticipated.

THE Post Office establishment appears to be insensible to all our reproaches and indifferent to every plan for improving the executive of that department, unless the invention of its own brains. Complaint after complaint is made of the Bombay Post Office, not only at the Presidency but also at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Delhi, Agra and Malacca; and indeed at any and every place to which the Bombay officials have occasion to despatch packets. The present Bombay Postmaster is not wanting in Zeal but is totally destitute of every other quality requisite to discharge the important duties of the office, and his assistants instead of being undivided in their attention to the duties of the Post Office, are pluralists in Government situations, contrary to the regulations, and spend the best part of the day in performing the acting duties of one office and the assistant acting duties of another,—leaving the magical hands of a few Parvoes. The utter disregard the authorities have for any thing like principle or efficiency in the objects of their choice in the Post Office Department, is a practical illustration of the daily, hourly jangling practised in every other department. The convenience of the Indian public, who pay a most exorbitant price for the transmission of letters, is sacrificed to the pleasure of demi-gods and their mymidons. There is not one European in the Bombay Post Office but that is as ignorant of the interior of an European Post Office establishment as a Hottentot of polite literature, or a nigger of the value of mathematics, yet, forsooth, these gentlemen, whose inexperience is their only public recommendation and whose private influence is to be their public efficiency, are over paid and palmed upon the public, instead of men of talent acquainted with the duties of the office. One marker and two sorters out of the London or Paris Post Office would do the work of the Bombay Post Office more satisfactorily than the whole of the present establishment.

We had occasion to complain yesterday that the greater part of our English letters and files of newspapers had not come to hand, notwithstanding the arrival of the mail five days previous. We thought to ourselves probably the worthy Post master had sent our packets on to some other part of India, then-by the bye we thought perhaps the post office had opened a Reading Room; and, when the contents of our English files had become stale, they would have been gravely ushered into our office with some expressions of regret that they were not sent before! But lo and Behold our astonishment was great at finding, that because the address upon the covers of our English papers was directed to the late Editor by name only, without being superscribed "Editor Bombay Gazette" some of the Post Office authorities thought proper to send the papers to another person unconnected with the paper, notwithstanding our English files, similarly addressed, have always hitherto found their way to our office. Through this unofficial manœuvre we have been deprived for several days of important intelligence, sent via Marseilles, and thereby entailing upon us postage merely it would appear for the convenience of those who, we suppose are "seeking knowledge under difficulties." Should there be another ground for complaint we will not suffer the matter to pass coolly.

We are far from wishing to censure the Post Office authorities without cause: whenever we do it is for public good; to prevent the recurrence of acts of neglect or inexperience. In the present case there are other parties beside the Post Office authorities equally blameable, who, we hope, will be more careful in future. The above explanation we consider necessary to account for the paucity of European intelligence in previous issues.

LOOKING over our English Papers, we see it mentioned that a vessel named "Scotland" had arrived at Liverpool from New York; and reported her having seen in the Atlantic, on the 1st of July last,—when in lat. 42, 30., and long. 39—a part of the larboard side of a large vessel that apparently had been burnt. Conjecture has led people to suppose its being a portion of the "President" steamer that must have been destroyed by the exploding of her Boilers.

THE splendid line-of-battle ship "Trafalgar," at Sheerness, has been inspected, at the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, by several gentlemen of first rate nautical experience, she is represented to be the most perfect vessel of her class in Her Majesty's Navy; and that when fully manned and equipped, she will not be equalled. Her draught of water, forward, is 13 feet 3 inches, and aft 18 feet 3 inches. For the information of our naval readers, we give the armament with which this truly magnificent Ship is to be furnished:—

Table listing ship armament: Lower-Deck (4 guns, 32 pounders), Middle-Deck (2 guns, 32 pounders), Main-Deck (34 guns, 32 pounders), Quarter-Deck (6 guns, 32 pounders), Total 120 Guns.

The above armament, however, will suffer some alterations, in consequence of the great and excellent improvements that have been made in the science of Naval Gunnery, &c.

Communicated.

