

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

The Bombay Times and Calcutta.

We have read with much regret the following article in the Bombay Times of the 16th of October last.

All Madras and Ceylon, and three-fourths even of Bengal,—may Calcutta itself included,—all India must benefit by Bombay being acknowledged as the sole port for the Mail packets: for there can be no question but that Calcutta possibly receives the London Mail round Ceylon by sea within three days so quickly as by Bombay, provided they would mend their ways in Bengal; nor is it at all desirable, for the general interest of the British Empire, at home and abroad, for our great commercial, or colonial, or agricultural prosperity, for the safety of Queen Victoria's crown, or the stability of the National debt, that Calcutta should be the Post Office and receive letters ten days before Bombay, and all India some 12 or 14 days later than at present, that Calcutta may only lose 3 or 4, but keep the grand pre-eminence of being the first receiver! Verily there is no limit to selfishness! the fire that devoureth and is never satisfied; the horse leech's three daughters crying Give! Give Give!

Happily, too! we are now rid of the imbecile Government which seemed only to live in an atmosphere of expediencies; who, without the energy to act with their friends if they had any, shuffled, and subterfused, and evaded, and cringed, and cowed to mollify irreconcilable opponents; now that we may hope "to have a Government," and at all events a man of great knowledge and judgement at the head of Indian affairs, when any change would have been a benefit which rid us of the Genus! I would not wonder if it could get at him! should he venture to prefer common sense and the public advantage, before the interests of Calcutta!

We have a very high regard for our contemporary, whose journal from its commencement, has been conducted with singular ability, and has acquired a deserved reputation both in this country and in Europe. But such remarks as those we have quoted, and those we shall presently notice, cannot fail to weaken its authority, and to injure generally the character of the Indian Press.

The Times is entirely out in his facts; and the wishes and the feelings of the community in Calcutta, are grievously, though in voluntarily, misrepresented. It is certain that our mails, when conveyed by steamers of adequate power, will reach as direct from Suez, in much shorter time than they can possibly reach us at the most favorable season of the year from Bombay. From thence when the express arrives, eight or ten days usually elapse before all the packets are delivered. All these packets will reach us sooner than even the express, and they will reach us at once by sea. The communication by the monthly mails has increased so far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, as to render it impossible for Government to provide for the delivery of them all on the same day, as will be the case when steam is brought to our doors, without an increase of establishment which is impracticable. But supposing that by such an outlay as the present state of the finances will not allow, the mails could be accelerated and brought to us with the same facility, across from Bombay, as by sea direct from Suez, the Steamers would be far more advantageous to us, because we should be exonerated from the heavy postage to Bombay we are now constrained to pay. And we should not be obliged to undertake an expensive, lengthened and harassing journey to Bombay to obtain a passage to England by the monthly steamers. We vote therefore for direct Steamers from and to Suez.

Our contemporary has written a magnificent sentence for naught, when he says, "It is not all desirable for the general interest of the British Empire, at home or abroad, for our great commercial, or agricultural prosperity, for the safety of Victoria's Crown, or the stability of the national debt, that Calcutta should be the Post Office, and receive letters ten days before Bombay, and all India some 12 or 14 days later than at present, thus Calcutta may only lose 3 or 4 but keep the grand pre-eminence of being the first receiver! Verily there is no limit to selfishness! the fire that devoureth and is never satisfied! the horse leech's three daughters crying, Give! Give! Give!" Really on reading this passage, we were much disposed to fall in with the opinion which the *Harbinger* formed of it, that some typographical imp. must have maliciously displaced the types. What has the British Empire at home and abroad to do with our receiving our letters direct from Suez, instead of by way of Bombay? What do the "Commons of the United Provinces of Canada," care for the communication between Egypt and India? What has Queen Victoria's Crown to do with the Post Office? How can the national debt be affected by the receipt at Calcutta a week later of letters from England? What is the meaning of "that Calcutta may only lose three or four?" How can Calcutta keep the grand pre-eminence of being the first receiver, which it has never yet gotten?

But to the point. If the Editor of the Times intends to say that the community of Calcutta has ever expressed the remotest wish that it should be the first receiver of all letters, he says that which has no foundation whatever. We wish not; no body has ever wished, to interfere with the arrangements which exist at Bombay for the reception of its own letters by steamers from England. All that we desire is that a direct steam communication should be established between Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and Suez, not in supercession, but in addition to that which now exists at Bombay. Of course the Company will not discontinue their own steamers which now ply between Suez and that port, when the Precursor and the Oriental Navigation Company's Steamers have begun to run between Suez and the Eastern ports. Whenever that consummation may be effected, the London Post Office will make a new distribution of the packets, and send them by the Calcutta or Bombay steamer, according as the places in the interior of India lie nearer to one or the other of these places. We wish not to be the first receiver, except of those letters which are directed to Calcutta or to its vicinity. We do say, Give! Give! Give! but only our own letters direct from Suez instead of through Bombay.

In his issue of the 20th of October our Bombay contemporary has the following remarks, which we are sure will do him more harm, than they will do Lord Auckland. Had we no hope of a change, when once fairly and happily rid of such worthies as Hobhouse and Lord Auckland, we should see no good in discussing the question; but better days may be looked for.—The similarly stupid order prohibiting any servant of Government from having any share in, or concern with any periodical in India, was of this kind, and has had its day, and has gone to the limbo of out-of-date follies, whether this absurdity will in due time follow it; the only wonder being how any three men, with brains enough to keep them out of strait jackets, could ever have agreed together to exhibit the longitude of ears indicated by this General Order!

This is not the way in which any journalist has a right to speak of the Head of the Government; the whole passage is decidedly objectionable. There is a respect due to the Governor General which no party of politics will justify a journalist in withholding from him. In the present instance too, the proof of worthlessness is singularly inappropriate. It was in times that are past, in the Tory administration of India that the "stupid order" our contemporary alludes to, was passed. It was under the Whig administration of Lord Auckland that it has been repeated.—Friend of India, Nov. 4.

Madras.

We understand that the *Enterprise* steamer will not return to Calcutta from Bombay, but proceed direct to Moulmein, where her services are likely to be needed. Captain Bidden intended leaving the Western Presidency early this month, for Madras. He was to proceed by sea to Paumban, and travel thence by land.—*Herald*, Nov. 6.

The *Greenland* and the *City of London* have we understand been taken up by Government for the conveyance of the 24 N. I. to Moulmein, and will proceed thither with the troops with all despatch.—*Ibid.*

The ex-Nawaub of Kurnool.

