

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.

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.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, £1 1s. in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, " 3 Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, " 1 1/2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, " 3

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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. L. Rs. 2

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

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

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

WANTED.

A Commodious House in the Fort. Entrance immediate. If suitable, a long lease, apply to A. B. BOSWELL. Hummum Street, Fort, 16th November 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,

WILL SELL By Public Auction, ON THE 22D INSTANT, THE ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA WARE,

CARRIAGES AND HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ., AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW

(His family proceeding to England.)

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

Catalogues are published The Property is now on view.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228\* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 26th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Number of tickets. 1 Prize of Rs. 5000, 10 tickets; 2 Prizes of Rs. 2000, 20 tickets; 3 Prizes of Rs. 1000, 40 tickets; 4 Prizes of Rs. 500, 80 tickets; 5 Prizes of Rs. 250, 160 tickets; 6 Prizes of Rs. 125, 320 tickets; 7 Prizes of Rs. 62.5, 640 tickets; 8 Prizes of Rs. 31.25, 1280 tickets; 9 Prizes of Rs. 15.625, 2560 tickets; 10 Prizes of Rs. 7.8125, 5120 tickets; 11 Prizes of Rs. 3.90625, 10240 tickets; 12 Prizes of Rs. 1.953125, 20480 tickets; 13 Prizes of Rs. 0.9765625, 40960 tickets; 14 Prizes of Rs. 0.48828125, 81920 tickets; 15 Prizes of Rs. 0.244140625, 163840 tickets; 16 Prizes of Rs. 0.1220703125, 327680 tickets; 17 Prizes of Rs. 0.06103515625, 655360 tickets; 18 Prizes of Rs. 0.030517578125, 1310720 tickets; 19 Prizes of Rs. 0.0152587890625, 2621440 tickets; 20 Prizes of Rs. 0.00762939453125, 5242880 tickets; 21 Prizes of Rs. 0.003814697265625, 10485760 tickets; 22 Prizes of Rs. 0.0019073486328125, 20971520 tickets; 23 Prizes of Rs. 0.00095367431640625, 41943040 tickets; 24 Prizes of Rs. 0.000476837158203125, 83886080 tickets; 25 Prizes of Rs. 0.0002384185791015625, 167772160 tickets; 26 Prizes of Rs. 0.00011920928955078125, 335544320 tickets; 27 Prizes of Rs. 0.000059604644775390625, 671088640 tickets; 28 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000298023223876953125, 1342177280 tickets; 29 Prizes of Rs. 0.00001490116119384765625, 2684354560 tickets; 30 Prizes of Rs. 0.000007450580596923828125, 5368709120 tickets; 31 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000037252902984619140625, 10737418240 tickets; 32 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000186264514923095703125, 21474836480 tickets; 33 Prizes of Rs. 0.000000931322574615478515625, 42949672960 tickets; 34 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000004656612873077392578125, 85899345920 tickets; 35 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000023283064365386962890625, 171798691840 tickets; 36 Prizes of Rs. 0.000000116415321826934814453125, 343597383680 tickets; 37 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000000582076609134674072265625, 687194767360 tickets; 38 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000002910383045673370361328125, 1374389534720 tickets; 39 Prizes of Rs. 0.000000014551915228366851806640625, 2748779069440 tickets; 40 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000000072759576141834259033203125, 5497558138880 tickets; 41 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000000363797880709171295166015625, 10995116277760 tickets; 42 Prizes of Rs. 0.000000001818989403545856475830078125, 21990232555520 tickets; 43 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000000009094947017729282379150390625, 43980465111040 tickets; 44 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000000045474735088646411895751953125, 87960930222080 tickets; 45 Prizes of Rs. 0.000000000227373675443232059478759765625, 175921860444160 tickets; 46 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000000001136868377216160297393798828125, 351843720888320 tickets; 47 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000000005684341886080801486968994140625, 703687441776640 tickets; 48 Prizes of Rs. 0.000000000028421709430404007434844970703125, 1407374883553280 tickets; 49 Prizes of Rs. 0.0000000000142108547152020037174224853515625, 2814749767106560 tickets; 50 Prizes of Rs. 0.00000000000710542735760100185871124267578125, 5629499534213120 tickets.

CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

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

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO. Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY. Trustee.

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

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

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

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

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:— ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

Table with 2 columns: Age and Annual Premium per cent. Age 15: 2.5, 20: 3.0, 25: 3.5, 30: 4.0, 35: 4.5, 40: 5.0, 45: 5.5, 50: 6.0.

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

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years. Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

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

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

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

PATRONESS. Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street PHYSICIAN. John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. SURGEON and SECRETARY. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 75, Lincoln's Inn fields. ACTUARY. John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Norfolk, Earl of Strat.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Table with 2 columns: Age and Without Profits. Age 25: 1.85, 30: 2.30, 40: 3.10, 50: 4.98, 60: 6.18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

DIRECTORS. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq., C. Edward Mangles, Esq., Christopher Rawson, Esq., Halifax, T. Sands Esq. Liverpool, James Bogle Smith, Esq., James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Edward Barnard, Esq. Samuel E. Mason, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Corbett, Alderman. Oliver Farre, Esq. William Sargent, 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, 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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Yesterday's Semaphores announced the arrivals of the Fattle Barry, Naocoda, from Bombay 2d Sept., the India S. V. Stavers, from Amherst 31st Oct., the Bucephalus, Falcher, from Cape of Good Hope 9th Sept. and the Nozle Evance, (F.) Morgesin, from Bourbon 2d Sept.—Englishman, Nov. 5.