As Every Person expected after the MANNERS or MANNERS that little people would follow and verify the old Proverb "Example better than Precept." The Amateurs (Privates and non Commissioned of the 2nd Bombay European Regt.) gained permission from the GRAND-DEES to be allowed to perform for one Night at this GAY station by way of gladdening the Hearts of the Societe' Elite, notices were circulated that a Play would be performed (as above) on Tuesday Evening the 7th (yesterday) seats Rs. two each: The Amateurs of the European Regt. to play. Well! I will go and see! what it will be like, do not expect much from such COMMON FOLKS, thought I, surely no such acting as in the last play (Gentlemen Actors and their smiling patronizers (the softer sex) occupying every part of the House. No? a kinder spirit will prevail, a fuller house this night I expect. The Chief's LADY by her presence or some such (in her own RIGHT and TITLE will command a full attendance if only by way of shewing her Charity or benevolence of heart towards a few poor People over, whom fortune had decreed she should rule and who had promised to do their best to amuse. I went FULL ROGGED to see the play and more to look at the to be Lady Patroness and the little Patronesses. I waited in all anxiety: a few sensible Gentlemen at the appointed time began to assemble, the Commencement of the Evening's entertainment had passed by one hour, still empty seats (a few of the front rows being all that claimed occupants.) I began to get nervous. So did the amateurs: the Band struck up lively airs such as "The Girls I left behind" "no body coming to woo" at last the Overture: To—look out my Bill of the Play, "read Charcoal Burner (after which the favor of the Lottery Ticket to Conclude with the The petit Drama of Angeline de Lis—a pretty choice bill of air certainly if well wished up: Well what think you, will you credit me: When I say that my best suit was on to sorrow and all my Expectations to be blighted: not a single face of the other sex to be seen, whereon I might gaze, and on what account such a change as effect follows and is the result of a cause. I think I have guessed it—a small scurrilous Pamphlet has lately got into circulation bringing the station folks pretty prominently forward. (of course not justly so: for acts within Scandal point and where prudish Minds are very willing to enter if they dare, or have the opportunity which you know is extremely disagreeable, especially as passages that hit hard we marked off and sent to a very particular friend with the remark (this can't mean me surely). Now for Play.

And as the Charcoal Burner acted his part imitatively after the school of that very Gentlemanly Actor at old Drury, WARD. His frankness of manner was natural and did not approach in the slightest degree to the bragg. That part in which his revenge gratified was in good

keeping and feeling and very deviously gained applause. The parts of Valentino Verdict and Abelcote contrasted well and was respectable.

The lottery ticket followed. Wormwood as the Lawyers Clerk was excellent and looked the little restless vermin of the law in reality. Susan Corset personated her part well.

Poona Wednesday, 8th Sept. 1841.

European Intelligence.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

The Governor, Sir James Carnac, had himself described this interview in the following words:—"I commenced by informing the Raja, that I had anxiously and carefully considered the whole of the proceedings in his case; and had, in common with other authorities to whom they had been submitted, become fully satisfied, that misled by evil counsellors and low and interested advisers, he had, on three occasions, manifested hostile intentions towards the British Government."

"During this address, which I delivered firmly, but in conciliatory language, the Raja evinced a considerable degree of impatience, and frequently interrupted me by abrupt declarations of his indignation, and of his determination to resist to the death any attempt at a breach of alliance."

"The Hon. Proprietor also read other long extracts, giving an account of two subsequent interviews with the Raja, at both of which he respectfully refused to comply with the demands of the Governor, to subscribe to a preamble setting forth his guilt, and repeated his demand for inquiry."

"The resolution having been put, Mr. Lewis rose for the purpose of seconding it. On former occasions, he said, when the question was brought before the Court, the advocates of the Raja, in order to obtain the advantage of advancing their statements, however much they might be convinced of their truth, in the absence of any public documents of which they could refer, in order to substantiate them."

was produced by the papers. The revelations made had, through the influence of the press, been disseminated throughout the kingdom, had reached its most distant provinces, and had awakened an interest in the Raja's case, and had excited the strongest sympathy in his favour."

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, JULY 31.

The anticipated change in our ministry is beginning to produce the expected effects upon the continent. The last accounts from Italy tell us that traces of the longest secret societies have again been found in Sardinia and Naples, which have occasioned many arrests upon suspicion."

HANOVER, JULY 22, 1841.—His Majesty the King, has been pleased to ordain, with reference to the royal proclamation dated 14th instant, that all unlawful opposition to the present constitution be vigorously resisted; and that in accordance with the law, as it now stands, attempts to exercise a resistance of this kind, that especially to exercise an influence in the manner alluded to, be prevented by the interference of the authorities, who are charged to indict, and imprison, all persons who shall be proved to have originated such proceedings."

When these proclamations, joined with insults to the members of the chambers, and unceasing persecutions of the public press, are the treatment which the Germans daily meet with from their rulers, in token of the gratitude felt by the latter for the unanimity shown in the menacing French invasion last year, it may be very well for the sovereigns of Germany to speculate upon a continued, unchanging submission on the part of their subjects; but it is necessary for foreign Powers, in their diplomatic relations, duly to weigh the possibility whether a country distracted in its interior in this manner can, on an emergency, be expected to prove of weight in the balance of power of Europe."

Major-General Baron Hoener, of the War-office at Vienna, has been sent to Semlin, opposite to Belgrade, with a special mission. A momentary tranquillity has succeeded to the agitation occasioned by the failure of the two great bankers at Vienna. The book debts of Goymler and Co. are stated to amount to 3,424,000 florins, but there is a report that the outstanding acceptances are not included in this sum, and that deposited state papers and other securities have likewise to be added. The Vienna bank has remitted two millions of florins to Trieste to meet the panic there."

