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PUBLIC NOTICE

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

Reduced rate of Charge for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

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NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

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

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

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.

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Published Monthly.

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AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OR THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

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Bombay, 30th August 1841,

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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Mountbatten, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair, Earl Somers, Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Epsingstone, Lord Belhaven & Stantou.

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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 premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent annually, to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 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 14l. 1s. 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.

RATES OF PREMIUM. Age 25 Without Profits 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 p cen 30 .. 2 3 10 .. 2 8 2 do. 40 .. 2 19 1 .. 3 3 4 do. 50 .. 4 9 8 .. 4 14 5 do. 60 .. 6 15 3 .. 6 17 9 do.

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

For the convenience of parties residing in the City, they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Gauds 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 a half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE Secretary



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

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

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS PHILLIP SIQUEERA, BEGS to notify for general information that it is a year since he established himself at Vingorla as Agent to execute and facilitate the various orders that might from time be delivered to him by the Gentlemen at large passing thro' Vingorla, and he therefore begs that Gentlemen desirous of having their things forwarded to them by an early opportunity to any part of the Country, will be pleased to favor him with orders, to which he pledges strict attention and despatch.

Mr. A. P. SIQUEERA further solicits that Gentlemen having any articles or baggage for them from Bombay or any other Station to be landed at Vingorla, will be pleased to direct their agent at Bombay, &c. to deliver the same to his care to be forwarded to them at their orders—and his Commission will be found moderate. All letters, to be post paid. VINGORLA, 2nd August 1841.

FOR KARRACK. The Company's Schooner Emily will start for Kurrack two days after the arrival of the next overland mail. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar. Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF FARE. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. England and Alexandria. £ 45 .. .. £ 30 .. .. England and Malta .. .. 33 .. .. 22 10 .. .. England and Gibraltar .. .. 20 .. .. 14 .. .. Alexandria and Malta .. .. 12 .. .. 8 .. .. Malta and Gibraltar .. .. 13 .. .. 8 10 .. .. Malta and Co fu .. .. 7 .. .. 4 10 .. .. B. M. WILCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON, Managing Directors.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

AND MARINER'S CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

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

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

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance. CALCUTTA, 5, Teetuliah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Nonsuch (F) Baravel, from Bourbon...

An officer of the Bengal Army now in Van Diem's land writes to a friend in Calcutta:— 'There was a poor young man lost last week on Mount Wellington...

THE POST OFFICE.

At first we read, incredulous, the account contained in recent Bombay papers, of the nefarious tamperings therein stated to have been practised in certain post offices in the interior of that Presidency...

AN ENSIGN CHAIRED.

A curious incident happened on Monday morning in the Fort, on the receipt of our overland extra. It appears that we conveyed the glad tidings to the men of the 59th that their Sergeant Major (Kelly) a great favorite with them, was promoted to the rank of Ensign...

LORD AUCKLAND'S DEPARTURE.

From a source upon which we think our readers may place implicit reliance, we learn that Lord Auckland will leave India in December of January next, and that Sir James Graham is positively nominated as his successor in the Governor-Generalship.—Courier, July 18.

A correspondent at Sandoway has sent us the following in a letter dated July 28. We are grieved to hear such bad accounts of the sickness at Arracan:—

'I have the pleasure to forward a "Bit of News," picked up in a bottle on this Coast, about 40 miles below this station, and brought here yesterday. It no doubt will be interesting to those who have friends on board the good ship Clifton, if her arrival in England has not already been announced—at any rate will tend to prove that there is a current setting in towards Arracan; and

may possible form the ground work of a lecture for Mr. Piddington to deliver at the Mechanics' Institution. "Felix qui potuit omnium rerum cognoscere causas." Now, for Local news. The rains have set in here with great violence and such storms and gales would make Mr. Piddington himself shudder again. The river has twice risen to such an alarming extent, that fears were at one time entertained, that it would be necessary to remove the prisoners and other Government property to the neighbouring hills; it inundated the whole country not leaving a dry spot even to cook our grub upon, and compelled many of the inhabitants who were a part of a third edition to resort to the Yooalong mountains. This has been a very sickly season at Akyah, and two officers have been obliged to go round by the last trip of the Amherst in quest of health, and there is scarcely an officer at the station, who has not more or less suffered from the prevailing epidemic enough this time.

Sandoway, July 23, 1841. "March 11, 1841.—Ship Clifton, from Calcutta to London.

"Latitude by to-day's observation 7 1/2 43 N. Longitude, 83 1/2 23 E. Light the Lower Floating Light.

"Feb. 24.—Light N. N. W. and N. E. air for the first 8 days—latterly N. E. monsoon steady.

"All well on board, barring the Captain who has taken salts and sea and the pig, who had his throat cut this morning.

"After life's fitful fever even he sleeps well."

"Any one finding this bottle, is requested to notify the same in the Calcutta, Madras or Bombay papers, and in the Australian Gazette, if it should be carried into the hands of the respectable innocents of those islands."—Harkara, Aug. 18.