The property of the late Nabob of Kurnool is advertised to be sold at Kurnool, by public auction, on the 1st January next, and each succeeding day, till the whole be disposed of.—*Ibid.*

The extremely unhandsome reflections which, following in the wake of the *Examiner*, the *Athenaeum* Editors have been lately casting upon the military character of Major Clarke, of the 37th N. I., have excited we are sure the disgust of all right feeling persons. Our Mount Road contemporaries indeed in their lubrications respecting the gallant officer's not joining his regiment when ordered on foreign service, have so evidently "set down" their thoughts "in malice," that the most hasty reader can scarcely have failed to perceive their evil *animus*. The personal and coarse allusions in which their articles abound plainly discover, notwithstanding the "soft sawder" with which they are here and there sprinkled, that the gratification of their own feelings of antipathy towards the object of their attack has been the ruling motive which induced the concoction. The Calcutta journals have nobly replied to Major Clarke's Madras traducers, as will have been seen by our last number, and shown that he could not have acted otherwise than he did without being guilty of a dereliction of duty to the state of which he is a servant, and we feel that we can add nothing to their very able remarks. There is one of the accusations however which have been preferred against Major Clarke to which we would particularly draw attention. It has been repeatedly alleged respecting this persecuted officer that when his corps was ordered to China he did not send in an application to be permitted to join it, and the severest animadversions have been heaped upon him for his presumed want of military spirit. We regarded the allegation when it first appeared as a calumny, but having no means in our possession of rebutting it, we were compelled to pass it by unnoticed. We are now very happy to be able to state, on the authority of the *Bengal Hurrah*, who derives his information from a source which he describes as "excellent," that "Colonel Cubbon, the Mysore Commissioner, refused to comply with Major Clarke's application to rejoin his regiment, and that the Supreme Government entirely approved of this proceeding."—*Ibid.*

Ice at Madras.

The unloading of the freight of the *New Orleans*, was commenced on Tuesday, and the weather has since been as favourable for the purpose as could well be hoped at this time of the year. The ice looked well close up to the hatches, and is being unloaded as fast as it can be received at the Ice House. Similar arrangements have been made for the operation, to those which were so successfully adopted with the former cargo; and the services of a party of H. M. 57th Regiment have been placed at the disposal of the Ice Committee by the Colonel to assist in the work, the aid of these fine active men being most valuable.—*Spectator*, Nov. 6.

The 15th Hussars again.

A communication has reached us from Bangalore, headed "further atrocities in the 15th Hussars," and describing the flogging to death of two children for some trivial misconduct at the Regimental School, the onus of the alleged transaction being imputed to certain parties at that station. To publish a communication of this kind, without signature or authentication is of course out of the question: the story is one which, except on the best evidence is utterly undeserving of credibility—if the affair be at all as here represented, it cannot be long hushed up.—*Ibid.*

Discipline of the 15th Hussars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

SIR,—There are so many mis-statements and bare faced falsehoods anonymously made in the different reports of the mid-day drill in the 15th Hussars, and all the circumstances connected with it, that they assure me they could not have been furnished by Dr. Monat; whose friends however do not consult his interests in thus pre-judging a case, which has been referred to superior authority for decision. The numerous and varied channels of publicity, and the intemperate language that has been employed, show an eagerness to remove all blame from this Gentleman, but the old story of the two disputants appears to have been forgotten, the correctness of whose arguments was judged of, by the calmness or heat with which they were conducted, even by a man who did not understand the Latin tongue. Do Dr. Monat's friends think for a moment, that their almost unexampled exertions to propagate what they know an official disability prevents being contradicted, only serve to give the impression that they know their cause is a bad one, and that they are anxious to prejudice and bias public opinion?

Right thinking people will await the result of the reference to the Commander-in-Chief, when the whole truth will be made public. The present Commanding officer of the 15th Hussars, is deservedly esteemed and respected by every member of the Corps, (but one) for his kind, humane, and judicious conduct.

Your's faithfully,
A HUSSAR OFFICER,

BANGALORE, 29th Oct. 1841.—*Ibid.*

CAMPTON.—October 24.—Colonel Alves and lady left this station on the 23d instant for Bombay to proceed to Europe. Lieutenant Colonel Macleod of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry arrived here on the 22d, and relieved Captain Litchfield from the Command of that Corps, who reverts to his appointment as Acting Quarter Master.

A young lad about twelve or fourteen years of age, while digging for some gravel in a large pit yesterday evening, the ground where he was digging for gravel gave way. He was buried in the ruins, and was taken out dead.

Some cases of Cholera have happened in the Cantonment, and a few of them have proved fatal. A few nights ago, the Brigadier and his lady with some officers and ladies attended the Dusserah Pandal of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry. After a few exhibitions inside the Pandal, we all turned out to see the fireworks, &c. which I do assure you were very grand. The feast concludes this day, and the men will return to their duty to-morrow.

Captain Forster, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, succeeds Captain Duke in the command of the Resident's escort at Nagpoor and Superintendship of Police at Sateebudde.

DEARWAR.—October 28.—We have had some pretty smart showers of rain during the last week, also heavy fog in the mornings. The 47th Regiment N. I. had very little to do during the Dusserah festival, which ended in peace. I have been informed on good authority, that the Rajah of Guzemderghur is at present under arrest at Belgiam, on suspicion of creating disturbance in his part of the country, as the following shows symptoms of the like. A large quantity of saltpetre and sulphur was secured in a quantity within his fort. It

is also stated that he had procured a large quantity of gunpowder, and balls; the latter were picked up at Badamey, they having been used in making the breach: The guns in his fort were also repaired and ready for action. Information however was received of his doings, and orders were given to destroy the fort of Guzemderghur with his own ammunition shot, and guns, which was done by Lieut. W. M. Johnston 15th Regt. N. I., and the Detachment under his Command.

A. N. Shaw Esq. is daily expected here, as he has been appointed to Act as Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar. T. C. Loughnan Esq. is at present acting in the above situations.

Lieut. Chambers of H. M. 4th or King's Own Regt. passed through Dharwar yesterday from Bellary on route to Belgiam.

VELLORE.—November 2.—I extremely regret to state, that there appears to be no abatement of the Cholera at this station; and what makes it worse, is, that by the abundant fall of rain, the walls of many huts have been washed down, and the poor inmates exposed thereby to the inclemency of the weather, and rendered more liable to be attacked with this fatal scourge.