A marriage is on the tapis between the Prince of Savoy, Carignan, and the daughter of the Archduke Rainier, Viceroy of Lombardy, the Archduchess Adelaide. The army in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which has not been reduced, will perform some grand manoeuvres in the month of September. The King of Prussia, in confirming the election of Mons. Iwen to be vicar-general of the diocese of Cologne, has added the order to the authorities to correspond only with the vicarist, without mentioning the name of the dignitary who holds the office. The Counsellor Raypenhuth, the steady defender of the palladium of the Rhensish provinces, trial by Jury, and public courts of justice, which it has been the unceasing wish of the lawyers of Berlin to undermine, has been received, on a recent trip to the Rhine, with the greatest enthusiasm in every city. A proposal has been made in the Dusseldorf Diet to have the Rhensish Court of Cassation transferred from Berlin to the Rhensish province, and for the erection of a second Court of Appeals. On the other hand, a royal decree exempting all persons in office from the jurisdiction of the Rhensish courts, and placing them under the old secret tribunals, has excited just and general indignation in the province.—Morning Chronicle, Aug. 4.

THE LATE FATAL COLLISION OFF DOVER. From the statements which have been published, it would appear that the eight unfortunate individuals who perished were asleep at the time their vessel went down, but, on subsequent inquiry, the mate informed the writer of this paragraph that after the vessels struck each other, all hands were on deck, and that those who were drowned perished in consequence of their leaving the deck to go below for their things. The vessel sunk in 17 or 18 fathoms water; and it fortunately happened that the John had 15 fathoms of chain on deck at the time for when the Prosperata struck with the anchor of the John fast through her bows into her forecastle, this length of chain was just sufficient to allow the Prosperata to reach the ground

without also sinking the John, which, before the cable could be slipped, was dragged so far down as to bring part of her bulwarks under water. The captain was a single man, aged about 22; and the others that were drowned were all young men and also unmarried. The Prosperata was of 230 tons burden, about nine years old, and belonged to Dantzic; and, we understand, neither vessel nor cargo was insured. The survivors received every kindness from the agents for Lloyd's at this port (Dover); and on Wednesday morning they (including Fuzand, who had recovered from the effects injury) left for London, to wait on the Prussian ambassador, with the view of obtaining his assistance to enable them to reach home. The John is undergoing necessary repairs, and will shortly sail for the port of her destination, Bilbao.—Dover Chronicle.

LADIES WANTED.—In the parish of Llanelly, Breconshire, including Bryn Mawr and Beaufort the males exceed the females by more than 1,000. This is a striking contrast to Worcester, where the same majority is in favour of the ladies.—Somerset paper.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.—Extract of a letter from Algiers, in the Sud, 23rd ult.—"The Governor-General has ordered night expeditions, which will, no doubt, be attended with great peril, but which will produce the capture or death of such of our enemies as may be met with. The Governor has organised a species of free corps, which is to make reprisals on the marauding B-domms. It is to pounce suddenly in the darkness among them, and do them all the harm possible. The company is composed of no more than 50 horse-men, selected from among the most active and powerful men of the 1st Regiment of African Chasseurs, for whose encouragement in this dangerous service the Governor has granted double rations and a pay of 50c. a day, with a share in any booty they may gain. They are to remain out three or four days at a time, with intervals of two days during which they are to return to Algiers for repose. Lieutenant Jouve is appointed commander of this corps, which went out on the 20 inst, on its first excursion."

THE LION BARBER.—Several of the shows in the Champs Elysees were opened on Sunday last to the public. In one of them (says the National) an animal, described as an African lion, named according to the process of Van Amburgh, was exhibited in a cage with a young female, who from time to time put her head into its mouth. A soldier who was present, alarmed at the apparent danger of the female, exclaimed vehemently against the exhibition, and just as she was about to repeat the experiment endeavoured to prevent it, by attracting the attention of the animal to himself. The lion, offended by this manoeuvre, began not to roar but to bark, and turned out to be a large dog clothed in a lion's skin.

OMNIBUS SPECULATIONS.

