

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

Vol. L.II.

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

New Series No. 94

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN fature 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

Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

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

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Gazette Office, Augt. 80th 1841.

BCMBAY 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-peace.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corphill, and 8, St. Martin's place,

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

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most rea onabl eterms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARREAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable altera-

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring nto the Naval and Military Promotion and Refement Rs.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I Rs. 2

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

Mrs. addison's work.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers 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 sub-scriptions 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 readyfurnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would the long to th 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.

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

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

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

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for col lection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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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.

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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 securi-

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

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COMPANY. 8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mail, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol Earld Somers. Lord Viscont Fulkland.

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

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

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

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. surance. 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.

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

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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

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

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

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.201. to 5,0001.

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 Prospec tus may themselves receive the amount assured befor attaining that age, it will be paid to their representa

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

de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom

remium only. 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

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

premiums.

14. A dividend of 41, per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELLWATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods. Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oviental

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 Com missioners 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 Sucz 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 Icnian 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, Algeeiras, &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

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

RATES OF FARE. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. England and Alexandria. £ 45 ,, "-£ 30 ,, " England and Malta.... , 33 , , , , 22 10 , England and Gibraltar. , 20 , , , , 14 , , , Alexandria and Malta... , 12 , , , , 8 , , Malta and Gibraltar..... , 13 , , , , 8 10 , Malta and Corfu

Malta and Corfu,.... , 7 ,, ,-, 4 10 ,, B. M. WILLCOX...
A. Anderson....... Managing Directors. F. CARLETON

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

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Lincoln's Inn-fields.

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

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2,

Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith

Payne, and Smiths. By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

> AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISH E MPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESO

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

nationally momentous interests. Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a ation of its Editor and his perwork, on the hie sonal acquair our colonies, the Proprietors the support of every indivilook with conna dual 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-screet. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed. John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J.

Johnstone, Edinburgh.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ADVERTISEMENT

Of Rates of Hire of Carts, Hamals and Palankeen Dawks.

ESSRS, PASCOAL RODRIGUES DE SOUZA AND CO. beg to intimate to the Public, that they have, with the consent of Government, made arrangements for supplying Palankeen Dawk, Carriages, &c. to sta-M ESSRS. PASCOAL RODRIGUES DE SOUZA AND CO. beg to intimate to the rubbe, that they have a reduced rate than those in practice at Poona, and they respectfully beg to solicit the patronage of the Public; also beg to assure them that every attention and promptitude will be given to the orders they may receive.

Messrs. P. R. DE Souza and Co. regret to state that, in consequence of a Government prohibitory order, they will not be able to meet with the calls of Public Servants, Civil and Military, in laying Palankeen Dawks for them between the road from this to Panwell and Tannah.

All applications to be addressed to Messrs. P. R. DE Souza and Co., Traveller's Bungalow, Poona.

TABLE of RATES of Hire of Carts, Cattle, Hamals, &c. and also of Palankeen Dawk, considerably reduced to that now in practice at Poona

From Poons to	Distance in miles.					Camel with a Driver.				Tattoo with a Driver.				A set (12) of Ham- mals, with Mussalchee				Bungymen.				Cooly.				Palankeen Dawk.				
		Present rates		Proposed rates.	20-20 Miles (20-4)	Procent rates		Proposed rates.		Present rates.		Proposed rates.	30.0	Present rates.		Proposed rates.		Present rates.		Proposed rates.		Present rates.		Pronosed rates.		Present rates	A Security	Pronoced rates	S. Carrie	
	- 27	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	įΑ.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Δ.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	Α.	Rs.	A.	Made all a New York
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Tannah Sattara Mahableshwur by Sattara Ditto by Whycee Indapoor Solapoor Siroor Ahmednuggur Aurungabad Malligaum Dhoolia Asseerghur Nasick Belgaum Belgaum Blarwar Kalludgee Jaulna Toka Beejapoor Kolapoor Punderpoor Poorundur Sasswur Sewghur Jeonair Bannkoat	183 165 115 17 16 16	9 8 12 3 6 11 15 15 16 8 21 16 8 13 15 14 25 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	14 8 7 2 2 15 3 13 7 12 1 1 1 3 9 4 11 12 6 4 2 15 11	6 5 9 6 11 3 5 10 12 14 24 11 15 20 14 13 12 13 11 8 1 1	8 4 8 7 8 15 3 8 8 8 4 10 112 6 4 2 8	7 10 8 14 3 7 14 15 18 30 11 19 24 17 11 16 14 11 2 1 1 4 7		8 6 9 7 7 14 3 7 13 15 18 25 10 18 24 17 16 10 15 14 10 2 11 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 1	8 8 12 4 12 8 12 8 12 5 6 4 6 8	2 3 2 5 1 2 5 6 7 11 4 7 9 6 6 4 6 5 4 	5 6 9 10 8 13 7 3 9 5 10 9 14 10 3 11 3 5 10 9 9 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3 2 3 2 2 5 1 2 5 6 10 4 7 9 6 6 4 6 5 4 	4 2 2 7 4 4 6 8 8 12 8 4 4 4 8 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9	26 26 26 28 13 26 58 58 71 117 71 84 71 74		32 24 24 27 55 55 68 110 30 68 81 68 65 37 58 50 37 6 55 55 68 10 30 68 10 55 55 55 68 11 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	10 6 10 4 6 4 4 4 8 4 4 4 4 8 11 11 7	2 2 2 2 4 1 2 3 4 5 8 2 5 6 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	8 2 1 3 13 8 8 2 13 12 12 12 10 1 12 1 7 6 6 4 4 2	2 1 2 1 2 4 2 3 4 5 7 2 5 6 4 4 2 4 3 2 	10 14 6 14 2 8 4 4 12 8 8 8 8 8 14 14 7 6 6 3 	1 2 1 3 1 2 3 3 5 2 3 4 3 3 2 2 1	8 8 1 12 8 15 6 9 13 2 13 13 7 5 2 6 14 2 5 5 4 14 8	2 1 1 1 2 3 3 5 2 3 4 4 3 2 2 1 2 	6 14 7 8 14 10 6 12 2 4 4 8 8 4 2 3 12 5 5 5 5 13 7	35 		35 30 42 125 17 30 125 125 142 	8 8 14 8	No arrange ments have been made for Palan keen Dawk to these stations.

CONDITIONS AND REMARKS.

All demands at the Toll and Ferries for Palankeens or Hamals, and for Camels at the Ferries, are to be paid for by the person employing them. Gentlemen, &c. sending for Carriages, &c. to bring their Baggages from any other station, will be required to pay half hire extra to that charged for in the above Table.

Gentlemen, &c. halting at any place, will be required to pay batta as follows, viz. to Hamals, Bungymen, and Coolies at 2 annas each, for Carts and Tattoos at 3 annas each, and for Camels 6 annas each per day, Gentlemen, &c. returning hired Palankeen to Poona, will be required to pay one quarter of the hire charge for a set of Hamals in the Table.