There have been several casualties since my last communication among the men and followers of the Native Corps, and among the inhabitants of the station. The exact number, I have not been able to ascertain. I am however thankful to say that there has not been a single case among the European portion of the community. I have learned that a hittoor has also been visited by the Cholera.

The river was full to overflowing from Saturday morning last to yesterday evening; consequently, it was impassable. The tappal could not be got over for two days till yesterday evening, and in the attempt to carry over the mail from Arcot to Vellore, on chattries lashed together, two out of four men were drowned, by the frail bark (if I may so term it,) being nearly upset. The survivors hardly escaped the same melancholy fate.

I am told that two or three bullock handlers, with their driers, while crossing the river early on Saturday morning from Arcot, were overwhelmed and lost by the sudden rushing of the waters. Some women met the same fate in their endeavours to ford the river, the road from Chittoor.

The Guard that proceeds monthly to Chittoor to escort Treasury thence to the Pay Office at this station for the payment of the Troops, was prevented marching before this morning, on account of the great quantity of water, and the very strong current in the river.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 6.

Burmah.

The H. C. Schooner, *George Spinton*, returned from the eastward, on Sunday last, and brings accounts of the entire quietness of the inhabitants in that quarter. The reports of a native officer of Government at Tavoy being detected in a correspondence with the Burmese Authorities, which have been in circulation here for a few days past, are utterly destitute of foundation.

We are sorry to hear that in the gun-practice on board the *Childers* on Friday last, just as a shot was discharged at the target, a small boat, on board which were a father and his son, Burmese belonging to this place, suddenly came round a point on the opposite shore; the shot struck the son in the abdomen, and instantly killed him.

We are without any reports this week, as to what is going forward in Rangoon, excepting one of a vague character which says that the king is to leave Rangoon on the 29th instant, to return to his capital by land via Toung-oo. If this should prove true, he will have made a much shorter visit than would seem to be compatible with the preparations made for his reception; he will, also, have to diminish, very much, the number of his retinue, as a large part of it must necessarily return with the squadron of boats which accompanied his majesty down the river, and which consists of some thousands. We shall be happy to hear that the royal presence at Rangoon has been attended with some solid advantages to the inhabitants, particularly to the European and Asiatic foreigners by whom the commercial transactions of that port are chiefly conducted.

There is a report which seems to be pretty generally believed, that an armed force of some 2 or 3000 Burmese, under the command of Moung-Shoo-Ya, is within two or three days' march of Martaban.

Since writing the foregoing, we have heard that the rear division of the king's retinue, arrived at Rangoon a few days after his majesty, and that there was as much noise and confusion in the town and suburbs, as might be expected from such a sudden flood of visitors. The report that it is the intention of the king to take his departure at an early day, seems to gain credit.

The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* left town this afternoon for Calcutta. We wish her fine weather and a quick passage, but still more do we wish her a quick return.

The Burmese holidays have commenced at last, we believe, for ten days. We hear that a good show of men and boats will be made this year, and we are glad of it, as it will convince our neighbours that we care little for all the rumours and threats of attack on this place which have now been current for some months. Our people are very happy and comfortable where they are, and have no desire to partake of the "bhoon" so much talked and boasted of by their laide rulers. They have had no palaces or stockades to build here and are thankful for it.

On Thursday last, the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* was despatched up the Salween, having on board Capt. McCleod, and Capt. Halstead of H. M. B. *Childers*. She also had in tow several gun-boats, manned with lascars and a detachment of the Talaing Corps, who are to be stationed at several villages on this side of the river. The *Proserpine*, we learn, grounded on a sand-bank a few miles above the town of Martaban. We believe she remained a night on it and floated off again the next morning without sustaining the slightest damage. Her presence up the river will have the effect, we trust, of repressing the petty depredations of our friends over the way, and of giving confidence to our own people on the bank of the river.

After the above was put in type yesterday the *Proserpine* returned. We learn that she proceeded up the river to Myaing, about sixty miles, and steared clear of all shoals except the one above mentioned, and met with no accident whatever. The current of the river is very rapid, particularly at this season of the year, which, with the heavy drag of gun-boats in tow, was almost too much for the power of the engines; however, the trip has been quite satisfactory. The Steamer returned, we hear, in splendid style, having left Myaing about half past 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and anchoring at Maulmain at 4 P. M. stopping an hour and a half on the way.

Singapore.

The Sultana.

Mr. Gill, the chief officer of the Sultan with Mr. and Mrs. De Souza, arrived in the course of the week from Tringani; where, it will be remembered the prow in which they left Bornea had been compelled to put in for a supply of provisions, having been driven so far out of her course by contrary winds and currents. Mr. Gill has sent us the narrative of his voyage, from the time of his leaving Borneo, which we publish below. We regret to learn that Mr. and Mrs. De Souza arrived here and still continue in a most deplorable state.

*Journal of a Voyage in the Sultan of Borneo's Prow
Ecan Ecan from Borneo towards Singapore.*

April 28.—Took leave of Captain Page, and Borneo for Toong were the boats were built and loaded, with my sea stock of Provisions, consisting of a plentiful supply of rice, a little dry fish, and a few eggs. Mr. and Mrs. De Souza with 3 servants left with me in separate boats, and arrived 36 hours afterwards. We found the boats far from being ready, so that we were detained until the 21st May.

May 24.—Took our departure from the entrance of Toong river, with Abduraman in company, winds from North to South West during the day with a S. E. land wind during the night, weather clear and pleasant, but making poor head way, as the prow cannot sail within 8 points of the wind, so that half the time we were obliged to anchor.

June 2.—Fell in with 12 piratical prows, 6 large and 6 small, they declined attacking us after making a good look, within gun shot—Great preparations were made to receive them, but they declined trying their strength and made sail to the N. E. with the sea breeze, and we to the SW. and anchored off M. cha in the evening for wood and water—we procured 3 more guns, powder, and shot, as the Pirates were reported in great force off Tanjong Dattoo. June 4—P. M. sailed.

June 8.—Experienced a very heavy squall off Tanjong Dattoo, in which the prow was nearly going down, having 6 feet water in the hold, the sculp net had a good deal of water, but fortunately it cleared up just in time to save us.

June 11.—Off Tanjong Apie, strong southerly breeze, put into Merandum for shelter. Increasing breeze drawing round to the SW. prow rolling dreadfully, expecting the masts to go every moment, the cable anchored close to the lea of the island after narrowly escaping going on shore.