Yesterday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Robin- son Crusoe, Earl-street, Lissongrove, on the body of William Morton, aged fifty one, one of the original speculators in omnibuses, latterly a contractor, but more recently without any employment. Edward Wright, an omnibus driver, residing at No. 31, Little Carlisle street, Edgware road, said deceased was a lodger of his, and that about four o'clock on Saturday last witness sent his daughter, aged nine, to deceased's room to call him down to tea. She returned quite alarmed, saying, "Mr. Morton looked very white in the face, and had a string round his neck." Witness was then in the act of cutting bread and butter. He ran up stairs with the knife in his hand, and seeing deceased hanging, he cut him down. He was quite dead, and a doctor who was called in tried ineffectually to bleed him. He had cut one of the lead cords in half, and with it hanged himself by the neck from a crook in the ceiling. By the Coroner—I saw him reading a book about eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, and I then told him, his rent being in arrear, that I had let his room to another. He replied, very carelessly, "Oh, have you? He was formerly in partnership with Mr. Shillibeer, the omnibus proprietor, and lost upwards of 2,000l. Since then he became a conductor, but eight months ago lost his situation through drunkenness. He was extremely lonely and dull, except when he was drunk, and latterly he was never a day sober. I am confident he hanged himself. Several of the jury said they knew deceased. He was formerly a large inn keeper in Southwark; but being in Paris with Mr. Shillibeer, at the time omnibuses were first started in that city, the latter told him he was sure that similar conveyances would succeed in London. Upon this hint deceased sold his inn, and became partner with Shillibeer in running the first omnibus from the west end to the city. In this speculation he lost between 5,000l and 6,000l. So heavy a loss led him to dreadful habits of intoxication. The coroner, addressing Wright—Do you think that drunkenness? brought on insanity or that insanity led to drunkenness? Wright—I think the man must be insane to drink as he did. I have known him drink a bottle of brandy a day for twelve months together. He formerly attempted to cut his throat with a razor, and on Friday night last he asked another conductor to lend him a penny, saying he wanted it to buy a cord wherewith to hang himself. Verdict, Temporary insanity.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO UXBRIDGE.—FATAL AFFRAY.

On Saturday last the town of Uxbridge was a scene of great animation and rejoicing, in consequence of its having become known that Her Majesty the Queen and her illustrious consort, Prince Albert, would pass through the town on their return from the seat of Earl Cowper, at Panshanger, Herts, to Windsor, Castle. On Friday a most splendid triumphal arch of ever greens and flowers, surmounted by the Royal standard, union jack, and other handsome banners and flags was erected across the high road, opposite the George and the Chequers Inn, a short distance westward of the Market-house and Corn-exchange, and from an early hour on Saturday morning most of the houses along the line of road displayed banners and flags, and decorations of flowers and evergreens. Soon after 8 o'clock vehicles of almost every description filled with respectably dressed persons, thronged into Uxbridge, for the purpose of taking up favourable positions for witnessing the Royal progress, and before 12 o'clock both sides of the road, for a great distance, were lined with spectators. The Uxbridge Yeomanry, under the command of Mr. Hugh De Bugh, their commandant, assembled at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of escorting the Royal cortege through that portion of the country of Middlesex. The Uxbridge Volunteers (infantry) with their splendid band, were also in attendance near the triumphal arch, as were also the staff of the West Middlesex Militia. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Royal cortege, consisting of three of the Royal carriages, each

drawn by four horses, with postilions preceded by out-riders in scarlet liveries, were seen approaching the town down Paze's-lane, from St. Alban's, and on entering the High street the Uxbridge Yeomanry formed an escort in fine style, Captains C. Newdigate and Cox riding on each side of Her Majesty's carriage. Throughout the town the reception of the Royal party was most gratifying, the cheers reverberating from one extremity to the other. The band at the triumphal arch played the national anthem, while the Uxbridge Volunteers and the West Middlesex Militia presented arms as the Royal cavalcade passed. On reaching the turnpike on the Hillingdon road the Royal party turned to the right towards Cowley, and on entering the country of Bucks, at Iwer the Uxbridge Yeomanry were relieved by a troop of the 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars.

Throughout Her Majesty's progress through the town and neighbourhood no accident occurred, but we regret to state that about two hours afterwards a fatal affray took place at the Bell Inn, in the town of Uxbridge, between John Hobbs, a sergeant on the staff of the West Middlesex Militia, and a cooper named Thomas Tellerson, in consequence of the latter reflecting on the manner in which the Queen conducted herself while passing through the town, the result of which has been his death at an early hour on Sunday morning.

Information of the melancholy occurrence was on Sunday forwarded to Mr. Wakley, the coroner, at Greenford, who issued his warrant for holding an inquest on the body. In the course of the morning Hobbs was also taken into custody by Sergeant Roadnight, and conveyed to the station-house at Hillingdon.

Yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, Hobbs was brought up by the police for examination before Messrs. T. Dagnall and C. Newdigate, the sitting magistrates, in petty sessions at the King's Arms Inn, Uxbridge, at which time the large room in which the petty sessions are held was crowded by the inhabitants, amongst whom the melancholy occurrence has created an extraordinary degree of excitement.

The first witness examined was George Groves, hostler at the Bell Inn, who deposed that on the afternoon of Saturday last he was in the kitchen of the above inn. John Hobbs (the prisoner), Thomas Tellerson (the deceased), James Ruddock, Benomin Pome, and James Charlton were also there, but the latter was asleep. The prisoner and the deceased were laughing and joking with each other. The deceased then said something to the prisoner about Her Majesty, which witness could not recollect, and the prisoner said something in answer, which witness had also forgotten, when the deceased said "If you me that again, I'll give you a b—y smack of my chops." The prisoner made answer, "So she do" (meaning Her Majesty), when the deceased got up out of his chair and went round the table to the prisoner, who was at that time sitting down, and struck the prisoner on the face open-handed. The prisoner then rose from his chair and struck the deceased with his clenched fist on the mouth and knocked him down upon the stone floor. The deceased lay on the floor in a senseless state for about two minutes, when Mr. Keen, the landlord, came and picked him up. The deceased was then placed on a chair, when blood ran from his nose and left ear, after which the deceased's face was washed with brandy.