We would suggest to the Government, or rather perhaps to the Secretary of the department in question, that it would be better if official notifications were not to confer titles to which there is no right. In the ecclesiastical branch of the announcements, dated the 28th ultimo, we are informed that the Reverend Mr. Boyes has had leave of absence granted to him by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and this in the face of the Warrant of Precedence (which must have been received by that time) in which he is designated 'the Bishop of Calcutta.' It was just as correct to call the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the 'Lord Chief Justice.' Official documents should be more exact, for ignorance or carelessness in one point leaves a presumption that it may exist in other points.—Ibid.

Since the above was written we have received detailed intelligence which confirms the melancholy account of the suicide, in which, however, the friends and relatives of the deceased will find as much consolation as can be derived from a conviction that the deed was done in a state of mental aberration in deed by fever:—

I dare say you will, ere this reaches you, have heard of poor Shaipr's sad fate. It appears that he arrived at his old station of Etawah suffering from fever, and then sent to, or waited on, the Doctor, who kindly took him to his own house for better treatment. On the sixth day after his arrival he had a severe attack of fever, but got better towards the afternoon, when the Doctor left him after giving him a cup of tea. Shaipr soon after this ordered his own servant, a boy, to leave the room, and shut the door, which was no sooner done than the report of a pistol was heard, and the Doctor who was sitting in the next room, thinking the shot was fired by some of the Band boys near the house sent to ascertain that the report had not disturbed his patient, when the melancholy truth was discovered, and poor Shaipr found in an expiring state on his bed. He had put the pistol (a brace of which he at all times kept loaded under his pillow) behind his right ear, and the contents—the charge was of swan shot—killed him almost at once. The Inquest returned that he committed suicide from a feeling of despondency & poor fellow! He was a most honourable, independent, and high-minded man, and I for one, regret him much.

He who transfers this simple and affecting record to these pages, can join in the concluding tribute to the worth of the deceased, who had many good qualities of heart, and whose faults (where in the faultless?) were not of a nature to abate his friends' esteem.—Ibid.

The Semaphores of yesterday announced the arrival of the Alexander, Robert, from New York 31st June, the Novels Erman, (announced on the 4th) is from Bourbon 2d Sept.—Englishman, Nov. 6.

Shipping Intelligence.

Nov. 4.—Bark Sarah Scott, (passed up Diamond Harbour at 2 P. M.) W. Black, from London 13th June—Bark Abbotford, (passed up Diamond Harbour at 2 P. M.) M. T. Hicks, from Penang 13th Sept; schooner Columbine, (passed up Kedgeree at 3 P. M.) N. Major, from China 10th Aug. and Singapore 13th Oct.; ship Fattle Barry, (anchored off Light House), Naocoda, from Judah 13th July and Bombay 2d Sept.; bark Leavie, (passed up Kedgeree at 11 A. M.) Naocoda, from Mocha 29th July and Bombay 15th Aug.; brig Hansburg, (passed up Diamond Harbour at 2 P. M.) Naocoda, from Penang 10th Oct.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS. From Penang.—Rev. M. Bowie, Chaplain; Scotch Church, and James Laidley, Esq., Surgeon. Per Sarah Scott, from London.—Messrs James Hopwood and Boswell; Mr. Thos. Hopwood. Pensioner H. M. S.; Mr. Chas. Boswell, Settler; Mr. Henry Benson, Religious; Mr. Daniel Solomon, Watch Maker, and Mr. John Robins. Per Schooner Columbine, from China.—Mrs. N. Major and Capt. W. E. Kipper.

REMARKS. Per schooner Columbine.—The City of Palaces, Captain Sheriff, arrived at Singapore on the 11th Oct. 23 days from China, she brought intelligence of the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir William Baker, having taken possession of Amoy, and burnt and destroyed a great number of War Junks and Villages. This news is not officially authenticated, it is reported only by the Chinese, who have come from the place.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE, Nov. 4. KEBORER.—Bledheim, and Symmetry, passed down at 4 30 p. m. yesterday India, S. V. passed up at 11 a. m.; Pilot, D. V. at 12 30 p. m. and Fattle Barry anchored at 11 30 a. m. HOUGHTON POINT.—Adms and Sir Archibald Campbell, passed down; Kitty, Sarah Scott, and Hansburg, anchored in Houghly Bight, and Abbotford, in Crookreach Bay yesterday evening. MOYABORE.—Orissa and a steam vessel passed down at 7 a. m.

Burma.

A new vessel, the Julia, of 800 tons, built by Mr. Manrell at his Ship Yard at Mo-poon, was launched on Thursday last. Lieut. Col. Campbell of the 33d Regt. M. N. I. performed the solemn rites on the occasion. As it happened to be the day of the native festival of Boat-Racing, the river exhibited, at the time of the launch an unusually gay and lively scene.—Maulmain Chronicle, Oct. 6.

We learn that a pilot at Rangoon got into trouble there the other day in consequence of attempting to convey a considerable quantity of silver on board the Col. Burney, for some of the native merchants. It appears that one of the pilot's people gave information to the Myo-woon of what was going on, a government boat was sent after the pilot, and he was under the necessity of dropping the treasure into the river to prevent detection. In the mean time the pilot's wife had been questioned according to the usual Burmese custom in such cases, and the pilot himself, on being brought back to town, to avoid further torture and trouble, confessed the whole and disclosed the names of the person to whom the money belonged. Attempts were made by the authorities to stop the ship, but she had fortunately proceeded beyond the reach of the government boats. An order was immediately promulgated to prevent all communication with vessels after obtaining a port clearance.—Ibid.

We regret to learn that numerous petty robberies have lately taken place on the river in the neighbourhood of Martaban, and evidently by people residing on that side of the river. How far these robberies may be attributed to encouragement given by the authorities there, it is of course impossible to say, but we fear that, at least, indirect encouragement is given to them by the absence of all effort to restrain such depredations. We have understood that persons sent over officially from this to make their complaint to the Martaban authorities of the loss of their property and of injury to their persons, were refused even a hearing. On Sunday last a house on one of the small islands of the Maulmain Estuary was attacked by five villains, and a woman very severely wounded by them. It is melancholy to see these things going on and so little notice apparently taken of them. Surely, if nothing else be done, advantage ought to be taken of the King's presence at Rangoon, to lay before him a proper representation of the conduct of the Martaban people, tending, as it must do, to endanger the friendly relations of the two countries.

The accounts received from Rangoon and other quarters relative to the king of Ava's movements appear to be very contradictory. By some it is asserted that he will not reach Rangoon for very many days. By others, and apparently with better foundation, that if not there already, his arrival cannot be much longer delayed. It is certainly amusing to listen to the various reports current among the native population regarding this royal movement and its object. All seem fairly puzzled, and there is a wide range of speculation to be indulged in, from the positive intention of taking possession of Maulmain, some time during the present month, to the equally positive intention of returning quietly to Amara-pona after a few days' residence only at Rangoon. We cannot presume to decide amid such disagreements, nor will we venture to offer an opinion on the subject of his majesty's intentions towards us. We should be prepared to meet the worst and leave to time and circumstances the development of the king's designs, in thus appearing on our frontier with such a formidable armament as is generally ascribed to him. We think, however, we may say with good reason, that if, after his arrival at Rangoon, any considerable body of troops be marched in this direction, their intentions may be viewed as hostile, inasmuch as no other object can be imputed to them. We can imagine that before his arrival at Rangoon he might feel anxious to secure himself against any possible hostility on our part, by detaching bodies of troops to this frontier to watch our movements; but if he comes down to Rangoon without this precaution, as seems to be the case, he cannot send troops to Martaban on that plea. On this subject the current reports are contradictory as on all others connected with this singular movement. Some will have it that the son of the Governor of Bileng is on his way to Martaban with 6000 men, while others assert that he is in disgrace, and that there is no indication whatever of the march of troops in this direction. Altogether the aspect of affairs is extremely curious, and rendered more so by our apparent avoidance of any call for explanation, though there appears to be ample ground for it.

Since writing the above, we have heard that the order has positively been issued for superseding the present Martaban authorities by others of higher character, for stopping all further operations in the way of stockading, and for preventing the sale of opium and spirits within the Martaban districts. This certainly looks well, and, if true, must tend to encourage those who hold the opinion that the king entertains no hostile designs towards us.—Ibid.

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the King and his Court, and grand affair it must have been. At 10 A. M. on the 24th instant, the ex-king, being in charge of the Prince of Prome, reached the old wharf at Rangoon in a boat something like a budgerow, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter, a young lady now aged 18, and one of his wives, known as the Donahue Queen.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace conveying his majesty was round the point, making way against a strong flood tide with the assistance of numerous war-boats. About six, his majesty landed on the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in a bamboo residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his family who accompanied him, following on foot, lighted by lanterns. There were several elephants in attendance.

On the following morning the grand procession marched up the new road to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several carriages and gilt vehicles following, filled with the ladies of the Court, many of whom also followed on foot. The road was lined on both sides with troops from the landing place to within pistol shot of the palace, all of them fine looking men and extremely well armed. Six elephants preceded the King, each being accompanied by 100 musketeers, 50 spear-men, and 20 men bearing banners and gilt standards. The whole affair is said to have been well got up and to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has ever before exhibited in the country. The question naturally springs up, what is the meaning of it? Why is his majesty come down in this grand array? None appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the King has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 with him at Rangoon, and it is said he has 50,000 in reserve at Sarawah; but this is all conjecture. We suspect, ourselves, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been sadly exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him near 100 pieces of field artillery, the majority of them well mounted and fit for service. It is not said who are engaged to work these guns or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or ponies. The part of the armament which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and gun-boats. The latter are described as ranging from 30 to 70 tons, flat bottomed, pulling lots of oars, but unsupplied with either masts or guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear, be very well seconded by the national propensities of his subjects.

There are, of course, numerous reports about as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we hear, that Shoy Ya, the Bileng man's son, is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army; but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang on route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said, however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bileng to different points on the river.

Since writing the above a few days' later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sons were said to be winning golden opinions from all by their affability and liberal allowance of pwaas, dances, fighting, wrestling, &c. As nothing appears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manufactured here. We have heard, however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports in circulation at that place, that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here than there.—Ibid., October 13.

Contemporary Selections.

Letters were received by the last Steamer via Aden, we believe, from Capt. Harris, dated Ankober the 6th Sept., when he and party were all well.—Times, Nov. 17.

By accounts from the Cape, received on Monday, we learn that the ship Buckinghamshire had arrived safe at St. Helena on the 15th August, and sailed the following day for London.—Ibid.

Lahore.

Letters from Lahore have been received to the 27th ultimo, which represent everything tranquil, and no talk of war.

By the advice of General Court, the Maharajah had dispersed the troops to different stations during the celebration of the Dussera, which had consequently passed off quietly. Our correspondent mentions not where it was celebrated, and had it been at Quosoor, we think he would have noticed so great a change from the usual locality.—Umrissur.

The affairs of the late General Allard, which his Brother has been seeking to arrange at Lahore for nearly two years past, have been at length finally and favorably settled.

General Court was treated with great friendship and respect at the different festivities of the Dussera, and the great confidence is stated to be reposed by the Maharajah in his European Officers, whom he requested not to quit Lahore during the Dussera.—Ibid.

Kurrachee.

Letters from Kurrachee have been received by boat to the 5th Nov. There seems nothing of note at present afloat in this part of the Sea coast of Scinde. The Left Wing of the 23d was expected down about the 14th. On their arrival the head quarters of the 8th were to leave for Sukkur. The Steamer from Bombay was expected to arrive at Sukkur about the 13th; and this she would have done, but for the detention of the Cleopatra at Suez waiting for the mails. As it is, she would reach about the 18th, and we may therefore look for her back again about the 23rd.—Ibid.

Scinde.

We learn from Scinde that Major Outram had arrived at Sir-i-Khajore on the 24th of October accompanied by Colonel England, the remaining portion H. M. 41st, and two companies of the 21st N. I. They were expected to proceed as once to Dadur. The men, nine in number, suspected of murdering the grass cutters of the Horse, have been convicted of the crime, and will be punished "as the law directs."

The 2 companies of H. M. 41st ordered to Scinde were at Hyderabad on the 23rd of October, and were expected to arrive at Sukkur early in November. The 23rd N. I. were to go down the River in the return Steamers. The Beugal Artillery had left Sukkur en-route to Bagh on the 28th October.—Ibid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read with much interest, the long Article in the last Bombay Times Overland Summary relative to the Rajah of Sattarah's dethronement, but your Contemporary has made a slight mistake regarding the fair Colleague of "THE BARON with gristly grey locks" which I beg, through your medium, to correct. The soi-disant AUNT of Her present Majesty of England (and whom THE BARON! elegantly terms "The Widow of an hundred husbands") is still in Bombay and would, I have no doubt, gladly afford the much desired information, of course for a "consideration," to make up, in some measure, for the loss she sustained in THE BARON! during their mutual intercourse with the Rajah's Agents. I should strongly recommend the Secretary to Government, in the Secret and Political Department to grant each of these worthies a private interview, and to make his overtures to them sufficiently handsome to induce them to disclose to him such important intelligence. THE BARON (and would he PLEXPOTENTIARY!) will, no doubt, have much to say on the subject.

I am Sir,  
Your very obediently,  
MEASURES NOT MEN.  
Chowpatty, 7th October 1841.

Bonaset Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES. At Surat, on the 11th November, by the reverend W. Fyvie, Mr. A. Hylcop, youngest son of the late John Hylcop, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, to Margaret, youngest daughter of T. H. Ryan, esq., acting assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise. At Bombay, on the 16th Nov., at the residence of Dr. Barnes, M. D., by the reverend Dr. Stevenson, Alexander Campbell, M. D. of the Bombay establishment, to Eliza Ferguson, only daughter of Sir George Balfour, Regius Professor of Military Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh. On Monday the 8th Nov., at the church of Our lady of Rozario, Mazon, by the rev. Mr. Joseph de Mello, v. m. M. A. de Mello, only son of Mr. D. de Mello, late head clerk at the custom house, in the reporter general's apartment, to Miss Rosa Maria Stevens, eldest daughter of Mr. John Junius Stevens, of the accountant general's office.

BIRTHS.

At Kurrachee, on the 29th October, the lady of captain Carstairs, 6th regiment Bombay native infantry, of a son.—The infant survived about half an hour. At Ahmedabad, on Saturday the 6th Nov., the lady of S. Sproule, esq., M. D. civil surgeon, of a daughter. At Madras, on the 11th Nov., the wife of Mr. S. Rayment, high constable of police, of a daughter. At Nesbit House, Byalla, on the 14th Nov., the lady of John Gordon, esq., c. s., of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES. At Futehgurh, on the 11th October, by the reverend Mr. Reid, G. Hunter Gillespie, assistant overseer department public works, to Miss Elizabeth Patterson. At Gowhaty, Assam, on the 20th October, by the agent to the governor general, brevet captain John Butler, 55th native infantry, and officiating junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of major William Simmonds. At Calcutta, on Saturday last at the catholic cathedral, by the reverend Mr. Yimre, Mr. Edward Barlow, an assistant in the general department, to Miss Isabella Lewis, daughter of the late Mr. James Lewis, of Chandernagore. At Simla, on the 23d October, the reverend F. A. Dawson, chaplain, to Harriette Anne, relict of the late James Clarke, esq.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st November, at the residence of A. Apear, senior, esq., the lady of captain William Gilliat, of the 6th regiment Bombay native infantry, of a daughter. At Gorsepore, on the 16th October, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant Ellis, 41st regiment native infantry, of a daughter. At Sylhet, on the 3d October, Mrs. Johnson, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 23d October, the wife of Mr. A. Dozey, junior, of the preventive service, of a son. At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 27th October, the lady of E. S. Trevor, esq., civil service, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mrs. F. Broadhead, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 1st November, the lady of the reverend Frederick Fisher, of a son. At Gorsepore, on the 24th October, the lady of brevet captain J. K. Phipps, 41st native infantry, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 31st October, Mrs. A. Valente, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 1st November, the lady of M. S. Owen, esq., junior, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 2d November, Mrs. T. J. Phillips, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Sawnpore, on the 29th September, Edward, son of hospital surgeon Gallaway, 4th battalion artillery, aged 19 years, 2 months and 16 days. On the night of Thursday last, the 28th October, at the Prochial House of the Church of Nossa Senhora das Dozas, Botakounah, the reverend Free Antonio Botelho, Rector of the Portuguese Augustinian Mission in Bengal, aged 33 years. He had been deservingly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintance, by whom his premature death is deeply deplored and lamented. At Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st November, Laura Harriet Wilson, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Baillo, aged 6 months and 23 days. At Calcutta, on the 2d November, Mr. John Bush, of the ship Siam, aged about 25 years. At Batawa, on the 23d September, James Flaherty, esq., aged 43 years, much regretted. At Dacca, on the 30th October, Annie, the youngest child of the late James Lothian Wilkie, esq. At Sea, on board the ship London, of brain fever, Anne Susan and Robertus Jarvis, the beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. G. Watkin, of Benares. The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS. At Porto Novo, on the 1st Nov., the wife of Mr. J. R. Hazle, assistant revenue surveyor, 5th division, of a daughter. At Bath, on the 30th Aug., the lady of captain J. F. Bird, 22d Regt. M. N. I., of a son. DEATHS. At Ootacamund, Nathanya Billa, on the morning of the 28th Oct., George Dauchamp, the youngest son of Captain H. C. Gosling, D. A. C. Genl., aged nearly 13 months, beloved and deeply regretted.

Table with columns: DATE, PLACE, DATE, PLACE. Lists arrival dates for various locations like Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Adelaide, Sydney, Port Phillip, Burma, Carool, Cairo, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, China, Delhi, France, Havana, Lahore, London, Madras, Manila, Mauritius, Nepal, Penang, Persian Gulf, Quetta, Scinde, Singapore.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal. WILLIAM McDONALD. Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Nov. 1841.

To Correspondents.

We shall be glad to hear from "A Correspondent" but cannot as he must be aware, pledge ourselves to the insertion of a communication without previous perusal. We are disappointed at not hearing from "A Spectator."



THE GAZETTE

Thursday, November 13, 1841.

We have received our Calcutta papers up to the 6th Inst. All eyes seem to be directed towards Moulmein which, as the Englishman says, has acquired a fresh interest. It appears a letter has been forwarded by our Government to Tharawaddy, we trust of an amicable nature, to which no answer has been received as the Ganges had not returned. Tharawaddy's force has already dwindled down to fifty thousand and another Correspondent lays it at thirty thousand. He had heard of the arrival of our troops and it was supposed would retire quietly. All is quiet and it is stated that Tharawaddy was not inclined to molest us unless we struck the first blow. This is quite consonant with our previously expressed opinions. Provisions are becoming very dear in consequence of the Authorities not having expected the arrival of so large a body of Troops and having therefore made no requisite preparations for them. This certainly is very curious and much to be condemned. H. M.'s 62d Regiment are nearly 1000 strong and it was supposed that when concentrated the whole force would amount to about 7,000 men. The Hurkaru has a letter from a correspondent at Rangoon who says that people are employed in great numbers raising a mound and digging a ditch round the new Town. The Son of the Emperor of China, Tharawaddy says, is about to invade Calcutta via Nepal. We should have thought his hands were full enough at home. The Col. Newall was to leave Rangoon in a few days. The Calcutta Papers contain nothing further of any interest.

Our Madras Papers are up to the 9th Inst. The Athenaeum mentions the death of Major Bernard of H. M.'s 39th Regiment at Poona. This Officer lately vacated the appointment of Staff Officer at that place which he had held for 20 years on succeeding to his Majority. Sir Robert Dick had again applied for the services of all the Officers of the 44th M. N. I. who are on Staff employ.

The Athenaeum thinks the columns of a newspaper not the proper medium for a religious controversy. We quite agree with him.

The United Service Gazette contains little of importance. Another "Flare up" as he calls it, has taken place in Southern Arcot, the particulars of which we will give to-morrow.

We deeply regret to learn that Cholera has broken out at Kamptee, and a few Sepoys carried off.

The Ryots were complaining of too much rain.

The *Colombo Observer* contains no news whatever.

We will give our usual extracts to-morrow.

COMMANDER Nott of the Indian Navy who was removed from the command of the *Sesostri* prior to her departure to China in consequence of certain charges preferred against him by Captain Oliver the Superintendent, has, we are informed, received command of the *Indus Flotilla*.

We congratulate the Indian Navy upon the following promotion which either have been or are to be made immediately.

- To be Captains.  
Commanders Wm. Lowe, and Haines.
- To be Lieutenants.  
Messrs. Midshipmen Grounds, Nesbitt, Roberts, Grieve, Manners, Leeds, King and Zouch.

The next six Midshipmen on the list are for promotion as soon as qualified.

THE *Calcutta Star* of the 5th Instant contains a letter from Alexander Henderson Esq. denying the statement of the Englishman that £ 21,000 had been offered for the Steamer *India* by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The letter also contains extracts from another received from one of the principal Steam boat builders in Liverpool which as they may be interesting to some of our readers we transcribe into our columns. The letter is dated August 31st 1841.

The *Princess Royal* in the Glasgow trade is carrying all before her, making her passage from 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> and 17 hours.

The *Pluto* has been trusted, and will be ready for sea in 10 days.

The *British Queen* is sold, and is now in the river, the Belgian flag flying. She starts for Antwerp this week.

I was down in Scotland a month ago, and saw the *Precursor*, and the boat for the E. I. Company; they are, I think the best built vessels I have seen, both beautiful models, and will be ready by spring, I suppose. The keel of Wilson's first large vessel is laid. I fear yet not much more done.

We observe by the *Englishman* of the 5th ultimo, that a General Court Martial is about to be held at Ferozepore on two Officers, one a Captain of Artillery and the other an Assistant Surgeon of Native Infantry. It appears that the Doctor had called upon the Captain for satisfaction which the latter refused, upon which the former immediately posted him in the usual manner. The Captain then sent a friend for an explanation, which the Doctor very properly refused to give, as it had been denied him, and certainly the conduct of the Captain involves a great contradiction, for any satisfaction given by a person who in his turn is not to be considered worthy of receiving it, cannot be very valuable. Perhaps the Doctor would have stood on higher ground had he sent in his charges immediately after satisfaction was refused him, and foregone the ceremony of posting his friend. However we suppose they will both get satisfaction before a General Court Martial.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.—We have often enough laughed in our sleeve at the pertinacity with which the subordinates of a certain high born clerical Functionary in a sister Presidency have at times insisted upon his right to be distinguished from his fellow commoners by the assumed and by sycophancy not courtesy granted address of "My Lord." It puzzles us also to say which of the twain *My Lord* or *My Lady* shewed the greater annoyance when addressed in other than these terms. We imagine however that the table of Precedence will be considered as decisive upon this *very nice* point.

ONE of those disgusting exhibitions designated a Prize fight occurred lately at a place called Woodstock in Oxfordshire. It appears from Bell's *Life* that they were interrupted by a Magistrate, so that they were obliged to move the "milling arena" to a place in Berkshire, where the fight was renewed and lasted for four hours and twenty two minutes. The combatants were then separated from the fear of dangerous consequences, and the battle money divided between them. It is

really high time that this, one of the few remaining customs of former ages should be done away with. Their avowed object is the preservation of the national character for bravery, but it is a mere sophism. It is ridiculous to suppose that two men pummeling one another into a state of insensibility and sometimes to death for a sum of money can improve another's courageous feelings or create them in the breast where they do not naturally exist. It is preferable to the knife and that is as much as can be said in its favor.

In one of our recent issues we had occasion to notice the nomination of the Head Clerks of the Secretariate to the envied rank of Uncovenanted Assistants with all attendant "title, rank and privileges"—in consideration, as the worthy Secretary to Government most courteously and thoughtfully observed of the arduous and important duties that devolved upon these persons. Our penning the article alluded to, arose not so much from a wish to applaud such almost unprecedented liberality on the part of Government, in extending the grade to individuals in an office which we all along considered rather remotely situate from such an indulgence, as from a wish that that grade should be impartially affixed to the Heads of the other Government offices of the Presidency. We are actuated to recur to the subject by rumours that are pretty generally circulated and credited, of the "Ape" (amongst the Clerks) of the Military Board Office taking the hint, and, as a relation expresses it, "making a stir" to be enrolled amongst the "PRIVILEGED" few. We do not here presume to vouch for the correctness of the rumours we speak of; although we certainly can conceive no "just cause or impediment" why such a benefit (?) should be withheld from him. But having been thus reminded of the recent Uncovenanted appointments, we pen these lines in continued advocacy of what we suggested, and endeavoured to enforce upon the consideration of Government, in our former article. We say *reminded*, without an idea of occasioning surprise to any: for who, but the parties themselves—the glorious FIVE, bear the promotions in memory; or who has viewed them, at any time, as clad in a more gaudy plumage than what previously formed their distinguishing marks in society? Nay, nay! no *jim-crow* over the recognizing public, please; or, in despite of *green-specks* they may have an ocular demonstration of what hitherto has only been known as fable viz. the "Jackdaw amongst the Peacocks."

But we are digressing. What can possibly be the object of Government in confining these grades to the Secretariate? Why are the other Offices precluded from participating in the same pleasing prospects that now emulate the underwriters in this Department? We are totally ignorant on these points—unless indeed it be fancied that the superiority of intelligence in these five persons, or the harassing nature of their "important" duties, warrants such a limited display of liberality and favor. But then what absurdity exists in the assignment of such reasons! In what manner would we wish to be informed, do the elevated FIVE excel their brother Head Clerks as official servants of Government? or their duties and functions exceed either in severity, importance or responsibility those in the other Departments are required to perform? We reply, with a sound conviction of being perfectly correct in the assertion, NONE WHATEVER! Why then admit of such a distinction amongst public servants of Government, whose capabilities, rank in life, and, we may say, future prospects actually place the whole of them on one common level? We are pretty well versed in the "Rise and Progress" of those who now nominally stand half an inch above their equals, and therefore have no hesitation in driving the Quill as our minds dictate. However more of this anon!

As other matters enforce a sense of the short time we have before us for to-morrow's issue (alas! for the hurry and flurry of an Editor) we send this *jog* to the memory of Government regarding the extension to its other servants in the Public Offices the rank of "Uncovenanted Assistants"; and in temporarily leaving the subject we would wish to be understood as fully concurring in the justice and solidity of the grounds

upon which the Military Board Head Clerk does, or may, rest his claim to be admitted into the distinguished order of the "genus homo" in which one of the exalted FIVE would fain assume pre-eminence. And we sincerely trust the constituents of Government will in their ruminating hours, ponder over the injustice,—nay the injuriousness to the Public Offices, of confining the coveted grade, *par distinction* as it were, to the Secretariate.

European Intelligence.

Yesterday the marriage of Lord Henry Russell, seventh son of the late Duke of Bedford, and Miss Henrietta Maria Stopford, third daughter of the Hon. Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was solemnized by special license at the old church, Greenwich.

The nuptials created quite a sensation in the town of Greenwich, and long before the hour appointed for the fair bride to leave the Governor's residence for the church, the quadrangle of the hospital was densely crowded by hundreds of fashionably-dressed ladies and a great number of the old pensioners, who evinced an emulous zeal to catch a glimpse of the fair daughter of the Gallant Admiral, whose achievements in the Mediterranean and naval career has shed a lustre over the profession which this country has for ages considered peculiarly her own. Indeed, so great was the crowd that the several gates of entrance to the hospital were ordered to be closed.

By half-past twelve the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lord John Russell, M. P., the Marquis of Tavistock, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Sir James Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Lord Charles Russell, and the other relatives of both families, assembled at the church, and shortly afterwards the bride and bridegroom arrived, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the Honourable Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B., and Lady Stopford, and attended by the bridal train. The bridesmaids were Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Russell, Miss Stopford, Lady Rachel Evelyn Russell, and the Misses Eleanor, Louisa Catherine, and Charlotte Ann Stopford.

The ceremony was then proceeded with: the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, Senior Canon of Windsor, Prebendary of Hereford, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, officiating.

The congregation within the church was highly respectable, and the assemblage both at the arrival and departure of the wedding party was very numerous.

Shortly after the return of the bride and bridegroom to the Governor's residence, they left for The Priory, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, near Stanmore, to pass the honeymoon.

Assumptively *dejeuner a la fourchette* was given by Sir Robert and Lady Stopford on the interesting occasion, to a select family circle, comprising the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, and the Ladies Georgiana and Rachel Russell, Lord John Russell, M. P., Marchioness of Abercorn, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, the Hon. Mrs. Stopford and Misses Stopford, Lord Charles Russell, Mr. Wm. B. and Mrs. Stopford, Lord Francis Russell, Lord Wriothesley Russell, Marquis of Tavistock, Sir James Gordon, the Rev. Arthur Stopford, Capt. Richard Stopford, R. N. Capt. Fanshawe, C. B., and Mes. Fanshawe, Mr. John Lowden, Captain Montague Stopford and Mrs. Stopford, &c.

The *dejeuner* was on a scale of remarkable elegance, and the fruit was particularly choice. A tastefully-arranged *gâteau de noc* occupied the centre of the table.

The Hon. Admiral Sir Robert Stopford presided at the head of the table, supported by the Duchess and Dowager Duchess of Bedford, and on the right and left of Lady Stopford were the Duke of Bedford and Lord J. Russell, M. P.

In the course of the entertainment, the Duke of Bedford arose, and proposed the health of Sir Robert and Lady Stopford, and in a brief complimentary address drew attention to the happy event they had assembled to witness.

The Hon. Admiral Sir Robert Stopford returned thanks in an appropriate speech. The Gallant Admiral warmly responded to the sentiments expressed by the Noble Duke, and said it was a source of great pleasure to him (Sir Robert) that his daughter had formed an alliance with a member of the illustrious house of Russell, whose abilities in his profession held out hopes of a brilliant career. The Hon. and Gallant Admiral concluded by giving "Health and happiness to the youthful bride and bridegroom," which, it is needless to say, was cordially received by the host of friends present.

The nuptial party broke up shortly before two. Last evening Sir Robert and Lady Stopford gave a grand dinner to a party of relatives and friends. Covers were laid for twenty.—Morning Post, Sept. 22.

Courts of Requests.

TOWER HAMLETS.

A CRIMP AND HIS CONSCIENCE.—A more useful class of persons owes not allegiance to the British crown than the seamen composing the mercantile navy; at the same time no body of men is left by the law so tall unprotected against oppression, imposition, and fraud of every description. On board poor Jack is completely a slave, and if he dares to complain of any harshness it is called mutiny, and when the ship is paid off he is mulcted of a part of his hard-earned wages. If the captain happens to be a tyrant, and these gentry often have notions that way, G-d help the poor sailors, the ship is a perfect hell upon earth. The moment a ship arrives in the port of London the decks are crowded with crimps and lodging-house keepers, and Jack is duly taken in tow by one of these disinterested people. The robberies committed on poor unthinking sailors by the vagabonds at the east end exceed belief; the proceeds of a three or four years' voyage are often dissipated in a week or even in less time at these lodging-houses, and the moment the seaman's money is gone he is considerably kicked out of doors by the bully who keeps the house. These fellows generally manage to keep to windward of the law, and Jack has no redress except going to sea again, to earn more money, to spend in the same way, or be robbed of it, as the case may be.

"Rouse against Cehen," roared the crier of the court, at the conclusion of a "bread case," which had the effect of bringing forward an old sailor and a Jew crimp who claimed the respective patronymics. The sailor, who sported one of those fast-fading maritime appendages, namely, a pigtail, had recently come from Bombay in an Indiaman. The sum he sued the defendant for was 2l 10s, the value of a box and its contents, which the Jew detained in the pretence that he owed him something—Moses Cohen, the defendant, was a sinister looking Israelite, with a nose resembling in shape the m-jety of a butcher's meat hook, and had a Belcher handkerchief round his neck.

"Please yer honours," exclaimed the sailor, addressing the commissioners, "I ar'n't used to palavering, d'ye see, but I hopes you'll hold hard while I overhauls a yarn or two concerning the willany of this b—y shark with the hookee snout and Jack Keel's figure head."

Commissioner: You must not use language of that description here; remember you are in the fore-castle now. Now state your case as briefly as possible. —Sailor: Ax pardon, your hon-our, but I likes to call sich ugly bastards by their right names. Well, d'ye see, as soon as our craft had hauled into dock, and

got moored alongside, "Nosey" come aboard, and laying hold of my hand, sung out, "Vot, my old friend, don't ye know me?" So I has a nation good squint at him, yer honour, and not recollecting his mug, I see to him, "I'm d—d if I do."

"Silence there," shouted the crier. "Sailor, if you swear again, I'll turn you out."—Plaintiff: That's easier said than done, ye lubber. Well, yer honour, finding I wouldn't own him, he sings out, "Shelp ma Cot, how shingular,—here have I been vaiting all de arternoon a burpose to see ye. Step ashore, ma tear, and take a cup o'tea mit me and de old voman." So, thof I didn't like the looks of my pilot, I went with him to the lane (New Gravellane) and had tea, and arter that grog and pipes, and not having a bed, I slept there.

Defendant: Ma lords and shentlemens this waga-bone vouted to seduce the virtue of my sister Rachel. —Sailor: Splice my old shoes into a pair of new ones if that don't beat cockfighting, as the old wimmen say. I'll take my haffiday none o' your family ever had any virtue to lose. It's jist the other way, yer honours; this Rachel wanted to inveigle my virtue into her clutches, but I wouldn't have it, cause d'ye see she had a black eye, and warn't the sweetest hazzard in natur; young wimen shouldn't indulge in rum and raw ingens. Yes, yes, yer honours, it was my virtue what was in danger, not hern—not by no means. (Roars of laughter, during which the old tar mounted a fresh quid.)

Commissioner: When are you coming to the end of this "yarn," as you call it?—If you don't "cut it short" the case shall be dismissed.—Plaintiff: Steer right into port at once, yer honour. When I got up in the morning I was about to sheer off to go aboard ship, when he cotched hold on me and told me he had sent a cart for my chest, and that he kept a lodging-house and I might as well stop with him, which I agreed to do. Arter waiting 10 days the ship's crew were paid, when my wirtuous friend had the conscience to bring me in a nice little bill of 15l. 10s., for 11 days "bub and grub" (board and lodging), which I paid him. But, ses I to myself, if I stops at anjourn here any longer I shart have a shot in the locker, so, yer honour, I cut my cable and got into fresh quarters, and when I went arter my box he wouldn't let me have it unless I paid him a suverin for warehouse room.

Commissioner: I suppose you lived on the best of everything and slept in a down bed, as you paid such an enormous price?—Plaintiff: No sich luck, yer hon-our; some of the grub our skipper's dog would have turned his nose up at. (Jack handed a portion of the crimp's "bill" to the commissioner. The west-end hotelkeepers are celebrated for their high prices—the east-end "hotelkeepers" seem resolved not to be behindhand in this particular, for one day's provision, &c., the Jew had charged 2l. 7s.)

The commissioner mechanically wiped his spectacles with the corner of his handkerchief, and addressing the Jew, asked him if he possessed a conscience.—Moses Cohen hesitated for some time, and at length exclaimed, "Vy, I earn't exactly tell vot the vurd means."

Commissioner: It is quite evident you do not, from the infamous manner in which you have robbed this poor fellow. This charge arises from envy, because you had not the opportunity of fleecing him of his last farthing. The trick is practised every day. We order you to pay this man or give up the box immediately.—The crimp agreed to restore Jack's box, and the summons was dismissed.

A MATHEMATICIAN.—"O dear!" blubbered out an urchin who had just been suffering from the application of the birch—"O my! they tell me about forty rods making a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let em get such a plaguy lickin' as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

FATAL DUEL AT LEGHORN.—Accounts from Leghorn, of the 4th inst., quoted by the *Semaphore de Marseille* of the 11th, state that M. Plowden, the banker of Florence, and Dr. Crook, who was attached to the court of the Grand Duke, having had some misunderstanding together, resolved to terminate their differences by a single combat. They accordingly met on the 4th near Leghorn, and fought with pistols, placed at the distance of only four yards from each other. The dead body of Dr. Crook was found lying on the ground. M. Plowden had taken to flight in the direction of Modena, but was arrested, and as, according to the Italian laws, the man who has the misfortune of killing another in a duel is reputed an assassin, it was thought that he would be severely punished.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—On Thursday an experiment of a very extraordinary character, and which had been adopted in order to ascertain and fully test the powers of abstinence which the human frame is capable of sustaining, took place by the release of a person, named Bernard Cavanaugh, who, it will be remembered, was noticed a few weeks since in the morning journals, he having exhibited himself as one who had gone without food for upwards of five years, after confinement without food of any description for ten days. A medical gentleman, who attended an exhibition which Bernard Cavanaugh made of himself about three weeks since at the Assembly rooms, Theobald's-road, expressed strong doubts as to the alleged powers of Cavanaugh; the latter offered to be locked up in a room for ten days, under the care of any number of gentlemen of the medical profession. The offer was accepted, and the medical gentleman who disputed the powers of Cavanaugh in this respect, and Dr. Kenn, were appointed to superintend the test. Cavanaugh was, after having been carefully examined, in order to see that he had no food whatever concealed about his person, placed in a room on the top floor of the medical gentleman's house, and the lock of the door was sealed up, in order to prevent the slightest communication. On Thursday the term having expired, the seal was broken, and the door opened in the presence of upwards of thirty medical and scientific gentlemen. When Cavanaugh came forward he was found to be quite hearty, though apparently somewhat thinner than when he was locked up. The only communication that had been had with him during his confinement, was knocking at the room door, and asking how he was, to which he invariably answered perfectly well.

DREADFUL COLLISION AT SEA.—LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SURPRISE.—Late on Sunday night last a collision of a most fearful character, attended with the total loss of the schooner *Surprise*, a fine sailing-vessel belonging to Jersey, took place in the roads off Yarmouth. It appears that the unfortunate vessel above mentioned was commanded by a Captain Imey, and was on her voyage to Cadiz, having left Newcastle on the previous Thursday. On Sunday evening she arrived off Cromer Lighthouse, and in bearing down the Channel a violent gale came on from the north-west, which by ten o'clock had increased to a hurricane. The *Surprise* weathered the storm admirably and was making about ten miles an hour, when she was run into by a collier brig called the *Robert* and *Ann*, belonging to Sunderland. The collision was dreadful, the *Surprise* being cut down to the water's edge and the bows of the brig partially driven in. Immediately they were disentangled, it was discovered that the *Surprise* was in a sinking