June 12.—Put back for the Islands of Serassan, or Fiat Island, South Natunas, to repair damages done.

June 13.—Making towards the anchorage observed Practical prows at anchor, in the centre of the passage but they did not offer to molest us, the natives drove them to sea, after exchanging a few shots, in the evening.

June 21.—Prow Abduraman hauled out ready to sail, requested to be allowed to go in her, as our prow could not be got ready under a month, but they refused to allow me, demanding the sum of Sp. Drs. 300 for a passage, and Sp. Drs. 500 for Miss De Souza, &c.

August 29.—Sailed and were detained off Palo Braia 10 days by strong Southerly winds, during which time we saw several vessels pass, a Barge was close to us all 10th of August, but they would not allow me to go on board, telling me I might go if I liked but unfortunately I had no boat.

September 18.—Made the pines we first fetched in standing across from Sambas.

September 20.—Anchored off Pahang.

September 23.—Pulo Tingy bearing SE. observed a schooner standing towards us, which proved to be the gun-boat from Singapore looking for us. Captain Steward boarded the prow and informed the Nacodas that he had come for us, by order of Mr. Bonham on which they said they supposed we must be let go, and all hands were asked the question to which the same answer was given, as they saw an ugly looking customer of a gun in the bow, and heard of the arrival of all at Singapore. They looked most disappointed all of them at our leaving, but did not offer to resist.

September 25.—Arrived at Singapore, and found that several of my letters had arrived safe from Serassan, also the one to Mr. Brooke, who so kindly sent his Yacht, the *Royalist*, to Borneo for the survivors of the *Sultana*, but unfortunately did not succeed in releasing them.

On arrival here I found that Captain Page's narrative of the occurrences in Borneo was already before the Public, and it therefore only remains for me to confirm the correctness of all his statements up to the time of the departure of myself and Mrs. DeSouzas from that inhospitable quarter.—*Ibid.*

June 25th.—A fleet of piratical prows made their appearance and anchored under one of the Islands to the SW. counted 17 large and as many small prows, which put a stop to the sailing of the prow; she with ourselves being glad to take assistance in case of an attack.

June 28.—The pirates sent to say, that they wished to purchase provisions, having nothing to eat, and that they had no wish to harm the Sultan of Borneo's prow, and the next day about 100 of them came on board the prow Ecan Ecan, and brought a great quantity of plunder which they exchanged for Sago, Flour, Rice, &c. This continued for seven 7 days, and lightened the prow considerably. On their hearing that there were Europeans on board they demanded us, saying their country had been taken from them by the white men, which of course was refused—we then lying on shore, and they did not see any of us, the people of the prow denying any but natives of India were on board.

July 8.—The pirates all made sail, but were seen cruising about ready to doubt to intercept us on leaving.

July 30.—Sailed again after being detained several days by strong South winds—during my stay on shore, I succeeded in writing to Mr. Brooke, and sending several letters to Singapore, although the people of the prow did every thing they could to prevent my doing so.

July 31.—Made Merandum, observed 4 prows standing towards us, and near them, they anchored in a line and on our passing hailed us—they proved to be the pirates and had proposed to attack us, but at that time a schooner came in sight to the Eastward, on which they made sail towards S. es. es.

August 5.—Saw Victory Island, bearing South 10 miles by from the crew neglecting to make sail as required fell to leeward; current running strong to the North ward.

August 9.—Palo Damar East, distance 4 miles, saw Palo Aor and a Frigate working to the Southward, requested the Nacodas to make signal for her, but they refused, and prevented my doing so.

August 12.—Made the land 30 miles above Pahang and anchored for the night, heavy swell, prow rolling very heavily.

August 13.—Made sail for Tringani, for rice and water &c. which might have been procured at Kemaman.

Anchored at Tringani on the 15th. During my stay there the Rajah was very kind to us, and wished to send me in one of his prows, which make the passage in 10 days, but the Nacodas of the Borneo prow would not allow me to leave, which I should have done, had I known Capt. Page &c. was at Singapore.—The Rajah kindly forwarded a letter for us on the 21st.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS
 Nov. 15. Ship Cumbrian, R. Dring, master from London 25th June.
 Do. do. Ship Child Harold, G. Willis, master from Portsmouth 23d July and Cape 1st Oct.—Passengers—Messdames Hutt, Jacob and child, Woodcock, Fraser, and Willis; Misses Jallot, Willis Sanderson, Edwards, Shaw and Atkinson; B. Hutt, Esq., Major Jacob, J. Woodcock, Esq., Banett, Esq., Lt. Howison, W. S. Sherwill, Esq., Westergarol, Esq., Messrs. Williams, & Nixon, Cadets; Worman and Son; 3 European female, 1 native male and 4 native female servants.
 Do. do. Ship Drongan, J. McKenzie, master, from Calcutta 24th Sept and Caehin 4th Nov.—Passengers, Captain Cottack, Mrs Cottack and family.

DEPARTURES.
 Nov. Ship Mary, John Kemp, master, to London Passengers—5 officers, and troops H. M. 4th light drags.
 Do. do. Ship Ganges, J. Goodson, master, to Mnscaat.

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.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Nov. 1	CHINA	Aug. 24
AGRA	Nov. 6	DELHI	Nov. 3
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 18	FRANCE	Oct. 6
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 18	HERAT	Oct. 3
Adelaide	July 5	LAHORE	Sept. 30
Sydney	Aug. 25	LONDON	Oct. 4
Fort Phillip	Aug. 5	MADRAS	Nov. 5
BOMBAY	Oct. 12	MANILA	July 16
Moulmein	Oct. 14	MADRITUS	Sept. 27
Rangoon	Oct. 12	NEPAUL	Oct. 22
CAROL	Oct. 4	PERANG	Aug. 16
CAIRO	Oct. 24	PERSIAN GULPH	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Nov. 4	QUETTA	Oct. 12
CANDAMAR	Oct. 5	SCINDE	Oct. 20
CYPRON	Oct. 21	SINGAPORE	Sept. 23



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 17, 1841

We have received the Calcutta papers of 5th instant. The Englishman contains a confirmation of Lieut. Sharips' having committed suicide, whilst laboring under a severe attack of fever at Etawah. From the Hurkaru we learn the death of Mr. Wm. Hickey a gentleman deeply regretted.