By Mr. Newdigate.—Whilst the prisoner was present in the kitchen he assisted to recover the deceased. The prisoner was quite sober, and said if the deceased was seriously injured, he would pay the doctor's bill.

Mr. William Rayner, surgeon, of Uxbridge, deposed that on Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, he was sent for to attend the deceased, whom he found in the kitchen at the Bell Inn, sitting in a chair. Several persons were round him bathing his face with brandy. Deceased's face was considerably swollen, and blood was issuing from his left ear. Deceased was sensible and spoke. Witness examined his head externally, but could not find any bruise or confusion. Deceased complained of his mouth being injured. Witness directed he should be taken home and put to bed, and witness also prescribed medicine for him. At 11 o'clock the same night witness visited the deceased and bled him.

By Mr. Dagnall.—Witness had a bad opinion of the case the first moment he saw the deceased. The next morning (Sunday), witness heard of the deceased's death. The appearances which presented themselves to witness on seeing the deceased were those of violence which were generally fatal to life. The injury which the deceased had received was clearly the case of his death.

James Ruddock, cooper, of Uxbridge, deposed, that he was present in the kitchen of the Bell Inn at the time of the occurrence. The deceased was a little in liquor, but the prisoner was quite sober. The deceased was talking about his work, and also about the Queen, and said the Queen did not pay the same respect to Uxbridge as Uxbridge had done to her, at which time prisoner was chaffing the deceased, but witness could not remember what the words were. They all appeared in good humour, until witness heard the deceased say, "If you tell me that again I'll give you a slap of the head, or something like it. The prisoner did repeat the words, when the deceased momentarily got up and struck the prisoner on the face, and immediately the prisoner struck the deceased as hard as he could, and knocked him down on the stone floor of the kitchen. Deceased bled a great deal. Deceased was on the floor a minute or so, and when picked up blood flowed from his mouth, nose, and left ear. Mr. Rhyneo, the surgeon, was then sent for, and deceased was taken home. Deceased asked for his hat before he was removed.

(To be Continued.)

The Augburgh Gazette publishes the text of the final protocol of the London conference...

"The difficulties in which his Highness the Sultan was placed, and which determined him to call in the aid and assistance of the Courts of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, and of Russia, and having been set aside, and Mehmet Ali having given in to his Highness the Sultan the act of submission of the Convention of the 15th of July was intended to effect, the representatives of the Courts which have signed the said Convention recognised that, independently of the execution of the temporary measures resulting therefrom, it is necessary essentially to confirm in the most formal manner the respect due to the ruler of the ancient Ottoman empire, by virtue of which vessels of war belonging to foreign Powers, have in all times been prohibited from entering the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus.

"ESTERHAZY
"NEUMANN
"PALMERSTON.
"BULOW.
"BAUNOW.

July 10, 1841.

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday. The Monitor contains the following semi-official articles:—"In execution of Art. 1 of the Convention concluded, on the 29th October last, between France and the Argentine Confederation, a mixed commission was charged to fix the indemnities due to French subjects by the Argentine Government. After numerous conferences the French and Argentine commissioners signed, on the 26th of April last, a convention, which places at the disposal of the King's Government, to be divided among persons whose claims shall be proved, a sum of 163,725 double piastres (about 880,000*l.*) The terms of payment have been fixed as follows:—29,000 piastres on the 1st of June, 1841, and the remainder by successive monthly payments of 4,000 piastres each, with interest at 12 per cent, from the 1st of May last. The approaching arrival in France of M. Sarraute, the representative of the Argentine Government, for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of October 29, is announced."

"The official paper of Karlsruhe contains an ordinance of the Grand Duke of Baden, permitting the exportation of horses to France from the 1st of August. We learn from different parts of Germany that the interdiction is also taken off on the whole frontier. This is one of the first results of the acts concluded in London on the 10th and 13th of July."

"Telegraphic despatches were received yesterday from Bordeaux, Lyons, Perpignan, Toulon, Marseilles, Toulouse, Strasbourg, and many other towns, stating that the fetes of July have been celebrated with perfect order and by great crowds."

"A telegraphic despatch has also been received, announcing that M. Maurice Daval yesterday published two ordinances of the King, dissolving the National Guard and Municipal Council of Toulouse. Everything was perfectly tranquil."