No charge for the Oil and Torch is included in the above Table for a set of Hamals and Mussalchee, or for Palankeen Dawk (but for Panwell the charge is included.

Gentlemen, &c. applying for Posting Palankeen Dawk, will be required to send remittance with their order (letter post paid.)

Gentlemen, &c. applying for Palankeen Dawk, and in case they do not start on the appointed day, shall have to pay batta for such days as the Hamals may have been detained on their account; and should they not go at all, they shall forfeit all claims to the money remitted for that purpose.

A charge of 8 annas will be made as Mookadum's fee on every set of Hamals for trips, and for Dawks 4 annas a set.

The race of Palankeen Dawk in some places are less and in others more, although the distances are nearly the same, -is in consequence of the difficulty of procuring Hamals, and the calls being less frequent The rate of hire for Carts, &c. being more for one station and less for another, although the distances are nearly the same, is in consequence of the difficulty of being engaged on their return. Notice to be given for posting Palankeen Dawk 4 days previous, to stations of 50 to 100 miles distance; and 8 days to stations of 150 to 200 miles. The above rates, we hope to reduce hereafter, should we meet with that liberal patronage of the Public which we would fain desire.

Poona, 29th September, 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE. North Wetest Probinces.

Candahar and Nusseer Khan-

There is nothing stirring to the North West, but late letters from Candahar inform us that a rather strong force composed of Artillery and Infantry is about to proceed upon a work of destruction. All Akram Khan's strong holds are doomed for the part he chose to take in the late affair with Uktar Khan.

We mentioned in our last Saturday's Supplement that Nusseer Khan had been installed on his father's throne. Delhi Gazette, Oct. 6.

What is to be done with the Punjaub?

We know not how to reconcile the various reports we hear of the views of our Government as regards the Punjaub and from all we can gather from various sources we are really inclined to believe that so long as matters remain in the quiescent state, they do now, and so long as Shere Sing continues to exercise the control he has apparently gained over his subjects, Military as well as Civil, and pays all due respect to the suggestions and wishes of our government, nothing will be undertaken : not even the contingent upon which we and our brethren have expatiated is, we now hear, at least for the present, to be enforced. Our measures are only to be precautionary, and though we shall be ready both at Ferozepore and at Kurnaul,-for both cantonments will be kept up as depots for troops to be sent on at any unforeseen, or sudden emergency, not unlikely to occur,—we are assured that all is to remain stationary, and that the visit of the Commander in Chief will now bear reference, whatever may have been its primary motive, to merely one of inspection, or a military tour. The good folks at home, horrified at an expence which they never contemplated, and from which they can see no prospect of a return, are not willing to engage in new wars, which would at the same time most probably bring an accession to their troubles in the East and cause outbreaks in quarters, where we are assured from very good authority, the kindling spark is but required to produce a blaze. The evil is deemed sufficient for the day, and if Afighanistan could be quietly shook off, it would be done; this is an impossibility, and although no one can see where this unfortunate campaign is to end, the Tories even, and we suppose their reign is fast approaching, however they may try, will not dare to withdraw the troops which have been sent to support a Whig Policy. The only circumstance we can look forward to as likely to put an end to this state of affairs, and the constant drain upon our treasuries and resources,-for the greatest partizan of the present policy cannot deny that such exist or that the cravings of the state are with difficulty satisfied,—is the death of Shah Sooja, orthediscovery of one of the many imputed intrigues, which may render it necessary to consider how far a Tory government may think it proper to substitute the dethroned monarch, and at the same time to overthrow the policy of their antagonists; and this we really should not be surprised to see agitated under the new regime, which,

sooner or later, must take place. The motive which commenced the policy, we believe to have been purely good, but that all parties, the informants and the informed, were deceived in their estimation of the

love borne towards the present monarch by the people, the facility of reducing the country to submit to a rule brought about by foreigners of a detested creed, or in fact to any rule which obliged them to submit to laws they did not recognize in their code of morality, there can be no doubt nor was it, we know, ever contemplated or imagined that we should, in the present day, be even debating upon the propriety of the return of the troops who formed the first portion of our " Army of the Indus;" but such is really the case at the present time, it is not at all decided that all the regiments who expect to be relieved, will be so during the approaching season, in fact, we have heard that orders are on their way, which will put some of our friends out of the anxiety they have so long suffered, before this paper reaches them. The 36th and 37th N. I. will return as aunounced, but, we hear, the other corps stand fast, for the present !

The whole business however bears upon one point, the fact that the campaign has never been worth either the trouble and expence incurred, and it is deplorable to think that such an incubus should press down the resources of India, and that there should be so very little probability of shaking it off without loss of honour; or of crushing it unless at an additional expenditure of life or money, already too much to be deplored, and which we cannot advocate.-Ibid.

A letter from Meerutt states, that the Lieutenant Governor had gone suddenly by Dak to Loodiannah on the 1st instant, his original intention having been to proceed to Mussoorie. This unexpected movement is to wrest our Eastern Empire from us. But not with-connected with affeirs in the Punjab, but nothing par-standing all this and more, we confess, we cannot say, ticular seems as yet to be known .- Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 7.

State of Disorder.

From a letter dated Scindea's Camp, we learn that the Capital continues in a state of most admired disorder, and that a serious out-break is confidently expected, before, or during the Dusserah. The favouriteNemajee, relying little on the promised co-operation of Colonels Jacob and Baptist, one or other of whom, it is said, experiences of late remarkably sudden attacks of gout and indigestion, has applied through the residency Vaqueel for the services of the Contingent. Whether the Resident will give the required succour, we are not informed; but something must be done towards terminating these frequent disturbances, and punishing the brutal violence of the rabble.-Ibid.

Sir W.H. Macnaghten's Successor.

We were in common with our contemporaries led to think that Sir Alexander Burnes would succeed Sir William Macnaghten, but we now find that it is whispered about in well-in-formed circles, that Colonel Sutherland will be Sir William's successor at Cabool. High as we estimate the Colonel's abilities, we think them inferior to that decision of character, and firmness in the exercise of vast discretionary powers, which, in our opinion, are imprinted on all his official proceedings.—Ibid.

What is to be done with Cabool?

If there is any question to which we have a distinct dis like, we feel satisfied it is " what is to be done with Cabool?" We can listen with patience, and even cheerfulness to queries regarding the practicability of the Military Retiring Fund, the improvements of the Military Board, or the proper shape of a Sabre for the Native Cavalry; we do not wince perceptibly under "what do you think of Dr. T——'s proposal, and why can you object to the Bonus," and we can say to any friend who asks us if we read the last article in the Englishman on the "Charlton Case," no, without betraying impatience by either voice or manner; but," what is to be done with Cabool" upsets us. The interrogator we regard with something of personal dislike, and he and bore are inseperably associated in our mind. We have already fully and repeatedly declared the opinions we entertain of our proceedings in Affghanistan, we have discussed them in connection with Russian Invasion, with Persian intrigues, with internal discontent in Hindoostan, with Dost Mohumed, Shah Sooja, and the Punjaub. We have considered Affghanistan as a barrier to any approach from Central Asia, we have discussed the expedition as a proof, to the "thrones and dominions" of India, that we are not afraid to carry our Arms across the Indus, or to go forth to meet instead of avoiding the imaginary enemy that was about standing all this and more, we confess, we cannot say, "what is to be done with Cabool." We do not know whether we ought to take it, or leave it, or give it to Dost Moohumed, or to the Seikhs or the Persians, or share it among them all, or let them help themselves, or put it up to auction, or give it to Mr. Torrens to convert into a great market for "British Manufactures," or to the Trade Association, or to the—, in short we cannot even guess "what is to be done with Cabool." This our readers may think shews us to possess but little sagacity or political prescience, but we are satisfied we are not the only one unable to answer the question; nay we think the Governor-General, the Council and the whole tribe of Agents and Assistants employed in Cabool, are much in the same predicament. To them as to us, it is a puzzle, and an impenetrable one. Time and events, alone will disclose to us what is to be done with Cabool.