The Steamer India in her passage to and from Moulmein made an average of 9 knots an hour, which seems to be considered every satisfactory. News from Moulmein had arrived up to the 31st ultimo; we extract a memorandum furnished to the Hurkaru.

The Ganges, arrived from Rangoon on the 30th ultimo, and the Commissioner detained the India until the following day; in consequence, brings despatches. It was quiet at Rangoon when the Ganges left (29th Oct.), but Captain Russell was not permitted to land at first he, however, landed after a short time, and states that Tharawaddie is fortifying a new town in shore of the present city of Rang on, and appearances are very warlike. Spoke the Roberts on the 1st November off the Prejarais, all well. The Calliope had not arrived. Saw a vessel on the morning of the 1st, which we supposed to be her, about 100 miles from Amherst; and another vessel at a distance on the evening of the same day, which, by her appearance, we took to be the Thetis.

The Steamer Ganges left Rangoon on the 28th ultimo; and we regret to find that we have attempted to force a quarrel on Tharawaddie by making complaints to the Martaban authorities relative to trumpery river robberies, and which; at the present moment, should most indisputably have been avoided as unworthy of consideration, when the merest spark may ignite a flame we may perhaps find it difficult to extinguish.

The Hurkaru has also heard a strange story relative to the 47th B. N. I. having gone on board ship with sealed instructions and discovering at the land heads that their destination was Moulmein and not Arracan. The Hurkaru disbelieves this report; and says that to have left the Aeng pass unguarded which concentrating a force at Moulmein would have been miserable stroke of Policy.

The Calcutta Star contains similar intelligence.

We have made extracts from the MOULMAIN Chronicle which contain various and contradictory reports regarding Tharawadie's future prospects. Our readers, upon perusal, will be able to discriminate to which credence should be given.

By a letter with which we have been favored from Singapore dated 7th Oct., we learn that the arrivals of Opium there of late had caused a depression in price. The last sale made there was by Messrs Jardines for Patna 495 Rs. and Malwa 310 Rs. every thing was apparently at a stand still;—scarcely any demand for Imports.

The Columbine was to sail the day upon which the above letter was dated; and the Freak two days afterwards, for Bombay.

We learn from our Surat correspondent that a Ship of 600 tons burden was launched at the Nabob's Yard on the 12th Instant. She is the property of a native merchant Jassbye Dass and was named the Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy. The Nuwaub Alley Mere Obseeldeen Khan was present with a large concourse of Gentlemen belonging to the Services.

The Child Herold on entering this Port yesterday morning with a Pilot on board, the morning being serene, grounded on the South East Prong.

So much for the efficiency of the Pilot service of Bombay.

MAJOR General Sir Charles Napier, who is to succeed Major General Sir John Fitzgerald on the Bombay Staff, was to leave England some time in this month.

MAJOR General Clement Hill who arrived here in the steamer on Wednesday last, is brother to Lord Hill, the General Commanding in Chief; and stands appointed, as our readers are doubtless aware, to the Staff of the Madras Army.

The Inquest which sat over the body of a Parsee ship-wright belonging to the Dock-Yard, terminated, we are told in a verdict from the Jury of "Died of strangulation."

PERHAPS it is not generally known that the Band of the Bombay European Regt. continues to enliven the Esplanade every alternate evening, opposite the statue of the Marquis Wellesly.

We extract from the Friend of India of Nov. 4th, one of the best papers by the bye published in this country, a remarkably temperate and well written paper the subject of an article which appeared in the Times of the 16th October. We are very glad that the eyes of our Brother Editors are at length opened to the fact of the Times not being a newspaper of that immaculate character it would fain assume. The Bombastical nature of the article which has drawn down upon the Times a castigation as well merited as it is distinguished for propriety of tone need not be pointed out to our readers. Its impropriety, and the tendency of such articles to injure the character of the Indian Press are also sufficiently obvious. When the Times first appeared, it had the advantage of a Gentleman's labors and talent which raised it at once to a pitch of popularity, unparalleled we do believe in newspaper annals. Its immense resources, and the peculiar circumstances under which it was established have tended, since that Gentleman's decease to uphold that character. The Times however must have perceived that of late the Friend of India has not been the only newspaper which has questioned his infallibility. A perpetual and dogged resistance to every project at all calculated to benefit the other Presidencies, is not exactly the way to prove a paper either independent or impartial, and really, constituted as the Times is, we cannot see how it can be so. It has the interests of one class and one only to support and this was one of the principle objects of its establishment. To the prejudice, in a word, of the Merchants of the other Presidencies must the interests of those here be upheld *coute qui coute*. It is the duty, it is the object of the paper. But these objects will not be carried out by articles such as that which has attracted the attention of the Friend of India. It is not by

the use of language disrespectful and unbecoming to our Superiors that any object, be it what it may, can be accomplished, or the dignity of the Press sustained. It is not by arguments in support of which, facts are adduced which, as the Friend of India truly says in this case, have no foundation and which carry with them their own refutation that the Editor of the Times can expect to preserve to his paper that high character which his predecessor earned for it.

With regard to the subject of the article we refer our readers to the extract from the "Friend of India." It thoroughly exposes the absurdity of the Times assertions and arguments, and fixes the charge of selfishness upon the right shoulders. Will the Bombay Public receive their letters one day later because in Calcutta they receive theirs three or four days earlier? If not as it does not require the brains of "any three men," or the Times either to shew, what object can there be in opposing the project, and not allowing the good folks at Calcutta to enjoy the fruits of their own enterprize." What is it to the Times if with the sanction of Government, fifty Steamers a month ply between Calcutta and Suez? Is the convenience of Passengers moreover not to be considered; who, instead of being put to the trouble and expense of coming to Bombay will be enabled to proceed at once to their destination? A more dog-in-the-manger like opposition to a spirited undertaking we never heard of, though by no means more so than we should have expected from the quarter whence it has emanated. We again refer our readers to the extract from the "Friend of India."

YEARS have now elapsed since the much regretted sale of our little Drury,—a building that stood a source of delightful and instructive entertainment to thousands of visitors, and one, the demolition of which, wrung the heart-strings of all admirers of the Drama: and some months have flown over since theatrical enthusiasm, firing the breasts of the votaries of Thespis, assailed our columns in the form epistolary discussions as to the actual requisition of a Theatre on the Island; yet, astonishing to remark, the Bombay Community are not one inch farther advanced in the attainment of the object about which its leading members were so conspicuously clamorous, than they were at the onset!—The multitude of Theatrical advocates who so warmly espoused the cause we speak of,—who so loudly exclaimed against the ennu and morbid state in which Society here permitted itself to be enveloped; who so unflinchingly upheld the beauty and excellencies of the Histrionic art; and who so zealously endeavoured to establish the good that would result on all sides from the erection of a Theatre, have all seemingly sunk in their arduous undertaking before the disheartening retribution—disappointment in their expectations!