"The examinations into the late occurrence at Toulouse," says the "Monitor Parisien, are going on with great activity, but as yet it is not easy to foretell the results they will produce. It is said that all persons not on the rolls of the National Guard, and to whom arms were distributed, or who procured them during the recent disturbances, are to be disarmed. The military authorities still keep themselves ready to suppress at once the slightest attempt to create disorder. Thus, under apprehension that the dismissal of the National Guards from the posts they occupied might cause some agitation, and reports of an intended serenade to General Saint Michel having been spread, strong measures of precaution have already been taken. The last weekly return of the Savings' Bank at Toulouse show that the demands within that period exceeded the deposits by 6,900*l.*"

The French squadron, under Admiral Hugon, has returned to the island of Hyeres, and was to put to sea to-morrow (Tuesday) according to one account, but a Toulon letter of the 26th states that it had gone to the Balearic Islands, and would remain some days off Palma. The division under Captain Lobay, composed of the Montebello and Neptune of the line, and the Andromède, frigate, were to join in the inauguration of the monument raised in memory of St. Louis, near Tunis.

Some seditions placards in indifferent prose and worse verse had been posted at Angers on the night of the 20th, but had been removed by the police.

Strasbourg letters of the 29th announce that the disturbances had ceased.—Morn. Post, Aug. 2.

Literature.

The Turkish Empire. By Marshal Marmont, translated with notes by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K. H.—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

In 1834 the Duke of Ragusa made a tour through Hungary, Transylvania, Southern Russia, the Crimea, Turkey, and Egypt, of which he published the journal. Enumerating briefly the facts and more salient observations contained in the previous portion of the Gallant Marshal's work, the compiler of this volume confines his labour principally to the translation of that part having reference to the Turkish empire, its present position and future prospects. Of course any work coming from so distinguished a man as Marshal Marmont must command a great interest, and be worthy of deep consideration; and on all matters relative to the military strength, resources, and discipline of the nations through whose territories he passed, and whose troops and fortifications he examined, his observations are extremely valuable. But when he quits his own particular ground, and enters upon the field of political speculation, canvassing the wisdom of governmental systems, and predicting the possible intentions of Kings or Cabinets, his remarks discover but little sagacity, and his conclusions are neither consequent nor very probable. Certain preconceived notions seem to have attended him from his first setting forth on his tour, and to nourish these he shuts his eyes, or looks obliquely; he distorts, not willingly, but nevertheless, distorts facts, and argues in the most illogical manner. One of these fancies is, that the policy and intentions of Russia are and have been pacific, and that territorial extension is the last thing in the Emperor's thought. How he can reconcile this with her eternal encroachments upon her neighbours now as well as heretofore, it is difficult to ascertain. Not to speak of the enormous amount of territory appropriated by her in Sweden, in Poland, in Turkey, in Europe, and in Tartary within the last half century—her subjugation of the Georgians—her persevering efforts to enslave the Circassians, her never relaxing pressure upon the Ottomans, and her wily intrigue in Persia and Hindostan, might have been sufficient to dispel any such illusion. But the Marshal not only deems Russia the most amiable neighbour possible to Turkey, but advises the latter on all

occasions of apprehension or danger to fling herself unconditionally into her arms, as the only efficient and really disinterested friend. For the Sultan to expect assistance from the Allied Powers, he looks upon that as moonshine; because in a few days Russia, sending her armaments from Sebastopol, would be in possession of Constantinople, would have 10,000 men in the forts commanding the Dardanelles, and 40,000 men encamped at Adrianople, whence it would be impossible for England, France, and Austria, by any means to dislodge her. But, even overlooking the impossibility of Russia's being able to supply the means of such an enterprise at a moment's warning, is not the probability pretty strong that the fleets of England and France would have passed the Dardanelles before any Russian force could have arrived there; and is it not equally presumable that this charming protectrix of the north would not take possession of Constantinople in the presence of the allied fleet? The great prevailing idea, however, with the Marshal is, that the Turkish empire does not really exist; that it has no foundation, no component parts, no actual vitality; that it is but the "empire of a city," and that city the seat of discontent, of disloyalty, and of revolt. The preservation of this phantom of a power for even a short time he looks upon as impossible, and everything he sees is coloured with the mournful hue of quickly approaching death. This never-sleeping desire to impress upon his reader's mind the irrefragable condition of Turkey is the cause of many exaggerations in the accounts he gives of the misery of the people, and a depreciation of the improvements introduced by the late Sultan. In truth, between the kind and self-sacrificing principles of the Emperor of Russia, and the great, statesmanlike views of Mehmet Ali, the admiration of Marshal Marmont is so absorbed that he has not a sympathy to throw away upon the unhappy Porte, which, he says, would receive no accession of strength whatever, even should she succeed in wresting Syria and Egypt from the grasp of her powerful vassal. The only chance of constructing a solid empire, he conceives, was thrown away in 1832, when, after the battle of Konieh, Ibrahim Pacha hesitated to march directly upon Constantinople. Had he done so, he contends, the fanaticism of the Mussulmans would have rekindled, all the Osmanlis would have taken up arms in obedience to the call of Mehmet Ali, who was considered as the protector of Islamism, and the avenger of heaven for the infraction of the laws of the Koran, and any attempt of Russia upon Constantinople would have had but little prospect of success.