LAHORE.

We have received intelligence from the Punjab reaching to the 1st instant; the news, however, is sufficiently unimportant.—The Maharajah had gone on a visit to Umritsur, but his return to Lahore was expected in a day or two. On the 25th ultimo, he had distributed—a picturesque spot called "Dumra-in-Baba Goocon Nanuk," which, as the name denotes, is "sacred to the memory" of an eminent saint of the Sikh calendar—some where about twenty thousand rupees. Thence he had repaired to a "Parustish gah," or place of worship of the sect of Ukaloes, on whom likewise he had thrown away much "barbaric gold," which, as well as himself, "might have been better employed."

On the morning of the 1st, he had encamped near the Ram Bagh at Umritsur. Rajah Dhyay Singh was at Lahore, likewise winning "golden opinions of all sort of men," though by the exercise of moral effectual means, than those adopted by his master. Heera Singh, in command of an escort of three thousand horse, had attended the Maharajah to Umritsur. No mention is made of the deposed Ranees, Chandi Koonwar. Immense quantities of rain had fallen at Lahore, where entire streets (or streets till then entire) were lying half buried in their own stains—destroyed by the sudden inundations. The cultivation was, for the most part, flourishing. We have made arrangements for the receipt of regular intelligence from Lahore, from whence, though we cannot ensure daily accession of important news, on account of every important event will be promptly forwarded to us, when it occurs.—Ibid.

Madras.

RISE OF THE CAUVERY.

We hear from the South that the Cauvery River has been flooded in an unprecedented manner of late, and has done much damage in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. The rain, usual a month or two since are only now setting in so that apprehensions are beginning to be entertained for the valuable crops in this part of the country. The American Cotton is now being planted in Salem and Coimbatore, in the same manner precisely as that pursued by the planters in America. The experiment is thus at length brought fairly into operation, and will we trust meet with an ample measure of success.—Spectator, Aug. 25.

THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

We are sorry to find it stated by a Correspondent that the proposed Club at Ootacamund "has not been so generally advocated or so liberally patronized as the well wishers of comfort, economy and civility could desire." In the way of climate the Neighberies present every advantage that could be wished, and to extend these advantages by increased means of sociality to the favoured few, while rendering them readily accessible to the more numerous class of invalids who with comparatively limited means, would find seek the great desideratum of health on their cool summits; whether by means of a Club, Hotel, or both, is a point which ought neither to want advocacy or support. The temporary residence sought there by most visitors to the Hills, is no doubt unfavourable to the first establishment of either scheme, as it prevents that permanent interest being felt in its success, and that exertion and support being held out for its encouragement, which would insure immediate adoption. It would be a pity however if this feeling was to prove fatal to either plan both being well calculated, if rightly carried out to greatly benefit the community, more especially if the second point mentioned by our Correspondent—economy, be kept sight of in the arrangements made.—Ibid.

The appointment of Staff Officer to H. M. troops at Pooamallee, vacant by the late promotion of Captain BRANARD is we understand to be filled by Captain GILLESPIE of the 15th Hussars.—Ibid.

Canton.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 11. Schooner Anriath, M. Palle Tindal from Kurrical 25th July, Cargo Rice.

D). 14. Barque Senator, Francis Kerd Master from London 25th March, Cape of Good Hope 30th June, Cargo Rice.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST. 13. Schooner Mohadin Box, A. Marshall Tindal for Negapatam Cargo Sundries.

D). do. Big Fatral Jubad, A. Marshall Tindal for Negapatam, Cargo Sundries.

D). do. Schooner Mohadin Box, Nicholas Tindal for Killecarre Cargo Ballast.

PASSENGERS.

Per Schooner Mohadin Box, 8 Natives do Mohadin Box 10. do

Per Barque Senator, Messrs. A. Dunn, John Lung, George Pday, Wm. Lawson, Wm. Adie, and Wm. Bayl.—Observer, Aug. 16.

Movement of Troops.—In anticipation of the expected relief by 95th Regiment from Colombo, the 90th L. I. are making every preparation, and it is supposed, to insure them for this journey the latter corps are marched round the Kandy lake road every morning. It is also rumoured that the Head Quarters of the Cavlon Rifle Regiment will be moved to Trincomalee, as Colonel Fletcher would be succeeded in the command of the Kandy by Colonel Campbell, who is a senior officer.—Ibid.

The Coffee Crop.—The coming Coffee crop, as we formerly announced, is an excellent one, and unusually early. On several estates in the Interior a considerable quantity of the berries have already ripened. This is quite unprecedented, as an old resident has informed us that he never saw the berries ripen before September, but this year, he assures us he has seen trees covered with ripe Coffee so early as July. This unusual occurrence is no doubt to be attributed to the heavy rain that has fallen every month in this year in the Kandian province. The Native Coffee traders in the interior are said to be greatly dispirited—there is plenty of Coffee in the Kandy market, and the price has now continued for some time from 36s. to 35s per cwt.—Ibid.

Burmah.

We learn that yesterday, at Oh, a boat was attacked by eight men, and robbed of its contents, and its proprietors of some money. The robbers then proceeded down the stream below the town, where they waylaid another boat and relieved the persons on board of what they could lay their hands on. By this time, information of these proceedings was conveyed to the proper quarter, and boats were ordered off in pursuit, but the robbers more adroit and in a swifter going boat than their pursuers, escaped all safe to Martaban.—Maulmain Chronicle, July 7.

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KAYENS.

We hear that the Burmese of Bileng have been unsuccessful in an attempt to punish the refractory tribe of Kayens on the banks of the Yoonzan river. It appears that an armed party was despatched for the purpose, who, having lost some men by the arrows of the Kayens and more from sickness, returned to Bileng. We have not heard any particulars of the campaign. The location of these so called refractory Kayens, is, we understand, about three or four days' journey northward from Bileng, and their whole population has been supposed, by persons who have been among them, to amount to fifteen thousand. We believe it is the same tribe to whom two Officers were once sent by Sir A. Campbell from this, and who have more than once offered their allegiance to the British Government. The whole country in that direction, on the West bank of the Salween, seems to be in a very unsettled state, and but little is known of the several tribes who inhabit it.—Maulmain Chronicle, June 30.

INCREASING POPULATION OF MAULMAIN.

We have sometimes had occasion to advert in the great increase of population in Maulmain. There are few towns in the East which can boast of so rapid a growth. At present we learn from a census taken within the last month, that the fixed population amounts to 26,040; besides this number, there are 2,645 Burmese strangers from other places, who have come here as day-labourers, to remain only for a few months, making in all 28,685, exclusive of the four Regiments of Infantry, the Artillery, and camp followers. The population is estimated as follows: viz.

Table with population statistics for Maulmain: Males 10,698, Females 15,167, Malays 61, Chinese 480, Foreigners (Christians, and natives of India) 2634, Burmese day-labourers, from Burmah, &c. 2,634, Total 28,685. Below this, another table shows: No. of houses 4,383, Monasteries 42, In the year 1830, the population of Maulmain was ascertained to be: Males 8,769, Females 8,253, Total 17,022. Below that: Houses 2,565, Burmese and Talaings 14,397, Chinese 540, Malays 73, Natives of India 2,012, Total 17,022.

According to the above different statements there has been an increase of males 1,929, of females 3,914, in all 5,843, and of houses 1,867, in about two years. So great an increase of population in a single town in the course of so short a time, is remarkable; but especially extraordinary is the numerical predominance of females over the males, a circumstance for which we have not at present the means of accounting: indeed, this extraordinary increase and the excess of their numbers over the males is so unusual a circumstance, that it would seem at first sight to suggest a doubt as to the accuracy of the census takers. We are not however by any means prepared to impute inaccuracy to the statement, as we understand this census has been twice taken, and we presume therefore it is taken as correctly as circumstances will permit.—Ibid.

China.

TRANSLATIONS.

By Mr. Thos.

MEMORIAL.

The imperial commissioner Yakeson, lieutenant-governor of Keangsoo, lays this memorial before the great emperor, praying that he will bestow thereon a sacred glance.

Last year, when the English foreigners arrived off Teousin to hand up their statement of (alleged) grievances, their ships scarce exceeded five in number, and the place where they anchored was at Kookow (the mouth of the Peih) a long way off the city of Teousin;—yet Keshen in his fright and trepidation declared that "they were" within the very precincts of the imperial residence of Shingking (or Mouk-tou) and that it behooved us to act with the utmost caution, as the whole of the coast of Che-keang had been taken possession of; and he also said, "that the ships which were coming after those were without number, and that the winds of the country north and south would be thrown into confusion" &c. &c. thus seeking to arouse the imperial ear, scheming thereby to gloss over and conceal his utter want of preparation to meet the enemy! All intensions were sent presents of bullocks and wine to the foreign soldiers, and appointed officers to say fine things to them! the consequence of which was that the mandarins of Chekeang and Shantung followed up his vicious example by an unbroken series of banquetts, until these rebellious robbers who had stormed and plundered our walls of cities came to be viewed as guests! so much so that Tohwaypo the lieutenant-governor of Shantung shuffling over the matter says, "the said foreigners being delighted, formed a circle and made obeisance!! Nov. 1 find that these said English foreigners are most stiff in the loins and most straight in the legs, so much so that even when they see the king of their country they make no obeisance whatever. During the reign of Keeking they came to Pekin, and their ambassador (lord Ankers) because he could not kneel down and make an obeisance, was driven forth and sent home to his country, this is a circumstance that may be clearly proved at any time;—and such being the case, how could it possibly happen that after having stormed and plundered a city and given a rain to their madness and perversity, the presents being made them at Shantung, officers and soldiers should form a circle and perform obeisance? This disgraceful piece of business which has tarnished the honor of our country, which has given rise to expressions intended to dupe and betray the too-confiding son of heaven (i. e. the emperor), and which has made us a laughing-stock to those without as well as to those within, find all its origin in the foolish way in which affairs were then conducted at Teousin,—and this crime of being thrown into confusion and using deceit is the first charge that I bring against Keshen.

After that the said foreigners had returned to Canton, their haughtiness got more unbearable than ever, and their greed and desire of extortion still greater than before. Every day the matter became more urgent: Keshen at such times filled the highest rank, and ought immediately to have assembled together Tartars and Chinese land troops, saviors, and military; he ought in his own person to have gone to the forts at the rivers mouth, to have vigilantly guarded the most important passes, to have published a scale of rewards for meritorious conduct, to have taken every means to inspire his officers and men. But unable to be foremost to conquer them, he waited quietly till the robbers could conquer him, and then he could do nothing but find fault with the brigadier, how that he was wanting in courtesy, and how that he made these and those mistakes, but took not the slightest precautions, either for active warfare or for defence. The officers thus had no honor left them to fight for, the men lost heart altogether, and the foreigners seizing the opportunity when they were off their guard, suddenly fired off their guns and muskets, attacked, and got possession of the forts and cut our troops in pieces. Besides, from two o'clock till four o'clock p. m. in the space of a couple of hours he made two different reports of the case, and speaking of our troops he uses the expression is it, impossible for a handful of men to fight a multitude! Now I find that at Canton, although the guns mounted in our ships of war may not be so fierce and strong as those of the foreigners yet as regards our land troops, there is the (Tartar) garrison of the provincial city, there are the soldiers of the viceroy's standard, those of the fooyuan's standard, those of the (Chinese) general's standard and the naval military drawn from the sea-coast forming a total of several tens of thousands of men, much more than ten times the number of the robbers, for the whole number of the foreign robbers now at Canton does not exceed several thousand, and the foreign soldiers only made use of two pointed fighting devil's ships (steaboats?) which cannot carry at the most above a few thousands!—thus Keshen might easily have dispatched a body of troops to cut off their retreat and annihilate them; but how happens it on the other hand that he allowed a thousand and more of the foreign banditti to go round the hill, and then attempt to explain it away by saying that "a handful of men could not fight a multitude." Keshen being lost to every sense of fear and shame, whenever the subject of the total want of military preparation and defence at Canton is introduced, excuses himself by laying the blame at the door of former viceroys! I should like him to reflect for a moment, for upwards of a year and more before he arrived to fill the office (of

\* The reader will bear in mind that Keshen was at this time viceroy of Piliectee, and had any disturbances been taken place with our ship, he would have been held responsible.

viceroy of Canton) those very soldiers of Canton province had repeatedly slaughtered these same foreigners and gained a succession of victories over them; \* they had burned many of their ships and driven the rest far out to the ocean where they dare no longer to come prying and spying about the coast; all these (heroic) deeds were done without requiring to draw troops from the other provinces, and yet we never heard of any thing as the army losing heart, of their valour being blunted!!

Altho' we had unfortunately lost the forts of Takok and Shakok, still there remained to us no less than eight fortified places in and about the Boqua Tigris. Of these, the Wei-yuan (lower Anauquoy) the Kung-koo fort (upper Anauquoy?) and the Yu-tung-gan fort (Wangtung?) stand, triple fortified, on the sides of three hills, and are secured by strong iron chains thrown across; the difficulty of skipping or flying over these was as great as heaven itself! that was the moment when he ought promptly to have stationed valiant marine soldiers there to make a stout defence, he himself ought to have galloped to the spot to take the command and give orders for the disposition of the troops, thereby to set men's minds at rest and infuse ardour into his soldiers:— while he did all this on the spot he ought at the same time to have sent a communication to Chekeang to seize the golden opportunity of putting the invaders to the sword and getting back our own territory, in this way rendering the head and tail (i. e. the Canton division and the Pinghai division) of the banditti incapable of rendering each other support or assistance. At that time there were only some twenty odd ships at Tinghai and the half of those were merchantmen; besides, neither Elliot nor Brenor had returned to Chekeang and the whole affairs there were left under the charge of a single Foo-seung (or brigadier). Moreover, after that Elliot had captured the forts he left his ship and went on shore to take a glorious opportunity that was to have seized him! but the very reverse is the case, for we find that in all the documents he has sent up to court he does not say a syllable about the plan he is laying to exterminate (the English) or the measures he is taking for defence, but again and again urgently begs that the troops may be delayed and words to that effect, and makes use of dangerous expressions (threats?) where-with to back his memorials to your majesty! And further, he writes up to Elspoo at Chekeang in the most impudent manner desiring that he will not advance with his troops, and immediately follows this up by the gift of Hongkong, and an arrangement by which the English are at once permitted to reopen their trade at Canton city! thus, not only does he act in the very teeth of the recorded will of the late emperor Kaoutsung-shun (i. e. Keshen), but he does it even until after Tinghai had been restored! when he ought humbly to have begged the manifestation of the imperial pleasure to see whether your gracious majesty consented to the terms or not. By this arrangement the foreigners first got a port secured to them and afterwards they restored Tinghai,—thus, as it were, trucking on portion of our territory against another, and methinks thereby the celestial dynasty obtained a great accession of dignity!!! In another point of view he first permitted the English to reopen their trade and gave them the territory, and afterwards informed your majesty of the transaction,—is it putting these acquisitions on some other footing than a manifestation of imperial goodness! In fine, these said, reports, having seized by force one of our walled cities, having laughed our soldiers and civilians, and having spread their poison among our common people, their crimes could not be greater, their cup of iniquity was filled to the brim:—and yet to put all this on one side as if it were nothing, act madly and perversely to the degree he has done, involves Keshen in the crime of undue assumption of your majesty's power, and this is the third charge that I have to bring against him.

When Keshen was at Canton and when he gave the foreigners Hongkong in exchange for Chusan, he ought at least to have settled distinctly that the whole of the foreign ships in Chekeang should be delivered up. But instead of doing this he forwards a document from the "barbarian eye" (Elliot) to Elspoo, in which there is the following passage:—"in reference to the goods and merchandise on board the foreign cargo ships in the harbour of Chusan, I beg that you will assemble the Niangpo merchants and induce them to go thither to buy them up." Now I find that when these said foreigners were at Tinghai they sold off an immense quantity of opium,—last winter many of the distressed inhabitants of the district handed up statements to that effect, which may be authenticated; thus, then, it follows that the said foreigners wished to follow up their illicit traffic in opium by way of changing! how happens it that when Keshen was at Canton treating of peace he did not come to some certain understanding upon this matter, so as to cut off the noxious creeper by the very roots? this crime then of irregularity and of basely accommodating matters to our serious hurt, is the fourth charge, which I have to bring against Keshen.

\* These are fabulous victories of poor Kwan, e. g. Kowlung, Chuenpo, Bilhaino, Black Joke, &c. &c. &c.

According to my humble and stupid view of matters, a high officer commanding on the frontier ought to have some little dignity and foresight, in order to be able to subdue and keep down the outside foreigners. At Macao, in the province of Kwangtung are assembled merchants from several tens of countries in the great and little western oceans, these are all looking on to see who will prove the weaker and who the stronger party, and as is our success, so will they turn their faces towards or their backs up on the celestial dynasty,—for the noise of our struggle has been spread abroad all over the seas. If it so happens that the English attain their object, then this will more than ever inflate the pride of all the foreigners and set their evil designs a working;—words cannot express the fatal consequences to which this would give rise! Keshen, having blunted the high mantle of our soldiers, having per fas et nefas, begged condition, (for the foreigners) which it was impossible to grant he brought the English to look upon us with contempt, and caused that all the various nations of the western ocean no longer esteem us as they once did;— if he be permitted to remain longer at Canton he must sedulously apply himself to disseminate his evil example in order the more effectually to screen his particular crimes, and the evil it is to be feared will not stop with our inability to restrain the influx of opium, and to get rid of the duty increasing pestilence of this distant foreigners!

From days of old until now these outside foreigners have only known to dread our majesty, these never knew what it was to harbour in their bosoms any principle of good;—therefore, in governing the barbarians if you must first make a fearful example by massacring a part, in order that you may be able afterwards to rule the rest. From the time of the Sung dynasty till the time of the Ming dynasty our frontiers were at different epochs subjected to their cruel inroads, those of us who wished to vindicate the honor of their country by force of arms, were the faithful and wise statesmen, those who wished to compromise and regarded not the national dignity, were the traitors and parasites; those who viewed matters as relate to posterity were the clearheaded and valiant of our warriors, while those who were content to sacrifice everything for temporary repose, numbered none save the timid and the base! The fame of the might and majesty of our great pure dynasty for the last two hundred years has caused all distant lands to tremble and the barbarians of the four quarters have been awestruck and dismayed! From times of the most remote antiquity we never heard anything of the "English barbarians;" these are a thing more than a gang of rascally merchants linked together by illegals ties,—a banditti leagued for the express purpose of selling opium! \*\* and what then must we think of Keshen, who so often praises these outside barbarians, and puts off their "superior attainments" as a means to control and constrain the government of the central land.

I, your majesty's minister, have partaken largely of imperial goodness;—I dare not look with kindness or what my heart resents with disgust and indignation, which might lead otherwise to rendering of no avail our important plans for the defence of the frontier:—therefore it is that with the utmost sincerity I have poured out my heart in this secret memorial, on which I pray your imperial majesty to cast one sacred glance.

And further I have heard that when foreigners arrived at Canton, they must employ our Chinese people to act as compradors. These compradors are in fact so many native traitors, it is they who first teach the monkey to climb the tree (i. e. point out to foreigners the path of mischief). Formerly, when Tangjueing was viceroy of Canton, he reported to your majesty that the rascally foreign merchant, Dant, whom he had driven out, had a comprador, called Paoutsung, who was the most wicked villain among the whole of the depraved brotherhood. This vagabond, having the officers of justice at his heels, fled to Shantung, from which place he proceeded to Pihebebe, where he changed his name to Paoupung. He there foregathered with K-shen, who took him with him to Canton, and made use of him as a go between when he had any business to consult with Elliot, which circumstances are in the highest degree strange and suspicious! When Keshen writes, "the said (English) foreigners," "we must fight with you first and then we "can trade with you afterwards!" it is hard to see that it was not this traitor who spied for him and brought him this report, after that he had instructed (the English) to say so? I, your majesty's minister, am certainly of opinion that unless this Paoutsung be put to death the affairs of the foreigners must remain unsettled, and therefore I now beg of your majesty to send secret instructions to the imperially appointed rebel-quelling general Yinshan and his subordinate colleagues Luwang and Yangfang, that they examine every hole and corner about Keshen's dwelling if there be such a perpetrator, Paoutsung, and if he be indeed the very comprador, Paoutsung, let him be secretly arrested and sternly interrogated (by torture) as to the nature of his traitorous communication:—let him then be beheaded and his head exposed on the sea shore as a warning to others, which may cut off the evil of illicit intercourse between those within and those without.

I, your majesty's minister having heard this, dare not because the case may not have legal proof, sit and tamely look on as with my mouth sealed, while Keshen is being involved in the toils of native traitors and banditti. I therefore send in a secret memorial for this special purpose along with my other, hoping that your majesty will graciously cast a glance upon it, and cause that its prayer be duly put in effect. A most respectful memorial.

Our copy has no date, but we presume that it was written shortly after Keshen's treaty of peace with captain Elliot was known at Peking, say between the 15th February and 1st March 1841. (Translator).—Canton Register, June 22.

Metorological Report.

Tanna.—The accounts from this Zillah are for the weeks ending the 13th and 20th of last month, and it is gratifying to learn from them that the weather continued favourable in all the districts during that period and that the season is generally adnitted to be one of the most favorable which has been experienced for years.

Rutnagherie.—In this portion of the Concan also the fall of rain was plentiful and seasonable during the week ending the 15th of last month; the transplantation of the rice had been nearly brought to a close at that date, and the Crops generally were looking healthy except in certain mehals of the Savendroog and Ujunwell districts, where they were said to have suffered slightly from blight; the accounts of the Sugar Cane cultivation, and prices of grain were also favorable.

Surat.—The report from the Provincial Division of this Zillah which is for the week ending the 16th ultimo, mentions that there was moderate rain during that period throughout all the Purgunnahs, and that the several descriptions of Crops were in good condition; and that even the rice in some parts of the Ojpar and Khoorsud

Purgunnahs, where the least rain fell, had not suffered any material injury.

Broach.—The report for the same period from the Broach subdivision, states that although there was very little rain during it, the dry Crops continued to look well; it was expected, however, that the rice would dry up and fail, unless a timely fall were experienced.

Ahmedabad.—The weather continued favorable and the Crops flourishing up to the 11th ultimo, the date of the last report from this quarter.

Sholapoor.—A manifest improvement took place in this Zillah during the week ending the 15th of last month, although it was too late to save the early Crops in the greater part of the Karmila Talooka, it was attended with the best effects in almost every other part of the Collectorate; light showers of rain fell very generally during the week reported on, and in some places the fall was plentiful.

Poona.—Owing to the heaviness of the rain during the week ending the 20th ultimo, in the Purgunnahs of Sawners, Khair, Mawul and Harvailee in this Zillah, the Crops are said to have been blighted in some places, and in a few instances they were attacked by Caterpillars, and otherwise injured; the accounts add that there was still a deficiency of rain in the Judapoor and Bheentharee Purgunnahs and a portion of the Poarandhur division; even here, however, a slight improvement was perceptible as light showers are stated to have fallen and moistened the ground to a depth of some inches; in some parts of these Purgunnahs the early Crops had entirely failed.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES. At the Cathedral, on the 17th August, by the Rev. Mr. H. F. Ober Mr. H. B. Gonnor, Commander of the ship *Bonaco*, to Mary Anne Malinda, daughter of Mr. R. Kerr, of the Auditor General's Office. BIRTHS. At Calcutta, on the 12th August, the lady of R. J. Esso, Esq., of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 17th August, the lady of John Jenkins, Esq., of a son. At Patna, on the 12th August, the lady of George Frederick Houston Esq., Civil Service, of a son. DEATHS. At Calcutta, on the morning of the 14th August, Sarah Emily, daughter of Edmund Wilkinson, Esq., of the Calcutta Custom House, aged 29 years. At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Mr. David Parsick, Junior.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include ADELAIDE, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, BURMAH, CAROLINA, CALIFORNIA, CALVERTON, CEYLON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HEBAT, LARDORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MANILLA, MEDITERRANEAN, NEPAL, PERSIAN GULPH, QUEBEC, SCOTLAND, SINGAPORE. Dates range from June 25 to July 29.

HIGH WATER

Table showing high water times in the harbour under the following dates: 4th Saturday, 5th Sunday, 6th Monday, 7th Tuesday, 8th Wednesday. Times are given in A.M. and P.M.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Saturday, September 4, 1841.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 20th August, Madras to the 20th, Ceylon to the 16th August and Maulmain to the 21st July.

His Excellency Nawaub Ood Dowla Ahmed Khan, Bahadour, late Minister to His Majesty the King of Oudh, arrived here on Friday last en route to Mecca. His Excellency is a guest of Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostre.

We learn from the Deccan that villages are being deserted in consequence of a lack of rain—the Ryots and their cattle are moving to more favorable districts. The price of grain has in consequence considerably increased.

We are given to understand that the wise men of the Dock-yard have changed the tune they have lately been playing to the salaries of their Artificers. All those "trembling cowards who forsook their Masters," have been recalled, the most active and intelligent amongst them have been selected, and alterations made in their rates of pay by taking off sums from the salaries of those considered as too well paid, and adding them to the inferior emoluments of

others. Many of the old hands—of forty-two years' service, and upwards—have thus been turned adrift.

Also, that the salaries of Ardaseer Rutonjee and Byramjee Fraunjee, Assistant Builders, are to suffer a reduction.—Of course the Indian Navy Superintendent contemplates no decrease in his own handsome income, on the principle of "take care of No. 1!"

We have received several communications from a Portuguese, residing near the great Church at Mazagun, whose name is Mendonza and who complains of the proceedings of the Small Cause Court. He threatens to take his case to the Governor General. To save his Lordship some trouble and to get rid of the complaint we recommend our Correspondent to trouble the proper authorities with his favors.

The influence which the Proprietors of the Times are at all times able to command, and which they invariably exercise, has, as often made it the advocate of the measures of Government, as it has contributed to render it an anti-government periodical. It may seem strange that such inconsistency should characterize a paper of its known respectability, but we say without the least hesitation that such is actually the case, and we blame the Government much more than we do the Times. The latter has said somewhere that the former stand in no need of an advocate, but will the Times deny that it has ever been employed as the medium for conveying the sentiments of Government in defence of public measures? By the word Government we do not mean the Governor in Council as the expression officially implies; far from it, but at the same time we would take occasion to observed that the sentiments of the self-same Governor in Council may as easily be made public through a public paper without carrying with such recorded sentiments the sanction or authority of the said Governor in Council, as the Times may pass for its own, under existing circumstances, these very sentiments. The connection existing between the Times or its proprietors, and the Government or its servants, has given the former the ascendancy over the latter in many instances. Many instances might be cited where the Times has published the official papers which appeared in the Government Gazette of the following day. If some unfair means was not resorted to, this prior publication could not take place; or if a copy was furnished with the knowledge and consent of the Government, until the Times declared itself the avowed Government organ, his contemporaries should be similarly furnished with a copy. In July the Times recommended an arrangement of territory which was entered into by the Government about a month after; our contemporary then takes merit to himself for recommending the plan, but does not tell us that he alone was favored with government intentions a month before they were to be carried into effect! The Times has been denounced as the organ of government, he has disclaimed all connection with it, and adduced in contradiction of the statement the numerous instances in which his opinions clashed with those of government; this, to say the least of it, is but a poor way of rebutting the charge. But to the point, and to be short: the Editor of the Times cannot deny that all that appeared in his Journal regarding the Sattara affair had been introduced into it by certain Politicals who were instrumental in bringing it about: whether they acted with the concurrence or sanction of the then Governor we are not prepared to say; our big Brother can best enlighten us on this point. In the mean time, those of our readers who may not know what goes on "under the rose" express their surprize that the Times could praise the policy of Sir

\* Has the writer of this memorial ever heard that we are called in Europe "a nation (par excellence) boutiqueire?" \*\* There can be no longer any doubts as to the meaning of the expression "trembling cowards who forsook their Masters." We find them here indiscriminately applied to the merchants who used to ravage the frontiers of China centuries ago. \*\*\* What you truly say was asserted that the power and extent of the British empire are quite well known in China.

James Carnac, in the Sattara affair when in office and afterwards launch out in invectives against him, when Sir James had got well beyond reach of the grating sound of the "organ."

Since May last have the Board of Education at the Presidency been jobbing in the selection of an individual to fill the situation of schoolmaster at Surat; but strange to observe nothing has yet been done or determined upon!

testimonials from judges far more qualified to give an opinion of their fitness for the place, than the Secretary, were abundantly produced? Was the penetrating micro-copic glance of this personage sufficient to denounce its requisition, and to reject—without any approach to the investigation absolutely requisite on such occasions—the services of men acknowledged to be eligible for the situation?

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Matters now stand precisely in the same state of forwardness as at first. What the intentions of the Board now are, we have not heard.—This much, however, we do know, that if the members were to manifest less anxiety for an L. L. D., an A. M., or an A. B. to fill the vacancy, their labours would be the quicker terminated, and the satisfaction of Government and the inhabitants of Surat be more easily earned and merited.

Poetry.

MARRIAGE "A LA MODE."

An Auctioneer would wooing go, Heigho! said his Dobby; Whether his Partner would let him or no, So set out for Church his visage to show.

Contemporary Selections.

It is with feelings of sincere regret, that we announce the death of the Rev. Alexander Kerr, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

The noted freebooter and outlaw Champraz, of Katywar, endeavoured to effect his escape from the Ahmedabad Jail on the night of the 20th ultimo, and was accompanied by one of his old followers.

afterwards recognized as Champraz. His follower we believe, was subsequently boned. The scheme and means employed by these notorious outlaws are fair specimens of Eastern Jack Sheppardism.

European Intelligence.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNOR.

We are able to give a distinct contradiction to a statement of the Standard, that the Honourable E. J. Stanley is about to proceed to Bombay as the successor of Sir James Carnac in the Government of that Presidency.

TO BE LAID UP IN ORDINARY.

It is rumored and from good authority, that Admiral Elliot, the brother of Lord Minto, and that "renowned" hero of Chusan celebrity, is about to be reappointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dock-yard.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Reinforcements for India will commence leaving Chatham during the present month. The total number of troops to be embarked for the three presidencies will average about eight hundred.

SEARCH AFTER THE PRESIDENT.

The Esprit, British brig of war, which sailed from Lisbon on the 18th instant, to look after the President, returned on the 4th, having touched at the island of Madeira, without obtaining any intelligence of the object of the pursuit.

HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

According to a letter from Constantinople of the 20th May, quoted by the Univers, the health of the young Sultan was giving way daily.

A correspondent in the North of Germany has sent to the Times a document of much interest which had not been allowed to appear in any of the German papers, though presented some months back.

"According to the German national law, a constitutional representative assembly forms one of the indispensable constituent parts of a German Confederated State; for the 13th article of the German Act of Confederation, dated the 8th June 1815, declares that a representative constitution shall be established in every state.

In those assemblies of the German Princes the first thing done was to fix the principle of a representation by estates for all German states, but above all, it was resolved to define the rights which were to be granted to the states to be thus established.

Varieties.

IMPATIENCE OF TRUMPETED VIRTUE. The man who voted for the banishment of Aristides because he was weary of hearing him called the Just, exhibited neither equity of intellect nor hardness of heart.

It is not the reformer, but the conservator of abuses who is the real innovator. To maintain unaltered a set of errors and institutions designed for one state of society, in another and a very different state to which they are wholly unsuited, is a non-trivial innovation.

Even a downright defeat may serve to establish a character for fortitude: the Persians carried the pass of Thermopylae, but they could never afterwards be brought to stand before the Spartans.

Testimonials are more extravagant specimens of the Literature of Fiction than the Arabian Nights, or the Haidoo Myology; were they to receive credit, a blockhead might pass for a Newton or a Bacon, and a pickpocket be esteemed a paragon of virtue.

They tell a story in Nottingham of a man recommended to a lace factory as an excellent workman; some valuable materials were entrusted to him, which he completely spoiled; the employer went to the person by whom the operative had been recommended, and made a bitter complaint. "Dear me!" replied the

other, "I thought he would have proved an excellent workman; I employed him as a blacksmith, and no one ever made better horse-shoes."

A NEXT NEIGHBOUR OF LONDON. It is very possible to be unobtrusively active, and it is still more possible to be uselessly active. I was once persuaded to buy a machine which would make ten pens in a minute; its activity was not over-rated, but I could never write with one of the pens.

There is a very important difference between being active in the diffusion of Christianity and active in the diffusion of peculiar views of Christianity. The latter is both the more common and the more energetic; for, in addition to the ordinary ailments of zeal, it is fed by pride, self-sufficiency, the desire of being better than one's neighbours and the pleasure of finding fault, one of the most precious luxuries to many good kind of people.

There is no person more conscientious than a thorough bigot, nor one more consistent in his entire career. The cause of this was curiously explained by a clever packer in a cotton warehouse, who, speaking to me of some burst of bigotry on the part of a neighbour, said, I suppose, sir, that when a man has a small mind he does not require much time to make it up.

There is not a graver plume in modern times than the divinity of the tenet; you could scarcely render a greater service to humanity than by lending your aid to abate the nuisance. At all events, you should not encourage it by your example. There is no doubt that the fact of your having pleasant parties will expose you to the calumny of certain classes, and that sermons of your unclerical and unepiscopalian mean will be hashed in the cantina or rather conventicles, where texts and tracts, morals and maxims, sour wine and sourer dignity, contribute to make up modern evenings at home.

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

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

Freights Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various shipping routes and dates.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships in the harbor and their destinations.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, India, and Victoria; Brigs Taptice Tigris and Palmiras; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Carina and Maldiva.