In now taking up the subject, we would wish to attempt a revival of the fiery inclinations which stimulated these known members of our community, to the advocacy of Theatricals; and in the midst of all the circumstances which might distantly appear to thwart their combined efforts to work out the end they have in view, we would whisper HOPE!

THE arrival from France,—as we intimated in our last,—of three Parisian actors, and three actresses, at Bombay, will doubtless tend materially to dispel the sluggish quietude of its inhabitants, and to restore what has long been lost and much desired,—a place of public amusement. Apart from the recreation these professionals will doubtless afford us in the way of concerts &c. we may without hesitation, look upon their arrival in Bombay as prognosticating the speedy establishment of a Theatre; and if this grand object be worked out, we may congratulate ourselves upon being on a par with the sister Presidencies, and several of our own subordinate stations (!), and our six French visitors, whom we shall ever after look upon as the fountains of "LIFE" in

Bombay,—as individuals through whose main instrumentality the splendid productions of our best Dramatists were saved from destruction and oblivion. For the present, we leave the subject; and conclude with the motto that many a time thrilled the hearts of the audience which enlivened our late Treatre,

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

European Intelligence.

Ancient and modern medical staff.

In glancing over the pages of the "United Service Journal" for September, just received, our attention was struck by a curious antiquarian discovery of throwing an unexpected light on the internal economy of the Roman Legions and showing points of resemblance we should hardly have anticipated, to that which prevails now in our own Army. We need hardly call to the memory of our readers that these mighty conquerors of the ancient world have left numerous memorials of their sway in our own country—their great military roads, unaffected by a lapse of seventeen or eighteen centuries, can still be traced even by the superficial observer across many of our barren moorlands; while the patriquary can generally determine their course, even through the more modernized exterior of populous and highly cultivated districts. Many, and in some cases very perfect too, are the remains of the stations or regularly fortified towns to which they led, and with which ancient Britain was interspersed by her Roman conquerors; and in these spots innumerable coins, relics, and inscriptions, have been found, the latter often of a local nature and showing by what Legions the stations were garrisoned, and by whom commanded at particular periods of history.

The wall built by SEVERUS from the Tyne to the Selway Frith, and the numerous military stations upon it have ever been prolific in this interesting class of Roman remains, of which a splendid collection may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum of Newcastle. A monumental stone in this gallery, which had been before imperfectly noticed or described by antiquaries, has lately attracted the attention of Mr. P. O'CALLAGHAN, Assistan Surgeon of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, stationed at Leeds, who has deduced from it the curious and unexpected discovery that the Roman Cohort was provided with a Medical Staff, closely coinciding with that which we have now to a modern Regiment; and it further seems well established that these medical functionaries were held in no small repute by their respective Corps. The monumental stone in question, contains in Roman characters of the time of SEVERUS, the following inscription:—"Dis Manibus Anicio Ingenuo Medico Ordinario Cohortis Primae Tungrorum vixit Annos viginti quinque"—This inscription is interesting as conveying to us information on the internal economy of the Roman Legions, on points respecting which history has been silent or ambiguous. "It informs us," (says Mr. O'CALLAGHAN) "that a Roman Cohort had a medical officer in 'ordinary,' who evidently must have been of junior rank; for this young man died at five and twenty. In the next place, the title 'Physician in ordinary,' and the extreme youth of this Officer, necessarily imply that there must also have been, at least a 'Physician Extraordinary,' for this Cohort. So that we thus ascertain that a Roman Regiment was provided with a Medical Staff, coinciding in a remarkable manner with our own establishments at the present day. Thus then, as Mr. O'CALLAGHAN very clearly points out, the Roman Cohort like the modern Regiment, had its Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon—truly was it said by the wise man of old, 'there is nothing new under the sun.'

This curious stone, which has for more than sixteen centuries preserved a lost page of ancient history, shows also the high esteem in which the medical profession was held by the Roman Army, for Mr. O'CALLAGHAN remarks of it—"this funeral tablet, which was intended to perpetuate the reverend memory of their young physician, is more tastefully designed and elaborately finished, than any of the numerous altars which have been found dedicated to their gods by this very cohort."

It would be needless to say that whatever reputation the medical profession enjoyed at this remote period; has been well maintained by their successors, since the revival of learning in Europe; and in no part of the world have their services been more conspicuous or more invaluable than in this country. It was in no small degree owing to the exertions of two medical men—Dr. BOUGHTON and Dr. HAMILTON, that our early footing in India was obtained. It was as a tribute to the professional skill of the former, that our first settlement in Bengal was, nearly two centuries ago, conceded by the their jealous and powerful Mogul Emperors; while early in the last century, an embassy to Delhi soliciting certain trading privileges was on the point of returning without success, when the latter nobly obtained the sought for boon, in return for professional services rendered to the Emperor, and in preference to any reward or private advantage to himself. Dr. HAMILTON was we believe buried in Calcutta, where no stone or memorial does (or certainly did a few years since) exist to honor his memory or perpetuate his services. Might not the Roman Cohort of SEVERUS, teach us on the point an instructive lesson?—Ibid.

Dreadful suicide in Scotland.

We have just heard of a melancholy event which happened at Whitehaugh in Aberdeenshire, on Friday last, Colonel Forbes Leith having terminated his life with a loaded pistol in his drawing-room, in presence of his wife. Domestic unhappiness is reported in that part of the country as being the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. The Colonel had returned from India and settled on his paternal estate about twenty years ago: soon after which he married, and has left a widow and several children. As the form of a coroner's inquest is unknown in Scotland, no investigation, we believe, by any public authority there on the occurrence of an event such as the appalling one which we have mentioned.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND MR TWISS.

Twiss forced his way to Sir Robert Peel, who, on seeing him, naturally observed "what will you take Mr Twiss?" "Anything" replied Horace that you will be pleased, to give. Would it be saying too much to hint at the Attorney-Generalship? The Premier observed with a smile, that "in asking Mr Twiss what he would take he merely wished to know what take to drink, as there were spirits of all descriptions on the side board."

GRATITUDE.

Vile jealousy—it is a weed
 That none but minds ignoble breed
 The present told the ex-Premier
 That, since he is of office clear,
 He trusts his visits to the QUEEN
 Will now be few and far between.
 Could any thing be prier?
 But M. thus promptly answered P.,
 "The QUEEN'S so long deserted me,
 I never will desert her!"

MELBOURN'S APARTMENTS.

Melbourn's apartments in the Devil's tower at Windsor being now "to let," it has been suggested that the ministerial morality faction should secure them for the use of King Ernest, in the event of his coming to this country.

THE HALF CAST MEMBER
Dyce Sombre the new member for Sudbury is a half-cast, as his name implies: a shade deeper, and Rogers says he would pass very well for a black-leg.

DUKE OF BEAUFORT
The Duke of Beaufort it should seem, has taken a route like a bird of prey, and some time since ordered the greater part of the trees on his estates to be cut down and sold. Rogers says his Grace has lived upon nothing but wood for the last two years!

MRS. NORTON.
It is Sydney Herbert, the wits say in the clubs, who has persuaded the honourable Mrs Norton to think of the stage as a means of enabling her to keep her carriage. The lady must be careful that it does not end in a mis-carriage.

PEEL AND THE QUEEN.
When Peel was announced, on being sent for to Windsor, the QUEEN if she did not actually shudder, was observed to turn—a favourable symptom, the Tories think, that she will become in time as politically worthless as her forefathers.

General Home Intelligence.

For the Week ending October 2nd.

Mr. Stultz, the celebrated tailor, has contributed the sum of £5,500, together with a large plot of ground, for the erection of comfortable and permanent almshouses for thirty-three pensioners (with their wives) of the institution. For the aged and deserving journey-men Tailors. —Expenditure of the Lord Steward of the Royal Household, for 1840.—Bread, 2,350l.; butter, cheese, and eggs, 5,153l.; milk and cream, 1,500l.; butchery, 10,000l.; poultry, 4,260l.; fish, 2,181l.; grocery, 5,000l.; oilery, 1,350l.; fruit and confectionery, 1,980l.; vegetables, 520l.; wine, 5,200l.; liquors, &c., 2,000l.; ale and beer, 3,600l.; wax, candles, 2,159l.; stationery, 870l.; tallow, 750l.; lamps, 5,950l.; fuel, 6,980l.; turnery, 400l.; braziers, 950l.; china, glass, &c., 1,576l.; linen, 11,931l.; washing of table and other linen, 3,250l.; plate, 253l. Total annual expenditure of the Royal Household, 69,765l.—Alderman John Pirie has been elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year and Messrs. Magnay and Rogers, Sheriffs.—Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. is about being created a baronet. A similar distinction will also be conferred on Mr. B. Bond Cabbell.—On the 28th Kennell Hall, the superb mansion of Lord Dinorben was burned to the ground.—Sir Stratford Canning is, the Courier says, appointed ambassador to Constantinople, having declined the embassy to Vienna.—A meeting took place at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, on the 30th, the object of which was to organize a society for the purpose of sending a surgeon, or surgeons to Syria, to alleviate the miserable sufferings of the inhabitants.—The late Mr. Power.—The widow of the late Tyrone Power, whose melancholy death on board that ill-fated vessel, the President, must still be fresh in the minds of our readers, has just administered to the effects of her late lamented husband, in the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctors'-commons. The personal property of the deceased is sworn under 5,000l.—On the 11th ult., at the close of the week's labor, the stone-masons employed on the works now in progress at both the new Houses of Parliament, to the number of 468, struck work, in consequence of some dispute between them and Mr. Allen, the foreman, in the employ of the contractors. The progress of the works entirely suspended, negotiations, however, are proceeding between the workmen and their employers. The King of Hanover has sent a contribution of 50,000l. towards a fund now being raised for the family of a distinguished novelist lately deceased—one who, moreover, had the wit, good humor, and good heart, which made his society sought after and himself beloved. Chain-bridge over the Thames.—The spirited Cornish Company of the Hayle, Copperhouse, Sandys, Carne, and Vivian, have undertaken to make the iron work for the elegant chain-bridge, about to be thrown across the Thames near Hungerford-market. The estimated cost of the bridge is 17,000l. Its weight 700 tons, and its length 1,400 feet. The bridge will be for foot-passengers only. Breach of Promise of Marriage. An action (in which the damages in the declaration are laid at 5,000l.) will be tried in the Queen's Bench, the ensuing term. It is brought by a young and highly accomplished lady against a gentleman of advanced years, possessing wealth, for a breach of promise of marriage. The proceedings are voluminous, and the letters form a volume of themselves—partaking more of Romance than generally appertains to actions of this nature. The most eminent counsel have been retained.

GREECE.

Affairs are becoming from hour to hour more serious, and it is much feared that the folly and blindness of the King will soon drive the country to desperation; at all events, this it appears is his Majesty's own opinion, as for several nights the garrison of Athens has been under arms, and the horses of the cavalry saddled. The King has in vain implored Count Metaxa to retain office, and from part of M. Piscatory's French ministry. One of the strongest marks of dissatisfaction ever given to the King by the upper classes has lately taken place in the election of Monsieur Melas, the late Minister of Justice, to be Rector of the University.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

“Advices from Beyrout,” says the Monitor, “state that the English troops have completely evacuated St. Jean d'Acre.” This is about the twentieth time this fact has been stated and again contradicted. We find nothing in the intelligence from the Levant either in confirmation or contradiction of this statement, which means, if it means anything, that the small detachment of marines, marine artillerymen, and engineers, left there in charge of the British stores, and to finish the works of repair required for the fortifications, have been embarked.

Advices from Alexandria state diplomatic intrigues had induced the Sultan to recall the order sent to Mehemet Ali to march troops into the Hedjaz; but the Porte being sincerely desirous of showing its confidence in the Pacha, and desisting the manoeuvres, despatched another letter, signed by the Grand Vizier, desiring his Highness to send 1,000 irregular troops to the Holy Cities, with the necessary supplies of money and ammunition.

Baron Vander Capellen, formerly Governor General of India, has within these few days come to the Hague, where he had more than one audience with the King, which directed at court, but is already gone back to Utrecht. This circumstance led many persons to think that the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs has been offered him.

The King of Wurtemberg has published an amnesty. Absolves all condemned for political crimes, or whose trial is still in an unfinished state; remits the terms of imprisonment to those under sentence; permits all exiles to return to their country; and suppresses all prosecution for past political offences.

It is stated that the object of the King of Prussia's visit to the Emperor of Russia was to induce him to modify the prohibitive system, which had caused so much injury to the eastern provinces of the Kingdom. The return of the King of Prussia from Warsaw is announced. The Tsoulioussi states that the English Vice-Consul at Stax had a warm discussion with the Governor of that town, who refused to give any satisfaction to a British subject who had been ill-treated. It is added that the Englishman had a dispute with the Director of Excise relative to some duties, and after having been pelted with stones, he was loaded with iron, and sent to Taxis. This, it was feared, would lead to unpleasant consequences.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the Britannia we have papers which comprise New York of 15th, Boston of 16th, and Halifax 18th ult. The Britannia experienced a very stormy passage, and has been out twelve days from Halifax. She brought 26 passengers.

We have much news by this arrival. President Tyler had vetoed the second Bank Bill, stating his reasons at length, in a message to Congress on the 9th. A resignation of the offices of those who had hitherto acted with him, with the sole exception of Mr Daniel Webster, took place immediately, and the extra Session of Congress was prorogued on the 13th. The matter had caused an extraordinary sensation in the whole Union. The Cabinet appointments confirmed were as follows:—Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury; John M'Lean, Secretary of War; A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster General; Hugh S. Legare, Attorney-General. The Intelligencer states by request, that Mr Webster will remain at the head of the new organization of the Cabinet. Among the most interesting and important of the diplomatist appointments, was the confirmation of the nomination of the Hon Edward Everett to be Minister at the Court of St James's.

A new Tariff or Revenue Bill had passed both House of Congress. Its object is to levy taxes on many articles hitherto admitted free, and its second clause intimates that higher duties will be levied in a few months more on manufactured articles. There had been very serious riots in Cincinnati, between the white and coloured population, and several persons were stabbed in the streets. The affair of M'Leod caused great excitement again in the State of New York, as well as on the Niagara border. It was now said that evidence sufficient to convict him would be brought forward. Chief Justice Nielson would preside. The following relate to the case:—“We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information communicated by us, that orders from the British government came out by the last steamer (the Britannia), instructing Mr Fox to demand the immediate release of Alexander M'Leod, or his own passports. The gentleman from Halifax who brings the information is highly respectable. Sir John Harvey (who came out in the Britannia) told him that two days before he left London he was at the Colonial office, and was there informed that despatches of the character above indicated were preparing, and would go out by that steamer.” A letter dated contradicts this statement of a peremptory demand for the release of Mr M'Leod, adding that nothing new had occurred in the relations between the two countries.

Papers have been received one day later than those brought by the last steamers, which are unimportant. The Land Bill had passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and only awaited the signature of the President to become law. The other measures for which the special session had been convened were making progress. Motions had been made for the adjournment of Congress, but they had been defeated. With respect to the Bank Bill, it would, there was no doubt, pass the Senate. It would, however, rumour predicted, be “vetoed by an abstractive, and the present cabinet retire.”

CANADA.

From Canada the accounts are pacific. The Governor had intimated his intention to prorogue Parliament as soon as the public business would permit. This would probably be on the 18th. Let had been captured and lodged in goal again, since which there had been no talk of outbreaks or disturbances by the patriots, and all the border was quiet.

In Texas all remains thriving and quietly prosperous. The Mexicans have much to do with their own internal dissensions. At Havannah the fever was greatly decreased. (Examiner, Oct 2.)

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH 1841.

THE H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, from Suez the 23rd Ultimo, and Aden the 1st Instant, arrived here early on the evening of the 10th Instant; bringing the London Mail of the 4th Ultimo.—The commercial intelligence by this opportunity offers no present encouragement for Indian Produce; although, in the Manufacturing Districts of England, there were evident symptoms of improvement which may have a beneficial effect on the Market here.

We have to report the following Arrivals of Shipping in England from this port in September.—viz. the Rothschild, William Sharples, Atlas, British Merchant, Rosanna, Martha Ridgway, Bucephalus Midas, and Crown.

THE recurrence of the DEWALLEE Festival, which commenced yesterday, and will cease on Monday next, has caused a brief interruption of Mercantile Business, and we have consequently no important transactions to report.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Of the Season 1840 | 41 may be quoted at the following rates.—viz.
Broach, Jumbooseer and Surat.....Rs. 106 @ 109 1/2 Candy.
Omravutt..... 108 do.
Dholera and Gogo..... 100 102 do.
Kompah..... 103 do.
Kutch Mandaria..... 105 @ 107 do.
Mangarole and Forebunder..... 97 do.
Bharsce..... 94 do.
Rajapore..... 103 do.

OPPIUM.—On arrival, is firm at our last quotation, but we have not heard of any recent purchases.
Balance of former year's Importation.....Chests 2,000
Imported from the 1st to the 2nd November 1841..... 211
2,211
Exported from the 27th October to the 2nd Instant..... 58
Remaining.....Chests 2,153

ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Has given way to the fall in the price of Tea in the English Market.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A few Sales have been reported in last weeks transactions, at former prices. It is, however, expected that a brisk business will be done after the termination of the Holidays.
There is at present a heavy stock in hand of Turkey Red Cloths, which would have met with purchasers at remunerating prices, if the Seine and Cabool Merchants had arrived at the Presidency, as is usual with them, on the opening of the Season, after the Monsoon.
BLEACHED LONG CLOTHS.—Are still in demand at our last quotations.
GREY MADRAPOLLAMS.—Are also in request.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON LONDON.—@ 6 Months sight 2s | 10d 1/2 Rupee, but no transactions.
EXCHANGE.—Bills on Calcutta Rs. 98 s.
ON MADRAS.—Rs. 100 @ 100. 4 As.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON.—£ 3. 10. @ Ton,
TO LIVERPOOL.—£ 3. 10. @ Ton.
TO CINA.—Rs. 16 @ Candy for Cotton to Macao.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE have been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.
Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

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Established in 1824.
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Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS INSURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.
Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.
Age. | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr | 5th yr | 6th yr | 7th yr
50 | 1 6 4 | 1 7 1 1/2 | 1 7 1 1/2 | 1 8 9 | 1 9 7 | 1 10 5 | 1 11

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.
FOREIGN AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE.
Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.
Officers whose destinations are not known, covered oaoall parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate premium.
GEO. FARRAN, Resident Director.

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

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonial at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.
Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

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

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

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

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

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

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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 premium 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.
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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.

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