But this not having been done, the task of preserving a State, which has no principle of preservation within it, was undertaken by the European Powers; but this task, he thinks can never be accomplished. Some valuable statistical information, particularly relating to military affairs, is to be found in the book, and interesting details of a journey through Syria. The entire strength of the Russian infantry he estimates at 500,000 men, of the regular cavalry 90,000, and of the Cossacks, 116,800. Of the present Turkish soldiers and of their condition the Marshal gives the following description:—"The lot of the Turkish soldiers is a very happy one. They are better fed than any other troops in Europe, having an abundance of provisions of excellent quality, and partaking of meat once, and of soup twice a day. Their magazines are filled with stores, and the regiments have large reserves. The pay of each soldier is twenty piastres per month, the whole of which he receives, as there is a prohibition against withholding from him any part of that sum. In short every thing has been effected that could promote the welfare of the soldier. If no fault can be found on the score of the 'material,' much is to be said against the 'personnel' of this force. On the arrival of Achmet Pacha we repaired to the exercising ground. Four battalions were in line, and after inspecting them they moved before me. Nothing could be worse than this exhibition; indeed these men ought not to be looked upon as troops, but merely as a mass of people bearing the stamp of misery and humiliation, and they are evidently depressed by a knowledge of their own weakness. They all seem to have a willingness about them, but feel ashamed of their occupation; and from the private to the colonel, not an individual amongst them has any conception of his duty. Moreover, the men are diminutive in stature and wretched in appearance; many of them are too young for service, and we were led to inquire what has become of that noble Turkish people, the lofty, proud, majestic, handsome race of former days, for now we find no trace of them in the existing troops."

Of the system of making water-carriers commander-in-chief, and black eunuchs general of brigade, the Marshal, it will be seen, is not the advocate. Speaking of the reformed army of Mahomet, he says:—"The Sultan was desirous of organising troops according to the European mode, and his ambition was to form an army on the instant. He accordingly raised at once a great number of regiments; but the instructors, being merely individuals of an inferior station of life, without capacity or talent, who had been led to Constantinople by the circumstances which attend revolutions, were compelled to accomplish the object in view. The new organisation commenced simultaneously in all the corps; and the same description of persons are universally employed in endeavouring to carry it into effect. In none of the grades had any man confidence either in himself or in others, and no one, therefore, had a right to the command, which should always be derived from some superior claim. It is only as a consequence of such a principle that men are ever found disposed to yield obedience. In the troops of all the other Powers of Europe there are two admitted titles to precedence—birth and merit. The former has its basis on a higher social grade, which, by giving opportunities for better education leads to the expansion of the mind; the latter on the experience and information resulting from previous service. In Turkey there are no gradations in the social order, the son of the water-carrier is on a par with the Vizier's child, having often the same education. Hence there is no admitted superiority to those invested with power, and the previous equality indisposes others to obey authority obtained through mere caprice. As to the right derived from merit or experience, there can be none where all are novices."

The boasted reforms made by the late Sultan, however grandly they may sound in Europe, are in the eyes of Marshal Marmont, little better than nothing. The destruction of the Janissaries and the establishment of the new ineffectual military force in their stead are the only real changes made, except it be that the turban has been proscribed—that the Reis Effendi has changed his name to that of "Minister for Foreign Affairs"—that the power of the Grand Vizier has been curtailed, the extent of some of the provinces altered, and the army recruited by conscription according to the arbitrary will of the Pacha. The description of Constantinople, of Smyrna, and of the downs in Asia Minor and Syria, at which he touched, is minute and peculiarly interesting. As a specimen of the way in which he treats non-military subjects, we extract his visit to the slave market in the city of the Sultan:—"Being desirous of seeing the slave-market, we proceeded thither. It is a distressing spectacle, for no difference is made between the sale of a horse and that of a human being. The unfortunate slaves are exposed in cells which open upon a covered gallery. The purchasers make their circuit of the whole, examine, draw comparisons, select a bargain, as their taste or judgment may decide. To the moralist and Christian it is a most revolting sight, and regarded as a temporary state of the individual it inspires the greatest pity; but regarded as his final lot, slavery in the East has nothing in it mournful, toilsome, or abject. It is, indeed, the opposite of these, and rather creates respect; for it is a system of adoption which incorporates the slave in his master's family, attaches him to his destiny, or puts him in the path of fortune. He knows that his master has unlimited power over him, but it is exercised directly and free from the interference of others, for the most docile slave rejects with indignation any order which his master has not personally given

him, and he feels placed immeasurably above the level of a free or hired servant. He is a child of the house, and it is not unusual to see a Turk entertain so strong a predilection for a slave whom he has purchased as to prefer him to his own son. He often overloads him with favour, gives him his confidence, and raises his position; and when the master is powerful he opens to his slave the path of honour and launches him upon the stream of public functions. If we would desire to see the truth of this assertion, let us look around the Sultan and observe who are the most distinguished men within his empire."