At present there is little transpiring to aid in bringing about this consummation. The country is now tolerably quiet, and likely to continue so, unless Major Rawlinson has managed to "get up" a few more little affairs in the powder and bayonet line. There is, however a report, and very generally current, that Heerat is to be beseiged during the ensuing cold season and for this purpose, four European Regiments are talked of as to be collected there. A couple of heavy battering guns, we know not. The Englishman, which on matters connected with Affghanistan and the Com-

mander-in-Chief, appears to be somewhat officially informed, denies in an authoratative way, that there is any such object in contemplation. But Heerat is another question, which we class among the inscrutables, and about which we are tired of conjecturing. Until, however the successor of Lord Auckland-who has sent nome his resignation-arrives, nothing decisive or on a large scale will be done .- Ibid.

Agra. An attempt to escape from confinement by a prisoner under a charge of embezzlement, was made on Sunday, afternoon, but fortunately for the destinies of the British Indian Empire, was defeated by the vigilance of the Police. The prisoner, by name DeMonte, was lately a clerk in the Post Office at Sipree, where he contrived to embezzle funds to the extent of upwards of Rs. 4,000. when he was detected and brought before the Magis trate of Agra, by whom he was fully committed to take his trial. The trial was to take place on Monday, and on Sunday the prisoner, by and with the advice of Brown (another prisoner who lately committed a playful assault of a Native and broke his arm, for the high crime of demand payment of a debt) effected his escape and in the habiing of a Syce repaired to the Taj, to pass the night in trant quility and composure. He was, however, quickly re-cognised and taken to the Kotwallee, where, at the Magistrate's request, he related the little incidents connect. ed with his escape, which he asserted, was suggestedt by Brown,—the limbsmasher—as well as planned by him. In his assumed character of Syce, he carried a letter from Captain Mitchell of Sipree to Mr. Blant, and Magistrate of Ally-Gurh, in which the former gentleman requested from the latter a saddle and bridle and, which the bearer would take charge of. The letter was a forgery by the ingenious Brown, and the saidle and bri-dle a conception of the same worthy. Other letters of the masquerade Syce's own writing and composition, and of a most alarming nature, were also discovered. Some were addressed to his wife, who was informed that her admiring DeMonte had resolved to effect his escape, and on doing so to take service, as a Cork-Boy, with H. M.'s 31st Regiment, so true is it that.

"Naught is for love too high and naught too low?"
On completing a few days servitude in this capacity
he was to emerge from his abscurity and repair to Hyderabad and Madras, and to travel until he rivalled
the celebrity of "Robinson Crusoe." He declared he
he would then convert himself into a "Junius Cosar," and visit with his indignation those who had behaved so unhandsomely as to notice his " ravages in the Posty Office." He concluded this affectionate letter with regrets, for having, even for a time brought disgrace upon the poor but noble family of his wife ! Another letter was to his sister to whom he assigned the task of consoling Mrs. DeM-, while he was on his way to fame and immortality. To this lady he makes a very delicate allusion on her having contributed to the population of

Government of Maharashtra

ches of the family, he would eventually be able to raise a Regiment of the stock of DeMontes, with which-but this must be given in the words of this aspiring ravager of Post Offices. "I think" he writes "in course of time, we will be able to form a Regiment of our Offspring, and I will be the Commander and bang the Velattes out of our country, and then we shall make ourselves King and Queen of the kingdom, should vietory be our friend, and then we will possess money in abundance!" The high destinies of this aspiring Hero and Conqueror were, however, cruelly cut short by Mr. Boldero, ithe Sessions Judge who, sentenced the future King of India, and Expeller of the English, to seven years' imprisonment. Thus have ended the great Mr. DeMonte's "ravages in the Sipree Post Office :" but how his ravages as a second Junius Cesar and King of the East are to terminate-if ever they

General Lumley will meet the Commander in Chief Our new Chaplain Mr. Price, arrived on Thursday

last, and preached to a large Congregation on the Sunday following. —Ibid.

Calcutta.

Reform the Post Office.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Delhi, whencesoever may come the papers, which we take up, we are sure to find a string of complaints against the Bombay Post office, or, as the Times would rather have us call it, the Post-office of Western India. When we journalists do agree "our unanimity is wonderful." It is not often that it happens, we admit; but on this point-his matter of the Bombay Postoffice-it has happened that at almost the same moment the papers of the three presidencies, and of the north-western Provinces, have been lifting up their voices in denunciation of the shameful system, or no system, which obtains, to the great detriment of the community in every part of India. There is but one dissentient amongst us, and that is the Bombay Times. Our contemporary stoutly affirms, that the fault lies not at Bombay, and that we should pour out the vials of our wrath on the Supreme Government of India. If it were only that after the arrival of every Overland Mail our letters and papers are lamentably slew in travelling from Bombay to this and other parts of the country, we might admit the validity of his plea, and declare, that all we want, to set matters right, is a more efficient establishment of dawk-runners; but we must ask the Times whether the offences, with which his cotemporaries at Bombay charge the Post office, are to be laid at the door of the Supreme Go vernment? If what the Courier and Gazette have lately been telling us, has any truth in it, the internal economy of the Post office is as much out of order, as are the out-ofdoors arrangements. Is it the fault of the Supreme Government that newspapers, addressed to parties at Bombay, are left lying at the office, until the owners begin to despair of receiving their supplies? Is it the fault of the Supreme Government that we, the day before yesterday, received a considerable supply of newspapers, which must have been despatched a fore-night after their arrival at Bombay? Is it the fault of the Supreme Government-we put this question, doubtfully, for we do not know what may be its instructions to the Bombay Post office--that heavy parcels containing triplicate maps for Government, are sent on by the first Overland despatch, after the express? It is all very well to talk about the want of dak-runners-there is a plentiful lack of dawk-runners, we admit---but there is rather too much mis-management in the Post office to suffer us to believe, for a moment, that the scarcity of runners is the whole evil. At Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Agra, the conductors of the Press were last month complaining, at pretty nearly the same time, that the Bombay Post office authorities had thought fit to keep back their supplies of London newspapers to the latest possible moment; and until we see a little more pains taken in the regulation of the different despatches, after the acrival of the Overland Mail, we cannot hold the Post office authorities guiltless of culpable mismanagement-It may be very true---indeed, we have no doubt that it is very true---that the establishment allowed for the Rombay Post office--- or Post office of Western India--- is miserinefficient, and that with such an establishment, it would be next to an impossibility to give universal satisfaction; but there are symptoms of mis-management discernible, wich are not the results of an inefficent establishment, that, crippled, as he is, the Bombay Post Master cannot do best, we should be satisfied -- " angels con no more."

With regard to the admitted inefficiency of the establishment of dak-runners, no language can bestoo strong to denounce the indifference with which this acknowledged evil seems to be viewed by Government--surely, the public are stated as a fact, that the owner of the "Peetamber" who taxed heavily enough--surely labour is cheap enough, in recognized his property before the Magistrates, as well this country---to give us a right to expect an adequate return, in the shape of rapid communication, for the enormous sums disbursed annually by private establishments and individuals. We ourselves expend every year a moderate fortune in postage, and we consider that we have every right to expect to be better served for our money. The present vile mis-management, which falls peculiarly heavy on the conductors of newspapers, we cannot but regard as a fraud upon the public. We pay for the best, and get the worst possible article; we do not receive an adequate return for our money. Not only is the communication miserably slow; but, during nearly half of the year, we receive our papers and parcels, in such a state that they are often absolutely useless. We have free wently had to pay heavily for periodicals, from which we have carcely been able to quote an entire article. But these are dec s repetita complaints, which we should only weary our reade by running over again. The Bombay Times remmends in these parts, to drop steam agitation, and to rect all our energies towards effecting an improvement of he means of inte, al communication throughout India. We think that the latter should not be lost sight of, but we cannot forego our hopes of steam--steam to-our own doors. It is the remedy for all, or at least the principhl evils, of which we complain---let us have steam to Calcutta, and a lage portion of the community of this Presidency will not complain much more of Post office mis management. The Bombay Times is pleased facetiously to hint, that the Editors of the Calcutta newspapers are the only parties, who will be really benefitted by a direct steam-communication. The idea is such a very good one, that we are both to disturb our brother in his secure possession of it, and shall, therefore, only recommend him, as he is fond of Post office statistics, to ascertain, what proportion of the covers for this Presidency brought and despatched by the Overland Mail, now pass through the Calcutta Post office. A little further ingenuity would show how many more covers would pass through the Calcutta Post office had we steam to the Bankshall ghaut. Hurkaru, Cct. 4.

Madras.

Approach of the Monsoon-

The Monsoon threatens to set in early this year; the sky has for some days been threatening, and the surf two or three days very rough and irregular. The passengers, proceeding to the Samarang last evening were unable indeed to effect a passage across it. Sept.

Refractory Arabs.

The following extract from a letter from Sholapores dated 27th ultimo, is the latest intelligence of the insurgent Arabs which has reached us. Notwithstand ing the syrrender of these men, or rather a small party of them, the affair can hardly be considered as ter-

ed, that by her assistance and that of the other bran - | while they have received no sufficient check to make from the Burmese Authorities. He also states, that a were hard pushed and had full occupation for its naval them more wary in future.

"Colonel Blair with a squadron of the Nizam's horse was sent in pursuit of a body of Arabs, reported to be 1200 strong-he came up with them at a small place (a led Belloorghee, the Arabs took shelter in Gurree and fired on the Col. He accordingly made a requisition for guns, &c., from this place Capt. Baldwin and Lieutenant Maunderley with 2 Guns and 2 Mortars, and with 2 Companies of the 52d N. I., went out 10 days ago. They threw some shells into the place without killing any of the Arabs; the latter made a sortie on the Guns and killed 4 of the Nizam's men, they again attempted a sortie in the night without effect, and gave in next day, vacating the Fort but retaining their arms, they are now awaiting a reference to Hydrabadhowever it turned out that instead of 1,200, there were only 200 miserable half-starved wretches."-Ibid.

The 37th Madras N. I.

The pitiable state to which the 37th Regiment M N. I. is reduced, will be seen in another column; we learn from other quarters too that the Regiment is now completely hors de combat. Captain Hadfield and Lieutenant Berkely are about to return sick, and Lieut. Anketell, is, we regret to learn dead. It is rumoured that a high Military Functionary has expressed him-self in very unequivocal terms towards an Officer of this Regiment wko has shown a strong inclination to enjoy the otium cum dignitate, while the Corps has Ibeen employed on active service and suffering such heavy calamities as have occurred since its departure from Ma iras. - Ibid-

Charges of Robbery against a Socbadar Major.

September 10 .- The arrival of the First Session Judge from Ahmednugger on his periodical tour, has kept the Magistrate and Assistants hard at work investigating sevecases of desperate gang and house robberv, of which the Subadar Major of the Khandeish Bheel Corps was the instigator. The first of these was the Argaum affair; and although the preliminary proceedings of Captain Morris were such as left no doubt in that gentleman's mind as the evidence being sufficient to warrant the Subadar Major being handed over to the Magistrate for commitment, yet the patient and scarching inquiries of the latter talented gentleman could not elicit more than a short detail or circumstantial evidence, the principal witnesses having either fallen back, or been awed at the ordeal through which they had to pass, besides the tax upon their memory so far back as September. October, and Novem ber last. The consequence was, that some faltered, and equivocated, while other denied in toto any knowledge of the affair. Under these circumstances, the Subadar Major got off this charge, although suspicions were strong against

The next charge against him was a robbery between the Bheel lines and a village, a few coss distant from Dhurrungaum, in which, at the Subadar Major's instigation, three carts were plandered of various articles of ornament, and some brass cooking utensils. After his arrest, a search warmint was made in his house, when a few of the stolen lotas (or brass drinking pots) were found. The evidence in this case also was of so confused a nature, that the charge was dismissed. In fact, two of the Turvee Bheels of the Corps who were concerned in the robbery, stepped forward and declar ed that what they had confessed during the preliminary investigation was false, and that the present Acting Suba

dar Major had justigated them to accuse the Subadar Major, promising to have them promoted to Havildars for doing so, little dreaming that they would in consequence of this denial of their former confessions be tried for perjury in addition to the crime of gang robbery. The evidence of an old woman however, to whose house the property which fell to the Subadar Major's share, was removed, thence taken in her carts and finally cast iuto a well in which it was found on the confession of one of those concerned, was such as fully warranted the Subadar Major's commit ment for trial before the Judge!

The third and last affair against him was the instigating a robbery which occurred at a village named Timpralla, and as in the other two cases, the witnesses prevaricated; but the production of a " Peetambar" or red silk cloth worn by Braminy weman as a part of some stolen property general negligence to the public weal. We admit sent by him (the S. m.) to a Jemadar on out post duty for pawning, went hard against him. It only remained to be proved that he (the S. M.) had actually dilivered it to the individual who gave it to the Jemadar for the above putpose; and though this was not brought home against him, yet the evidence was so well connected that no room remained for doubt. But strange as it may appear, it is as other witnesses for the prosecution, could not state its colour before the Judge. It was mentioned as being of nearly every colour but the right one, in consequence of which faltering and equivocation, he was acquitted of this charge also, but not before he had received a very impressive piece of advice from the able and learned Judge, touch ing the high and respectable appointment he held under Government, the lasting stigma he had brought upon the Corps, the confidence he had forfeited, and the narrow escape he had had of being sentenced to work on the roads as a criminal.

The Subadar Major was assisted during his trial by one of the ablest Vakeels in Khandeish, and it was owing hiefly to the ability of this talented arm of the law that he may thank his stars for his acquittal. The Judge in open Court offered a pardon to any accomplice who would come forward and state truly all the circumstances that transpired in the different gang robberies in which the Subadar Major was concerned. A Bheel Sepoy accepted the offer, but failed to substantiate the same, and finally the case was dismissed.

Although he got off the various charges preferred against him, yet the Subadar Major has not been set at large, being still detained a prisoner in jail, but it is expected he will be dismissed the Service as unworthy to hold any situation under Government.

Dr. Elliot Civil Surgeon in Dhoolia, having passed an examination before the Collector and other Civil Gentlemen to act as Assistant Magistrate in Khandeish, has been reported qualified, and taken his seat as one of the Magisterial Officers on an allowance of 100 Rupees per men-

sem in addition to his other salary. The execution of a female prisoner took place a few days ago in front of the jail, for the murder of a child, which deed she had perpetrated in one of the villages near Dhoolia for the sake of a few gold and silver ornaments about her victim's neck and arms &c.

The Indigo planters in Kandeish have had a large crop this year, and have already commenced manufacturing the drug. There are several manufactories; but the one on a rather extended scale isin Nampoora, a middling sized village, ten coss from Malligaum, and under the superinten-dance of Mr. Ottly and his brother, two East Indians, ons of Major Ottly Civil Engineer at Khandeish. The Indigo produced by these young men is of a superior quality, and is estimated in general at from 180 to 190 Rup ees maund; whereas that manufactured by the Natives does not realize more than from 30 to 50 Rupees per maund Cotton is another extensive article of commerce here and is largely cultivated by the Natives. It is inferior to none but the American Cotton.—Athenaum, Oct. 7.

Burman.

The Kayens.

A gentleman lately came down from up the country, reports that the Kayens of the Yoonzalen are crossing ed mind as Tharswaddee's would draw from such cirminated—they retain their arms, and no doubt the same over to our side in great numbers, in consequence of cumstances. To him, it has no bount appeared, the over to our side in great numbers, in consequence of these things could not happen, unless our Government.

of the Burmese force which marched from Bileng, having returned to that place without executing the duty with which it was entrusted. We are somewhat puzzled to distinguish these Kayens from each other, and to know what tribe it is that appears to have thrown off the Burmese of Bileng and what tribe have taken refuge in our territories. Our own Kayens are said to be in some alarm at the doings on the Barmese side, and at the threats held out against them if they continue subject to the English; but we have not heard of any disposition having been evinced among them to seek the benefits of Burmese rule and to contribute, with far more kicks than halfpence, towards the erection of the stockade, with which labour the silly old man at Martaban is harassing his people.-Maulmain Chronicle,

Detention of the Pyeen Boung and Jane

We hear that late arrivals from Rangoon bring information of the Pycen boung, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Trill and Co., having been detained there and obliged to discharge her export cargo, in consequence of some silver being found either on board the vessel or on the persons of the lascars belonging to her, who were caught in the act of carrying it off. It appears that some men were placed on board the craft, during the process of unloading, to see that none of the forbidden articles were quiettly removed by the owners. Amongst these watchmen some light fingered gentry were found, who did not exactly understand the difference between meum and tuum, and so made free with some of the commander's property; a complaint was lodged, but no notice having been taken of it, on a repetition of the offence the next day, Capt. Miller desired the men to quit the vessel, but finding their movements not so active as he required them to be, he dealt a thump or two on their heads. He was, for this act, removed from the vessel and confined in a small room at the custom house for two days. We have not heard the result of the silver affair.

The authorities have likewise we are given to understand, detained the Jane, a vessel sailing under British colours holding a British register and built in a British port, (Maulmain.) This has been done at the instance of Mr. Crisp, the surving partner of the Firm of Trill & Co. The case appears to be thus : about two years ago, Mr. Trill being at Moulmain; purchased with the consent of his partner the Jane (then on the stocks,) by auction, a half share was sold to Mr. Hazelwood and a quarter reserved for each of the part ners of the Firm of Trill & Co. The vessel left this por with a pass and obtained a register at one of the northern ports, and has been regularly sailing since between Calcutta, Rangoon and Maulmain, as the joint property of the persons mentioned. Mr. Trill dies, leaving Mr. Hazlewood one of his executors. The remaining partner of the Firm and part owner of the vessel, now steps forward and disputes Mr. Trill's right to dispose of any portion of the vessel, as-serts that his late partner and Mr. Hazlewood have not acted honestly, and attempts to show that Mr. H. never paid any money for the vessel, but that the half was fraudulently made over to him to his (Mr. Crisp's) detriment, and claims her as the sole property of the Firm.

Mr. Hazelwood has protested against the interference of the Rangoon court, and has produced both the register and Mr. Trill's receipt for themoney paid by him for his half share; but the case is still left in abeyance.

We have given the above as it has reached us, considering it, at this juncture, not only a case of importance to all British merchants, but to the Government itself as it might be the means of widening the already existing misunderstanding between the two countries. How the local authorities could entertain such a suit we cannot immagine, but we know how these things are managed in Burmah; the golden key will even open the door of justice; but we must wait to see the result. Why any British merchant should prefer having recourse to such a notoriously corrupt court is matter of surprize to most of us, we cannot bring ourselves to believe what we have heard that Mr. Crisp, on begging the protection of the court, styled himself a Rangoontha, or Denizen of Rangoon !- 1bid.

The King.

The King of Burmah has, indeed, at last turned his back upon the capital. The general information and prevailing report is, that early in the present month, the Princes and Woongyees of the Empire embarked on board their boats, and that His Majesty would positive ly commence his descent on the river on the 6th inst. Wis capital he has left in charge of two of his confidential friends, the Mehrkara Prince and another Weongyre. These, we hear, are the only persons of eminence whom he has thought proper to leave behind him-an immense mass of the population accompanies His Majesty; some say 200,000 in all, of whom nearly one half are well armed and prepared for immediate military service. A great number of gun boats, must of necessity have been put in requisition and fitted out for the expedition, and we understand that a vessel of about 200 tons, built for river navigation, is attached to the squadron. " Naval armament.' to be increased in Rangoon, as orders have, arrived there, brought by special mes sengers, to procure to be constructed several more boats and one or two large vessels. His Majesty will arrive at Rangoon, if no accident impedes his progress, about the middle of next month.

But why is he coming? is the constantly recurring question. Is it not remarkable that the object of a movement, accompanied by so much "pomp and circumstance," should be a profound secret? We think that suspicions of the peaceful intentions of His Majesty are not excited among the natives and forreign residents here, without reason. We have long heard it said and read it in print, that Tharawaddee is not fool, enough, nor mad enough to make an attempt to recover these provinces by attacking our military possition at Maulmain. We believe he is sufficiently possessed of both these qualities, with a large mixture of sessed of both these qualities, with a large mixture of charge of the offices of sub-treasurer, general pay master, cuming and deceit, and that if he thinks circ imstances and superintendent of stamps, during Mr. Williams' absence. avoidable on his arrival at Rangoon, he will not he itate to attempt to do us mischief. If his object be only pleasure or religion, as some say it is, it would appear singular that he should surround himself with so strong a military force, as according to universal report, he is bringing with him. To fulfil such an object, why should he come prepared for a military campaign? Besides, knowing as he must, that to approch our territories with even ten thousand troops, and to erect stockades within sight of our cantonment cannot but awaken, the suspicions of our Government, why has he not, as a friendly power would do lin such cases, condescended to acquaint our Government with his intentions, and declare openly that he has no wish or purpose to disturb the peace of the provinces? It may be true that he is not "fool enough" to hazard another conflict with of much greater folly to trust to his peaceful inclina-tions, knowing that he is coming prepared for war. During the unrecognized Residency of Colonel Benson, and afterwards of Captain McLood at his capital, he heard of the frequent visits of our menrof-war and steamers at his port of Rangoon, and of an accession of military strength by another Queen's and Na tive Regiment at Maulmain, and thought us prepared for hostile operations. But immediately, he sees the Residency withdrawn, he hears of war with China, his sea-port is no longer visited by a man-of war or steamer, and an European Regiment is withdrawn from what conclusions such an uninformed and unenlighten-

considerable Shan force had moved down from Zimmay for the purpose of assisting the Kayens in their
dispute with the Burmese, but returned in consequence

dispute with the Bu fied his intention of coming into close vicinity with these provinces. Still, as the saying is "he may be more a raid of us than weare of him " but appearances show that however undisturbed our apprehensions may be, he holds us, at present, in but little dread .- Ibid.

GENERAL ORDERS

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 7th October 1841.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1841.

No. 578 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—
An order by M-sjor General Fitzgerald, K. C. B. dated Poona the 1st September 1841, directing Surgeon C. F. Collier of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, (Light Infantry) to take charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Poona, consequent on Surgeon Ducat being reported unfit for duty from ill health.

No. 579 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.—
An order by Captain Rollings, dated Camp at Kotra the 3rd August 1841, appointing Lieutenaut and Adjutant Clarke to perform the duties of Quarter Master, and Captain Hart to act as Interpreter to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, consequent on the departure of Lieutenaut and Quarter Master Young on sick certificate, or until further orders.

An order by Lieutenaut Colonel Payne, dated Sarat the 3rd September

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Payne, dated Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat the 3rd September 1841, appointing Cantain Dickson to the Sarat th 1841, appointing Captain Dickson to perform the duties of Adjutant, and Ensign St. Clair to act as Quarter Master and Paymaster to the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Lye and Ensign Ducatto the Presidency.

No. 580 of 1841.—The following Native promotions and appointment

20th Regiment Native Infanty.

Jamedar Soobanjee to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Luckna.

Heenac to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Paim Sing deceased—Date of Rank 27th August 1841.

ceased—Date of Rank 27th August 1841.

Appointment.

Subedar Ballajee Cuddum to be Subedar Major, vice Palm Sing decased—Date of Appointment, 27th August 1841.

No. 581 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. F. Grant to be Lieutenant, vice T. Edmunds deceased—Date of Rank 26th September 1841.

6th Regiment Native Infantry

Ensign E. M. Leckie to be Lieutenant, vice C. Podmors resigned the Bervise—Date of Rank 21st do. do.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. M. Leckie to be Lieutenant, vice J. C. Supple deceased—Date of Rank 23rd. do. do

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to Regiments as follows. Rank as Ensign in the

Regiment. Army. appointed.

Winckworth Scott 23d September 1841. 2nd Febry, 1841. 13th Regt. M. 1.

William David Dickson 26th ditto. do. 2nd March do. 3rd do. do.

Henry Freshfield Davies do. do. do. do. do. 6th do. do.

No. 582 of 1841.—Lieutenant W. G. Hebbert, Executive Enginer
of the Dharwar Division, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three
years from the date of his embarkation at Bombay, agreeably to the Regulations, and leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency on or about
the 26th proxime.

No. 585 of 1841.—Consequent on the departure to Europe of Captain Hartley, the following promotion and appointment are made in the Comhissariat Department.
Captain J. D. Hallett, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General,

Captain C. Birdwood, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Hallet.

No. 584 of 1841.—Leave of absence to proceed to Kurrachee from the 22nd August to the 22d proximo, is granted to Brevet Captain S. Ramsay, Sub-Assistant Commissary General with the Force in Scinde, for the benefit of his health.

Sub-Assistant Commissary General with the Force in Scinde, for the benefit of his health.

No. 585 of 1841.—Lieutenant R. Dennis of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on private affairs, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 586 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.—

A Regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel Croker, Commanding Her Majesty's 7th Regiment, dated 21st September 1841, appointing Lieutenant Owen to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Messiter to act as Quarter Master to the portion of the Regiment remaining at Bombay, from the 22nd ultimo inclusive.

No. 587 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.—

An order by Major Woodhouse, dated Camp near Dadur the 24th August 1841, appointing Lieutenant Blenkins of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Commissarist Department and Bazars at that Station, on the departure of Brevet Captain Ramsay on medical certificate, and on that Officer's responsibility.

No. 588 of 1841.—First Hospital Assistant J. Morris, is promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1841.

the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1841.

No. 589 of 1841.—The following appointments are made:
Lieutenant R. C. Wormald of the 1st Battalion Artillery, to be A distant and Quarter Master to the Artillery in the Northern Division of the Army, vice Brevet Captain Hicks proceeding to Europe.

Lieutenant S. Turnbull of the Golundauze Battalion, to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmedauggur, vice Lieutenant Wormald appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery Northern Division of the Army.

No. 590 of 1841.—The following order in confirmed:—

An order by Major Cracklow, dated Malligaum the 18th September 1841, appointing Lieutenant Beale to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, from that date, vice Jieutenant Boye appointed to the Revenue Survey, or until further orders.

orders.

No. 591 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Payne, dated Surat the 20th Septem. ber 1841, appointing Ensign St. Clare to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 13th Regiment Nutive Infantry at Broach, and directing Captain Dickson to take charge of the Quarter Master and Paymaster's Department at Head Quarters, from the former Officer, from that date until

ment at Head Quarters, from the lattice of the Neilgherries for one year, is granted to Captain Bulkley of the 20th Regiment Native Infanty, Deputy Judge Advocate General, for the benefit of his health.

No. 593 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon S. M. Pelly, of the Mesical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries on private affairs, with leave of absence for three months.

No. 594 of 1841.—Lieutenant R. H. Young, of the 2nd Granadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed two years leave of absence to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 594 of 1441.—Mr. W. Edward of the Pension Establishment, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

No. 596 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Khandalla on private affairs, from the 4th instant until the 4th preximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Goet

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1841. J. Williams esquire, sub-treasurer, general pay master and superintendent of stamps, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 14th instant, under section XI of the ab-

sentee regulations, to proceed to Mahableshwur. + R. T. Webb esquire, deputy accountant general, is to take

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 11th October 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ 500 per annum to E. H. Dallas esquire, of the civil service, for the period of three rears, to commence about the 1st of March 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleasel to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ 500 per annum to R. Mills esquire, of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the 1st of February 1842. Bombay Castle, 13th October 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying, that he has received a report from the committee appointed to examine junior civil servants in the oriental languages pronouncing the undermentioned Gentle-British bayonets; but our Government would be guilty men who were examined on the 11th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in

which they had been respectively examined. Mr. G. Inverarity Mahratta. Mr. W. Hart..... Ditto. Mr. A. W. Jones..... Guzerattee Hindoostance

J. A. Shaw esquire, post master general is allowed leave of absence for one month on sick certificate. Maulmain. There is no difficulty in deciding, at once, J. Gordon esquire, acting deputy civil auditor, to act as post master general, during Mr. Shaw's absence. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. R. MORRIS, Seey. to Gove:

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1841. Mr. R. Keays, fi.st assistant to the collector of Kaira, is placed in charge of the Kupperwung and Thasra Purgunnas, for a period of four months, from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1841

Assistant surgeon J.H. Peart, superintendent of the Ameri-

can cotton planters, is allowed leave to the 31st instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, D. BLANE, Actg. Seey. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1841. The leave of absence on sick certificate granted to lieute nant C. R. Whitelock, assistant to the political agent in Lower Scinde, under date the 9th June last Lieutenant A, Price, of the 24th regiment, native infantry,

Warree local corps, on the 22d ultimo.

Mr. A. Remington, 1st assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, during next

ssumed charge of the duties of adjutant to the Sawunt

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1841. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint lieutenant i., M. Valiant, of the 1st lancers, to the temporary charge of the Guicowar contingent of horse in Katteewar, during the absence, on sick certificate, of captain Bury, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1841.

Mr. D. Greenhill, puisne judge of the suddur dewance and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills. Bombay Castle, 9th October 1841.

Mr. J. H. Pelly junior, acting assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar, assumed charge of his office on the 27th

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offig. Chief Secy. to Govt.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIE,-The latest number of the United Service Ga zette, under the head of correspondence, has given publica-tion to a very singular letter, bearing the signature, "A PARSEE BOX".—The letter is written all throughout with a pretty good style, and correct language; but, what I have to complain of is the bare faced flattery in the broad day light of the great luminary, which it breathes almost all throughout, but especially in its conclusion, where, the writer has advanced the following bold and inconsiderate re-

" In conclusion, I beg to state a few words with regard to the moderation, clemency, and excellence of the British Government. There is neither tyrauny nor injustice in the countries, where the Brit's' flag is flying. To use an oriental idiom, in the countries under its protection, the Lion and the Lamb drink from the same fountain, side by side, without molestation,—May the Almighty be ever its supporter, may its army be always successful in every country, where they direct their marches. This is an humble prayer of one of its loyal subjects."

Surely, the author of this is loyal; but whether this remark had its origin from pure loyalty or mere flattery, I cannot account for. He seems to be a very zealous newspaper reader from the observation, which he has made in another corner of his letter, that he had a perusal of all the communications, which appeared in the United Service Gazette on the topic of the selection of a School Master to the Surat School, and the long discussion that had taken place HINDOO" would have not escaped his observation; where he should have found ample matter to convince him of the untruth of his remark, and of his rendering himself by making it—no more than an open flatterer,—If perhaps he had no opportunity of being so fortunate as to have a perusal of "A HINDOO'S." letters, which have a perusal of "A Hixpoo's," letters, which have appeared in your valu-able and unrivalled journal, I would recommend them to his notice, nay to his attentive study ;-and then let us see what

conclusion he comes to. *

I hall thee, I ha'l thee, "Hixpoo." Oh! thou art really possessed of an extraordinary genius, and a very accute and penetrative mind. Thou hast skilfully discerned through and finally exposed, and still dost to the public at large, even the minutest acts of oppression, tyranny and political treachery, that are daily, nay I should say hourly, heaped on thy poor countrymen by the pretended and plausibly wise and honorable British Government. May God grant that thy efforts be crowned with success. Thou art certains the barrow Luther in Luther transfer to the country of ly born a Luther in India to effect, instead of a religious, a great political, reformation in thy natal land. Thou wilt no doubt make fortune, which has now deserted the hapless unfortunate, and helpless denizens of this extensive peninsula, smile on them by the laudable task, which thou hast undertaken, and which thou hast carried up to this time, and wilt beyond doubt do so in future, admirably well to the great wonder of thy countrymen, especially those who could appreciate thy merits.—Oh! "A HINDOO" go on as thou hast begun with great perseverance, and success shall eventu-ally attend thy indefatigable labours, from which will be wrought out those favourable consequences, that thou so ar-dently aimest at through purely philanthropic and patriotic

I will, Mr. Editor, write to you letters now and then, if you will have the goodness to give them publication. I remain, Dear Sir your's &c.

A SECOND HINDOO.

Bombay 14th, Oct. 1841.

* I mean, as regards the policy and moderation of the British Government.

Military Arrivals and Bepartures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. Raitt, 16th Regiment from Kargh. Capt. Christie, 17th Regt. N. I. from England. Capt. Pontardent, Artillery, from Scinde. Ensign Raikes, 16th Regt. N. I. from Karrack. Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, Madras Army from Madras. Major Brown, Staff, from Poona.

Capt. R. Bulkeley, Staff, to Neelgherry Hills. Lieut. C. M. Barrow, 19th Regt. to Do. Do.

BURMAH. Modimein. Sept. 22 MAURITUS. Rangoon. Aug. 7 Nepaul. CABOOL. Sept. 24 PERSAN GULPH.	puddings, ay! and sugar plums, too, &c. &c. Net. 6 Sept. 8 and still it is no infringement,—all because "Il and still it is no infringement,—all because "Il because of the spirit has sept. 6 Oct. 7 July 12 changed from the liquid dram to the solid "Ang. 50 Langed from the liquid dram to the solid information of the sept. 20 Sept. 20 Lange, 27 Lange 1 Lange 2 Lange 3 Lange 3 Lange 4 Lange 5 Lange 4 Lange 5 Lange 6 Lange 6 Lange 6 Lange 6 Lange 7 Lange 6 Lange 7 Lange 8 L	re than bread and in Bagdad to Con an Constantinople at the period of accounting the effattering thems in of the Island, but a regards whouring countries of the september, we gage very near Tester, Oct. 15.
CANDAHAR		zette, Oct. 15.



" Measures, not Men."

Saturday, October 16, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 4th instant, Madras to the 7th, Agra to the

7th, Delhi to the 6th instant, Maulmain to the 22d ultimo, and Malacca to the 19th

Ir is the intention of Government to dispatch the Hugh Lindsay with the Post Office packet to Karrack and the Persian Gulph on the 18th instant. The Hugh Lindsay will in all probability carry some important des. patches connected with our affairs with Persia.

The following is a notice from the Acting Postmaster General.

Is hereby given, that a Post Office Packet for Karrack and the Persian Gulph, per Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, will be closed on the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN GORDON, Acting Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 16th October 1841."

We learn from the Agra Ukhbar that the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces has abandoned for the present his intention of proceeding to Mussoorie, and has set off by Dawk to Loodianah. This unexpected movement, it supposed, is occasioned by the state of affairs in the Punjaub.

Our north west contemporary echoes the opinion of the Editor of the Englishman that Colonel Sutherland is spoken of as the most likely successor of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, and not Sir Alexander Burnes, as previously

From the Madras Athenaum of the 7th instant, we learn that a reward of 3000 Rupees is offered by Lieut. Colonel Jones, command. ing H. M. 57th Regt. for such information on the subject. For the it is quite oblicus that the as may lead to the discovery and conviction pathetic and persuasive letters of your correspondent. A of the author of an affected libel with of the author of an alledged libel upon the gallant Colonel which appeared in the Madras Evening Mail.

> We are glad to learn from the same contemporary that Colonel Doveton is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late fall from his horse.

We were not a little surprised in pernsing the London Mail to read of a Temperance Meeting being held in Lincoln, to determine whether the use of Brandy in cookery, particularly in plum puddings, would be an in. fringement of the rules of the Society.

Now, these Members, (if Members of the pledge, they have so solemnly taken, they can be called,) have directly violated the Rules they were bound to adhere to, and have knowingly risen against their own inclinations, -no. not inclinations; against their own declarations. Can the use of Brandy, in Plum puddings be an infringement of the rules?" Apropos! they have th ught it time, after promising to fulfil the oath, to resort to that source which many have violently detested, and once more to ruin their own constitutions. Verily it looks as if the Teetotallers will return to the use anticipated by his friends even prior to his leaving Bombay. At the period of Lord Elphinstone's departure, they had been five months without news from Bombay, the latest can be permitted to be introduced into such things, as come under the domestic nomen.

Letters had been received from Capt. Elder, who proceeded to England via Bagdad, Moosul, Merdin, Samsoon and Constantinople. They had found the journey tedious. It took them 29 days riding from Bagdad to Samsoon, which things, as come under the domestic nomen . eatables: it may be savoured in bread, rice puddings, ay! and sugar plums, too, &c. &c. from Bagdad to Constantinople amounted to £45 stg. each. From Constantinople they had proceeded up the Danube, and still it is no infringement, all because and at the period of writing he was at the quarantine at

power to promote the welfare of the country, | wherein he has been a resident for many years, and has partially succeeded in his wishes, but why did he not dream of telling his followers the pleasing intelligence " that the use of that devilish beverage in such and such manner was no violation to the rules he then taught them!" If a desire to begin, and openly to violate the pledge, was the intention of these Lincolnshire Members, instead of mixing, let them candidly break through their laws, and DRINK as well as EAT! Eating plum puddings intoxicated with Brandy is to all intents an I purposes taking, if not drinking the charm of the drunkard. Imagine for a moment, the idea so peurile in the minds of these men : is it not the accumulation of far worse deeds, than the day they tremblingly sat to initiate themselves in the Society of this for-ever-broken RULE? But we will pause here to acquaint such as have been kept in the dark with the following very plain, graphic, and florid sentence, which appears in the 2d page, latter part of the 1st column of the London Mail, weich shews clearly"the cream of the valley" (No. 9) in which it is formed :-

" At a late meeting of a Lincoln Tempe, rance Society, the question was raised whe ther the use of Brandy in cookery, particu. larly in plum puddings, would be an infringement of the Rules. After a long and grave debate, it was resolved that brandy in puddings is eaten and not drunk, and that therefore it does not fall within the list of prohibited articles." I deardaild a self yed met

What will our Teetotal a d Temperance friends say to the logical, and, with many, very natural conclusion that a little " eleva... tion" from taking the "tossicating" dram in an apparently solid external is no infringe. ment of the pledge-" we agree to abstain from the use of ardent spirits and all intoxicating liquors." However much a tectotaller refrained from the use of "tossicating liquors' when in health the pledge could not be considered to affect its use medicinal. ly, and now the admirers of Cognae, old Tom or No. 9 may see their old friends with new faces and fill their tooth with a spiritual sugar plum, or pamper their appetites with puddings and cakes strongly impregnated with Booth's Best, Old Jamaica, or the "cream of the valley." Teetotallers need not longer sip their coffee and make wry faces for the departed spirit, but be cheerful in the prospect of getting their fond desire in a more tangible form. Teetotallers! know ye now that, from henceforth Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c. may be used for CULINARY as well as MEDICINAL purposes, and see that ye support such confectioners only whose tit bits are savoured with the inspiring dram .-Verily Teetotalism is the spirit of a dream !

Contemporary Belection.

Private letters from Kurrack up to the 11th September reached us yesterday by the Lord Elphinstone. They describe the weather as having been singularly propitious through the whole of the hot season, which was then draw-ing to a close; and in regard to the health of the community it had formed a striking contrast with the unhealthiness of the last years. The strength of the European Artillery was 48, and of the Bombay Regiment 172. Total 220. Of these, the numbers stated below were sick under the dates respectively given:

15th Number Sick. 15 July August 1st 12 5th 17 1st 9 10th 10

All the case had been triding, and no casulty had occurred in that period. A breach in their little community was, however, made by the death of Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead, who died on the 19th of August; but this casualty was wholly unconnected with any thing peculiar to the climate of Karrack, as he had been long ill, and the fatal termination of his disease of which was received via London. The Cruizers Coote and Elphinstone sailed about the end of July, and had not since

they had found rough work on hard fare, frequently nothing more than bread and milk (commonly sour).

Orscva. it is not drunk, but eaten! The spirit has Litte relishing the banishment at Karrack, some parties lump, and may be taken. The labours of meighboring countries of affairs in Persia, and the Archdeacon Jeff les were an infringement in the 9th September, who reports having seen Sir J. McNeil's baggage very near Tehran but a short time before .- U. S.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed them-selves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1823, the Directors, to avoid the future necessit; for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original olicy, without having recourse to new Certificates of policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Romuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra-Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the put of premature death, they will have haid no more an the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Corn-ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

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TREASURER- Benjamin Bond Cabbel, Esq. f. R s. Aubitor-John Pepys, Esq. At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-st feet.

on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 6% were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one HUN-

DRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following Benefactions Received, since the last Report.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs, Herries and Co,) £ 4 0 0 1 0 0 The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry

(per Treasurer)..... 25 0 0 Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)..... Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford 25 0 0 100 0 0

Esq. (per Treasurer)...... Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, 264 18 11

Esq. (per Treasurer) Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half... Year's Dividend on I,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. Cocks, 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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