Having reviewed the men in power at the time of the Marshal's visit, most of whom had risen from the degree of slave or water-carrier, he proceeds:—"We Europeans are born more or less fortunate in a higher or lower condition, as fate may decree; but the natives of the East, when sold as slaves, have, as it were, a double birth, for they are twice the butt of chance. The Turkish customs not only protect the slaves and give them a peaceful existence, but the laws afford them full protection. If an owner abuses his power over a slave, the latter complains to a cad, who, on proof of the offence, directs that he shall be sold, and thus relieves the slave from the thraldom of being subject to the cruelty of a bad master. Moreover, corporal punishment cannot be inflicted on a slave, directly, by order of the owner; for it is only at the bazaar, and by the intervention of public authority, that the offender is corrected. The blacks and Abyssinians are exposed in the public bazaars, but the whites of both sexes are kept apart, to be seen only by Mussulmans, they alone being privileged to purchase them."

Varieties.

An Unwelcome Visitor.—On Monday an extraordinary sensation was occasioned in Guildhall, at half-past three o'clock, by the appearance of a fine large black cow. The visitors of the hall were astonished by a cry of drovers from without, and immediately afterwards in ran the cow, amidst the alarming cries of "A mad bull, a mad bull!" The cow, instead of turning to the right or the left, upon entering the hall, walked up the flight of steps leading to the Court of Common Council and the committee-rooms, and proceeded to the door of the very room in which the Markets' Committee had last held their meeting upon the subject of the alterations in Smithfield market. Here the cow stopped for a few moments, but, finding that there was no admission, she turned round, and made for the hall again. Just as she was passing the Chamberlain's office, Mr. Henry Sewell, one of the Lord Mayor's household, who had just left Sir James Shaw's apartments, turned round upon her, and apprehending, from the foaming of her mouth and the banging of her tongue, that she was a dangerous character, gave her a slap behind, and off she scampered down the steps, and right through the folding-doors, to the Guildhall yard. The crowd outside considered that the cow formed part of a deputation to the Markets' Committee, to apply for a small allowance of water upon the arrival of cattle in Smithfield.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol. Earl Somers. Earl of Courtown. Lord Viscount Falkland. Earl Leven and Melville. Lord Elphinstone. Earl of Norbury. Lord Belhaven & Stantun. Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman. William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq. Charles Downes, Esq. Hamilton B. Avaroe, Esq. Charles Graham, Esq. Morton Balmaine, Esq. John Ritchie, Esq. E. Boyd, Esq. Resident. N. P. Levi, Esq. E. Lennox Boyd, Esq. Assistant Resident. F. Chas. 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 interest at 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 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, for the first five years, and afterwards the full premium, 57*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000*l.*, subject only to the deduction of 14*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, 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.

RATES OF PREMIUM. Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 1/2 p cent. 30 2 3 10 2 8 2 do. 40 2 19 1 3 3 4 do. 50 4 9 8 4 14 5 do. 60 6 15 3 6 17 9 do.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurances. 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 Leeks, Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispositive 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 Home, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. SURGEON AND SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.B.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff. SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Fiach, and Neate, 37, 1 Lincoln's Inn fields. ACTUARY. John Fintaison, 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 20*l.* to 5,000*l.*
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 of premiums.
14. A dividend of 4*l.* 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.

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

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Includes entries for Cambrian, Punter, Malabar, John McLellan, Rialance, Childs Harrell, Bombay, Sarah, Tasso, Reaper, Ceylon, Devonport, H. McCormick, Am., Higginson, Mertoun, Margaret, Ulverstone, William Pirrie, Helen Stewart, Calodonia, Princess Charlotte, Queen Victoria, Montague, Glassman, Christian, Alex. Grant, Woodman, Agnes Gilmore, Ann Martin, Brilliant, Strabane, Mavis, Augusta, Lydia.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Includes entries for A Steamer, Lady Feverham, Hindostan, Morley, Glenelg, Quentin Leitch, Margaret, Formosa, Hercules, Calcutta, Argyle, Eleanor, Duchess of Argyll, Circe, Sir H. Compton, Island Queen, Isabella, Ardasser, Westmoreland, Asiatic, Adele, Bangalore, Cornwallis, James & Thomas, Copeland, Charles Forbes, Royal Saxon, Sterling, Repulse, Thalia, Athol, Hannah Kerr, Castle Huntly, Samuel, Majestic, Madonna.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Auckland Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Tiptoe, Tigra, and Palmaros; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Corcora and Malinda. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahimoon, Alliance, Hamah, Lord Castle, Bangoon, Potamber Savoy, Fanny, Lodeese, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Pace cadree, Dowlat Pussad, Futel Curran, Brumner, East Rayman. Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSSADEN.