

PUBLISHED



DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

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New Series No. 25

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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.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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.

Bombay, July 29th 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

July 29th, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge

To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy.

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

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2

Printing, Ditto, Ditto, " 3

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FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each R. 1

Ship's Articles " 1

Policies of Insurance " 1

Bills of Exchange, per set. Ans. 8

Interest Bonds " 8

Bills of Lading, each " 8

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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise of selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

SALE BY AUCTION OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction by order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, on or about the 26th Proximo, that large Dwelling House with out houses, godowns, stables, &c. situate on the verge of the Esplanade near the Dhoree's Tank and known by the name of Cardiff Castle, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLEN, deceased, conditions and other particulars will be made known on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, and at the office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, where title Deeds, &c. may be inspected.—Bombay, 29th July 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Madras.

U. S. GAZETTE.

BELGAUM, 29th June.—The gallant 26th were much disappointed at their Major having been deprived of the Command of his Regiment, and it certainly does seem extraordinary that for years past the Officers of this distinguished Corps have been allowed to enjoy so few of the "loaves and fishes" of the Service. Mr. Bettington, the Assistant Collector and Mr. Davidson, who was wounded at Bedamee, have returned to this Station. The latter Gentlemen though suffering from recent illness was one of the first who mounted the breach where he received his wound and it is supposed that he will have to go either to the Cape or to England. The trial of the Arab rebels is still going on at Dharwar. We have a General Court Martial sitting here at present, on a Sergeant of Artillery, charged with the loss of a considerable quantity of Gunpowder. The poor fellow has already been deprived of his liberty for seven weeks, and it is supposed he is little to blame, as the loss was incurred at the time of the Nepauee affair, which as you may recollect, took place just in the midst of the Annual practice. The Monsoon has set in here, but not so vigorously as could be wished, the Ryots are however all hard at work with their cultivation. Grain and fuel are becoming very dear, but all sorts of poultry continue reasonable. Captain Mant, our Judge Advocate General, shot a fine Cheth in the neighbourhood a few days ago.

BANGALORE, 3d July.—The report of Colonel Lovel, K. H. on the Closepattah Horse is very satisfactory. He pronounces them a well mounted, serviceable body, and on the occasion of his late inspection they performed a few movements in good style, and upon the whole he seems to think favourably of them. It is proposed to give

our excellent and highly esteemed Brigadier an entertainment before he leaves us, which will be but too soon."

NELLORE, 3d July.—The detachment of the 10th Native Infantry under Command of Captain Fellow, will leave this on the 5th instant. Mr. Strombom, Circuit Judge, is expected to arrive here very shortly for the purpose of opening Court. Four prisoners escaped the other night from the Zillah Jail by forcing their way through the roof, and have not yet been retaken. The roads have been much improved here since Mr. Dowdeswell came amongst us. The mornings are very cool at present, but the heat during the day is rather oppressive, tho' the sky is cloudy."

RAJAMUNDRY, 30th June.—"We have already had a good deal of rain but not sufficient for the Nungee cultivation; that of the Poonjee and Baghayut is already in progress. We have showers daily and the sky is cloudy."

GANJAM, 25th June.—"The rain commenced falling here on the 16th and has continued ever since. The dry cultivation is completed and the wet pressing."

BELLARY, 1st July.—"We have already had an unusually quantity of rain for the time of year, and have an abundance of water in the tanks, the river is also half full. The Baghayut and dry grain is in course of cultivation, and the land preparing for the wet. We have suffered amongst our cattle, but the disease is decreasing."

CONTEMPORARY SELECTION.

TIMES, JULY 28.

CAMBAY.—Subjoined is an extract of a letter from Cambay, of date 13th instant :—

"A most daring outrage was perpetrated here in the public street between 7 and 8 P. M. on the 11th instant. A gang of robbers (about 6) set upon two shroffs who were wending their way homewards, and one of whom had with him a bag containing about 300 Rs. and Jewels to the amount of another hundred. They were attacked with sticks and swords and obliged to resign the bag, though not until they were desperately wounded and had raised a hue and cry. As the ruffians were making off with the booty, a mogul who was passing at the time, hearing the noise and coming in contact with the robbers, demanded who they were, when he was cut down, and killed :—one blow with a sword nearly severing his head from the body. One of the Banyans now lies at the point of death, and the other is severely wounded."

Our correspondent gives a dismal account of the state of matters in Cambay, as regards police; for he says that the sepoys are so ill-paid and badly treated, that it is very doubtful whether the authorities will be able to get any of them to "venture life or limb" for the purpose of apprehending the perpetrators of the above outrage.

SCINDE.—We are happy to find, from our latest accounts, that the health of nearly the whole of our troops at Kotria is materially improving. There is still much sickness in the Camp at Quetta—chiefly fever and dysentery—but a delightful and most gratifying change appears to have recently taken place in the weather, which will no doubt be attended with good effects in improving the general health. A correspondent, whose letter bears date the 25th ultimo, gives us the following account of the thermometer range :—

19th June.	noon	102°	5 p. m.	101°
20th "	"	100	"	100 1/2
21st "	"	101 1/2	"	98 1/2
22nd "	"	96	"	96 1/2
23rd "	"	94 1/2	"	94
24th "	"	91 1/2	"	87
25th "	"	84	"	83 1/2

Quetta is very inadequately supplied with Medical men, any casualties among them would of course prove peculiarly unfortunate. The detachment under Brigadier Soppitt, which was employed in the affair of Noosky, returned on the 20th. It is said that 25,000 rupees were lost in deceased and abandoned camels, and another 25,000 rupees expended for camel hire, in marching to Noosky; and 50,000 lbs. of grain also appear to have been disposed of in some manner not accounted for. Great disappointment has been experienced by the Governor General having refused to sanction the appointment of a Postmaster.

The Bengal 42d have been relieved at Kelat by the Bombay 25th, and—in company with the recruits of the 13th Light Infantry, and Capt. Walter's troop of the 3d Light Cavalry—proceed about the 1st of July to Kandahar, with 7 lacs of treasure, and ordnance stores.

The Supreme Government have no intention of placing Shah Newaz on the musnud. Nusseer Khan still remains hard-hearted, notwithstanding the studied and attractive coquettings of the Politicals—so that it will be necessary to carry on the Government of Kelat by a kind of Reports that Mr. Ross Bell is to be immediately removed are still prevalent, and one correspondent informs us that he has actually written to Major Outram, and requested him to come and take charge of the political agency.

The sickness at Moostung has not yet much abated. Dr. Leith has gone thither from Quetta to attend the troops, there being no Surgeon at hand. Dr. Minster of the 41st is somewhat better, and it is hoped he will recover.

Intelligence of the dreadful inundation and destruction of life and property at Attock has reached Sukkur. Our correspondents give a few particulars, but we are already in possession of fuller information from other quarters.

The Indus has spread rapidly and extensively, and is become a magnificent Stream. Over the whole of Cutchee there has been a heavy fall of rain, and to this welcome event the favourable season in Sukkur this year is generally attributed.

Domestic Occurrences.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.
At Calcutta, on the 10th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. Samuel Starling, to Miss Cecilia Henrietta Ellen Burnett.

BIRTHS.
At Dum Dum, on the 10th July, the Lady of W. H. Delamain, Esq., Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Cheapoujee, on the 20th June, the Lady of the late Lieutenant W. Egerton, of a Son.

At Gowhattee, on the 2d July, the Lady of Captain S. F. Hannay, 40th Regiment and Commanding Assam Light Infantry Battalion, of a Son, still-born.

DEATHS.
At Calcutta, on the 6th July, at the General Hospital, Mr. J. E. Hardwicke, of the Preventive Service, aged 40 years, a native of Liverpool.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Master John Manlis, aged 9 years, 1 month and 1 day.

At Gowhattee, on the morning of the 4th July, Margaret Campbell, the beloved wife of Captain S. F. Hannay, aged 35 years and 4 months; deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Sylhet, on the 8th June, of Jungle fever, Lieutenant W. Egerton, 2d Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.

At Darjeeling, on the 9th July, of Chusm Diarthea, Alexander Ross Morton Esq., M. D. H. C. S., aged 24 years.

To Correspondents.

A HINDOO has our best thanks—his communication will be inserted in our next.

LARRY O'MILLIGHAN had better make good his return to "the country Munster."



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, July 29, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 16th and Madras to the 20th instant. They contain little of importance.

In stating the claims of the *Cursetjee Cowasjee* to be entitled to a pass similar to the *Ruparell*, we were in no small degree opposed by our contemporaries, one of whom had his ire so far excited against the indisputable claims of the *Cursetjee Cowasjee* as to recommend the Government immediately to seize the Vessel. We gave the whole pedigree of the Ship and did not omit to offer such strictures upon the conduct of the Government towards the owner for its breach of promise, disregard of assurance and contemptible shuffling in the matter as the case fully warranted. The Government have at last granted a pass notwithstanding its previous declared determination that no pass should be granted. This pass was obtained from the Calcutta Government on the 1st instant, and is dated from the 4th May: it was conveyed to the owner bearing 20th July, by the Secretary to the Bombay Government in the following reply to a letter addressed to Government by the owner.

No. 2372 of 1841.

General Department

To

BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHAY ESQ.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you, that instructions have already been issued to the Master Attendant to grant you the usual pass, to whom you should apply for the same.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) W. R. MORRIS,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1841.

When the *Cursetjee Cowasjee* arrived here the Government charged double duty upon the Goods imported, but have since by granting the pass, signified its intention of refunding one half of the duty charged, and she leaves this port to-day, her exports being charged with single duties as other privileged vessels.

We congratulate the owner upon the success of unwearied application to be entitled to privileges in common with other British subjects. Whether Government intends to reimburse the owner and Captain for the great loss they have sustained in consequence of the protracted detaining of the vessel, we have not yet heard; but we can scarcely entertain any other thought than that it will act in every way worthy of its honour and justice.

News we have none. In the absence of intelligence we beg to call the attention of the authorities to the state of the roads at this Presidency during the prevalence of the rains. The roads are always being mended, but are ever out of repairs. This is in consequence of the present method in use for repairing them;—instead of filling up holes, which would make the road even, the Superintendents seems to prefer

breaking up the good pails and making a square patch of several feet here and there; so that the patches untouched being lower than the surrounding parts, become very bad. The roads bear full proof of the existence of jobbing so peculiar to everything connected with Bombay. How the foot passengers relish these things we know not. They waded through the mud, in some places ankle deep, and strut as though they thought that Government could hardly be called upon to think for the convenience of "flat-feet"—their feet may go "pit pat" through thick and thin till doomsday before carriage folks will be able to consider aught but their own ease and comfort.

LAUNCESTON.

LAUNCESTON ADVERTISER, MARCH 18.

COUNT STRELESKI—A present exploring the comparatively unknown portions of this island, lately attempted to cross from Ben Nevis to the vicinity of Cape Portland, but after obtaining a position somewhere about west of George's River, was repulsed by scrub, and obliged to make the coast to the eastward. A surveyor has since effected the journey on foot: He encountered some heavy scrubs, and saw one or two tracts of fine land. He describes the myrtle tree in that country as attaining a height of from fifty to one hundred feet, and a girth sufficient for the cutting of any plank in ordinary use. The wood is quite as light as pine, of a rather closer grain, but (apparently) as easily wrought. About thirty miles north of Ben Nevis he crossed a stream, afterwards ascertained to be the Boohyala, abounding in black-fish, herring and lobsters. The country throughout its entire course was of granite formation, traversed in one instance by a narrow vein of basalto.

Count Streleski ascertained Mount Cameron to be 1820 feet in height, and discovered that the late Mr. Frankland had assigned a very erroneous latitude to his map of the island. Mr. F.'s was not the result of his personal observations.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 5.

A public meeting was held on Saturday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of petitioning the Government and the House of Commons to form a Park in the South of London. The following resolution was carried unanimously—

"That the meeting witnessed with much pleasure the regard shown by the Government and the House of Commons for the health, comfort, and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the East end of the Metropolis, by the establishment of a spacious Park; and were impressed with the necessity of a similar improvement in the South of London; where, by the density of the neighbourhood, and by the speedy occupation of all vacant places for the purpose of building, all classes were likely to be deprived of needful air, exercise, and recreation."

A Committee was formed to draw up a petition and to confer with Lord Normanby and Lord Duncannon on the subject.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, judgment was given in the case of Paul versus Jones, an action of trespass to try whether Ely Place, Holborn, which was once part of the Bishop of Ely's property, was within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners for lighting and paving, by the provisions of the Act 5 George IV. c. 18, or whether it was merely a private place subject only to the control of the resident inhabitants. Lord Denman, with whom the other Judges agreed, said—"There can be no doubt that this is a private place, in the same way as if it was still occupied by the Bishop's palace. Though it is now occupied by several parties instead of one, it is still a place not dedicated to the public, nor subject to the interference of the public."

In the Consistory Court, on Thursday, Dr. Nicholl applied for a monition to the Churchwarden and parishioners of Braintree, Essex, calling upon them to show cause why they should not assemble in vestry and make a rate for the repairs of the parish-church, and other lawful expenses. Dr. Nicholl cited the Headcorne case, which the Dean of the Arches had granted a monition under circumstances similar to those of the present case. Dr. Lushington said he had not been aware of such a case, and would look into it. He would reserve his decision till the next court-day.

At the Mansionhouse, on Monday, Captain Harvey Tuckett, who lately fought a duel with Lord Cardigan, was charged with assault. Mr. Owen Worsley, a saddler, stated that on Saturday night, at Greenwich, he got into one of the carriages on the railroad, for the purpose of coming to town. He was not seated a minute, when Captain Tuckett entered the same carriage, and asked him with a coarse expression whether he ever got a good licking? He replied that he never had; upon which the Captain gave him a blow in the face. When the train reached town, he gave the Captain in charge of the policeman at the station. Mr. John Clarke, a passenger in the same carriage corroborated Mr. Worsley's account. Captain Tuckett was sober; but some others who accompanied him were intoxicated. In his defence, Captain Tuckett said, that on going to the station at Greenwich, he put his head into one of the first carriages, and called to his friends who had accompanied him, to know whether they were inside. One of the persons within cried, "Yes, we are here!" and he entered the carriage. His friends were not in it; and Mr. Worsley and Mr. Clarke began to laugh at the joke. Irritated at such offensive conduct, he certainly gave Mr. Worsley a slap on the face. Mr. Worsley declared that he had made no observation to Captain Tuckett, nor spoken a word before he received the blow. Alderman Pirie said, it appeared to him that there had been a great deal of provocation received by Captain Tuckett; but at the same time he had no right to take the law into his own hands. However, the affair was out of the Alderman's jurisdiction, and so he should not interfere. Mr. Worsley offered to take no further proceedings at any other office, if Captain Tuckett would apologize; but Alderman Pirie interposed, saying that he should not recommend the Captain to make any apology.

Captain Gordon and Captain Elwin, friends of Captain Tuckett, were then charged with assaulting the policeman who arrested him, in an attempt at rescue. They, on the other hand, charged the policeman with violence; and their allegation was corroborated by Mr. George Soames, of Austinfriars: the policeman struck both the gentlemen, though they made no attempt to rescue the Captain; and he did all he could to provoke them to a breach of the peace. Alderman Pirie asked the policeman if he saw the assault. The policeman said that he had not; but he saw the mark on Mr. Worsley's face, and thought he was justified in

taking Captain Harvey into custody. Alderman Pirie observed, that if any assault had been committed, it had been committed in another county, and the policeman had greatly exceeded his duty in arresting Captain Tuckett. Mr. Whittle Harvey, the Commissioner of Police, would know how to deal with him. The Alderman discharged all the defendants.

A ship of war is at all times an imposing spectacle, and the completion of a new one gives rise to a variety of animating associations. The political economist is led to speculate on the costliness of a man-of-war, and the brief period of its duration; the scientific observer contemplates the principles of its design; the practical mechanic the mode of its construction; the warrior its adaptation to the destructive objects for which it is destined; while the philanthropist meditates on the painful realities which war brings with it into our homes and families.

The *St. George* is what is termed a first-rate man-of-war of the first class. She mounts 120 guns, and will have a complement of 820 men. Her dimensions, which we have from good authority, are as follows:—

	ft.	in.
Length on the gun-deck,	205	11½
" for tonnage,	170	5
Breadth extreme,	55	3½
" for tonnage,	54	2½
" moulded,	53	11½
Depth in hold,	23	2

Burthen about 2,700 Tons.

To build a ship of the magnitude of the *St. George* requires nearly 6,000 loads of timber, and allowing that each tree will produce on an average two loads, it would take about 3,000 trees to furnish timber enough for such a ship. Now it has been estimated, that 30 trees of full growth will cover an acre of ground; consequently, it will take 100 acres to produce sufficient timber for a ship of this class; and as timber of large scantling is from 80 to 100 years coming to its full growth, the quantity of land required for navy-wood, in this country, must be immense. This is a serious question, it being well known that there was an alarming scarcity of oak in this country, in time of war. Foreign timber is therefore introduced very extensively in ship-building.

The cost of building a ship similar to the *St. George* has been computed to be as follows.

For Labour alone,	£15,643
Materials,	77,878

£93,521

This will give 34l. 7s. 10d. per ton, for building. The value of labour appears to be very nearly one-sixth of the of the whole and the value of workmanship to materials about in the ratio of one to five. At the above rate of earnings, which allow about 5l. 15s. per ton for workmanship, it would take about 200 men twelve months to build the ship.

It will scarcely be credited, perhaps, that the average durability of British men-of-war has been estimated to be only thirteen years! This we believe to be correct; so that the annual expense of keeping our fleets in efficient condition may be said to amount to one-thirteenth part of the original cost of the whole. This is an important and striking fact.

The *St. George* was first ordered to be built in September, 1820, but it was not until the spring of 1827 that her keel was laid. In the course of the following year, she was in frame, and was then left standing to season until 1832, when she was proceeded with by degrees, as the other works of the yard would admit.

Having been ordered to be built, at a time when the late Sir Robert Seppings (then surveyor of the navy) was introducing extensive improvements in the practical department of ship building, she was originally intended to be constructed in strict conformity with his plans; but the alterations which have since taken place—more in detail perhaps than in principle—have led to corresponding changes in the works of the *St. George*. Hence it will be found that Sir R. Seppings' plans are adopted in many cases in a modified form. The original system of "oblique riders" and "trusses," for example, has not been introduced in the same manner, nor so extensively in the hold, as originally intended, nevertheless the diagonal principle has been maintained to a great extent in that part of the interior of the vessel. Diagonal decks have been altogether abolished, but the shelf pieces have been retained, and the truss pieces between the ports on the gun and middle decks strictly preserved.

The stern has undergone the greatest change—a change for which the country is indebted to Mr. Roberts (the late master shipwright of this dock-yard) who suggested a plan for constructing sterns, at once elegant and effective. Mr Roberts' plan "houses" the rudderhead, which the original stern did not: it has no external appendages liable to be blown away by firing the stern guns, and it preserves the curvilinear form, which certainly is best adapted to the pointing of guns, and is stronger, on account of keeping a connexion between the planking and the sides and stern of the ship.

The "quarter galleries" are not exactly as they were originally designed by Mr. Roberts, but have been lengthened a little in a fore and aft direction, and thereby improved, at the suggestion of Mr. Hawkes, the present master shipwright, under whose able directions the ship has been finished.

The figure-head is a full-length representation of *St. George* and the *Dragon*, but he is not a cheval—he is standing with his left foot on, and is slaying the dragon. The dimensions of the figure, measured in a vertical direction, are 14 feet, and upwards of 20 feet if measured obliquely. It consumed about 200 cubic feet, (or four loads) of fir timber, (Quebec yellow pine) and cost, in addition to the labor of "roughing it out," 100l. for the carving alone. It was designed and executed by Mr. Frederic Dickerson of Plymouth.

The *St. George* will draw about 15 feet 1 inch of water forward, and about 13 feet 4 inches abaft. The light displacement, or weight of the ship's hull, estimated from this draft of water, will be 2,400 tons; the area of the corresponding water-section, (or plane of flotation) will be 8,440 feet; and the weight required to sink the vessel one inch, under those conditions, will be 20 tons. But

* The Navy is divided into six rates. All three-deckers are called first rates, and mount from 104 to 120 guns. The larger sort of two-deckers, viz. those which mount from 80 to 100 guns, are called second rates, and the remaining two-deckers, varying in their numerical armament from 70 to 80 guns, are denominated third rates. These three rates include all ships of the line. The remaining three consist entirely of frigates; thus frigate-built ships, which mount from 50 to 60 guns, and have a complement of from 400 to 600 men, are called fourth rates; those which mount from 35 to 45 guns, with a complement of from 250 to 400 men, are fifth rates; and those which mount from 25 to 28 guns, with a complement less than 250 men, are sixth rates. The rates are again subdivided into "classes," as follows: viz., the first rates into three classes; second rates into three; third rates into two, fourth rates into two; fifth rates into four; and sixth rates into three, making altogether seventeen "classes," out of the six "rates" of the Royal Navy.

before the ship goes to sea, she will have to receive on board her armament, powder and shot, masts, yards, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, boats, water, stores, ballast, men and their effects. These, it is calculated, will sink her until she draws 14 feet 8 inches forward, and 26 feet 1 inch abaft. In this case, the weight of the ship and its contents will be 4,784 tons, making an addition of 2,384 tons beyond the weight of the hull alone. And it is a curious circumstance, that the weight of the ship should be nearly equal to the weight of its contents and equipment! The area of the load-water section, or plan of flotation when equipped for sea, will be 10,012 superficial feet, and the weight then required to sink the vessel one inch, will be nearly 24 tons.

As soon as convenient after the vessel is launched, she will be taken into dock for the purpose of removing the fixed fittings of the launch, and to be coppered. A first rate will take 4,000 sheets of copper, (4 feet long and 14 inches broad,) the weight of which is about 24 tons, and the value, including workmanship, something more than 2,000l.

In building a ship, the first part of the process is to lay the keel, which is placed upon blocks at a distance of about 5 feet apart. During the progress of the building, as the frames are gradually raised, shores are used to sustain their weight.

In preparing a launch, the object is to devise some means of sustaining the whole weight of the ship, until she descends sufficiently far into the water to receive entire support from the water itself. Some substitute for the shores and blocks is therefore necessary, before they can be removed; and, whatever new means of support may be contrived, it is obviously necessary that it must be upon a locomotive principle, in order that the ship and the means of supporting her may move downwards together. Now the contrivance by which this is effected is very simple, and will, it is hoped, be rendered intelligible by the following explanation.

In the first place, a ship is always launched upon an inclined plane, at a descent varying from seven-eighths of an inch to an inch and a quarter per foot; or, more properly speaking, upon two inclined planes, one on each side of the ship, extending from the fore part of the vessel to as great a distance downwards as the lowest ebb of the tide will admit, in order that the ship may, as much as possible, become water borne while in the act of descending. The surface of these planes (technically called the sliding-planks) is generally about two feet below the body of the ship amidships; and their distance apart should be so regulated that the cradle, (which will hereafter be described,) should have a base to rest upon, equal to one-third the breadth of the ship. The mode of forming the inclined planes, is to lay stacks of blocks on each side of the ship, extending longitudinally, as before mentioned, to the lowest ebb of the tide. The upper surfaces of these blocks being then trimmed to the required declivity, the sliding-planks are fixed to them, for the cradle to descend upon.

This part of the preparation for the launch being completed, the cradle must now be constructed.

The first step is to provide what are termed bulge-ways— one for each side of the ship. Now a bulge-way is a mass of fir timber, about two feet square, and extending three-fourths the length of the ship. The bulge-ways will eventually become the fundamental part of the cradle; they will be the locomotive base to which the entire weight of the ship will be transferred, (when the keel-blocks and fixed shores are taken away,) and will descend with the ship. The bulge-ways being formed, they are laid upon the sliding planks, and so adjusted as to lie parallel to the middle line of the ship at a distance apart of one-third the extreme breadth. Strong ribbands are then fixed to the sliding-planks, outside the bulge-ways, and nearly in contact with them, thus forming a kind of groove, in which the cradle will ultimately glide down into the water.

Now it necessarily follows owing to the form of a ship, that although the distance from the body of the vessel to the bulge-ways amidships, may not exceed two feet, that it will far exceed that space, towards the extremities. The following plan is therefore adopted: where the distance is but small, and this is called the stopping-up. But towards the extremities, shores of a square form, called poppets, are introduced, in a vertical position, between the bulge-ways and the bottom, very near each other, thus forming, in conjunction with the stopping-up, a system of efficient support on each side of the vessel, perfectly capable of receiving the whole weight of the ship when the period arrives for transferring it from the keel-blocks and fixed shores.

It should here be observed that the lower ends of the poppets do not rest actually upon the bulge-ways, but upon a plank placed on them, in order that wedges, (called slices,) may hereafter be driven in between it and the bulge-ways, to set the component parts of the cradle compactly together, and to relieve the keel-blocks from a portion of the weight of the ship, previous to the operation of splitting them out. The same system of driving in slices also takes place between the stopping-up and the bulge-ways, and the whole is done simultaneously.

The cradle being completely fitted, one of the last operations is to take it apart, in order to introduce between the bulge-ways and sliding-planks a quantity of tallow, oil, and soft soap, the use of which is obvious. The cradle is then replaced; and the question now becomes, what prevents the descent of the ship and cradle, down the sliding planks, at the instant the blocks are removed from under the keel? This is effected by a very simple means, which not only prevents their descent, but enables us, at a moment's notice, to launch the ship with as much facility as pulling the trigger of a gun.

The descent of the cradle and ship is prevented by a shore called the dog-shore, which is so placed as to receive at one end the pressure of the cradle while the other end abuts against the ribbands which form the groove in which the cradle slides. But as soon as the dog shore on each side is knocked down, which is effected by allowing weights to fall simultaneously upon them, or by striking them away with a heavy maul, the ship, by its own weight, slides down the inclined plane into the water.

The weights, which fall upon the dog-shores are usually connected together, and supported by a string passing round the fore-part of the ship, and which, by being cut, allows them to fall at the same instant. The operations of cutting the string, and the ceremony of christening the ship, are commonly performed by a lady, whose position in society entitles her to this distinction; and which, in the instance of the St. George, was performed by Mrs. Warren, the lady of the respected admiral of the dockyard.

The arrangement of the St. George consists of 120-guns agreeably to the annexed table.

	No.	lbs.	cwts.
Lower Deck	28	32 Guns*	63
"	4	68 Do.	50
Middle	2	32 Do.	55
"	32	68 Do.	59

* The diameter of a 32 pounder shot is 6 4/10ths inch and that of a 68-pounder is 8 inch. The charge of powder for the 63 and 53 cwt. guns, which are 9 1/2 feet long, is 10lb. 10 1/2 oz. or one-third the weight of the shot, but the 48 cwt. gun, which is only 8 feet long, requires only a charge of 6 1/2 lbs. one-fourth the weight of the shot; while the 68-pounder, which is 8 feet long, has a charge of 9lb. 7 oz., equal to about one-seventh the weight of the shot. The point-blank range of a 32-pounder long-gun is 420 yards; that of the 68-pounder is 360 yards.

	Upper	42	Do.	49
Forecastle	4	32	Do.	
Quarter-deck	16	32	Carronades	
Total 120 Broadside, 2100 lbs.				
MASTS AND YARDS.				
	MASTS.		YARDS.	
	Long.	Diam.	Long.	Diam.
	ft. in.	in.	ft. in.	in.
Main	124 8	40	105 0	25
.. Top	70 6	22	74 0	16
.. Gallant	31 6	12 1/2	46 0	11
.. Pole	9 6			
.. Royal			32 6	6 1/2
Fore	115 10	37	91 0	22
.. Top	62 6	22	65 6	14 1/2
.. Gallant	27 0	11 1/2	41 6	10
.. Royal			29 6	6
Mizen	87 6	26		
.. Top	50 6	16	51 6	11 1/2
.. Gallant	23 6	8	33 6	8
.. Royal			24 6	5
.. Gaff	49 0	16		
Spanker Boom	70 0	16		
Bow-sprit	51 0	40		
Jib-Boom	51 0	16		

The distance from the outer-end of the flying jib-boom, to the end of the drier-boom, will measure about 331 feet; the distance from the keel of the ship to the truck at the head of royal-mast, 226 feet; the spread of the main-yard, 105 feet; and the spread, with the studding-sails set, about 175 feet.

The quantity of sail capable of being spread upon spars of the dimensions in the table, is very great. It has been calculated to be 25,620 superficial feet! The surface of sail set upon the main-mast alone has been estimated to be 10,273 superficial feet; the sails on the fore-mast, including the jib, 10,246 superficial feet; and those on the mizen-mast, 5,101 superficial feet. By this it appears that the sail set upon the fore-mast, including the jib, exposes, as nearly as possible, as great an area to the action of the wind as the sails on the main-mast, and that those belonging to the mizen-mast are equal on in'area, or very nearly so, to one-fifth of the whole surface of sail.

The St. George will carry seven anchors; the four largest, called "bower anchors," weigh 95 cwt. each; the links of the chain-cables are two inches and an eighth in diameter, the proof-strain upon which exceeds 80 tons; and a hempen cable equivalent to a chain of that size, is twenty-five inches in circumference.

The ballast which a ship of this description will take to sea amounts to about 300 tons.—Saturday Magazine.

RECIPE FOR GETTING MONEY FROM A USURER.

JUSTICE DE PAIX, PARIS.—M. Cretecorps is a villainous looking old man. Never did a face more plainly bear the stamp of avarice and usury, and seldom could his have been seen to greater disadvantage, for he was now excited by anger which rarely adds to beauty.

Judge—What is your complaint, M. Cretecorps, against M. de Linage, whom you have cited before this Court? Cretecorps—For the restitution of two hundred francs, which he has swindled me out of!

M. de Linage, who was a handsome and well dressed young man, smiled disdainfully.

Judge (to complainant)—Do not be insolent; that will only injure your cause; confine yourself simply to a statement of facts.

Cretecorps—You should know that I have several times obliged M. de Linage by getting a friend of mine to lend him money, for I have no money of my own.

M. de Linage (laughing)—Oh, the old story.

Cretecorps—This friend of mine has generously advanced him from 5,000 to 6,000 francs upon my recommendation.

M. de Linage—Generously! Yes, at an interest of 25 per cent. (Laughter.)

Cretecorps—That is your affair, not mine. I am only the agent for a capitalist.

M. de Linage—who, doubtless, would be anonymous in this matter.

Cretecorps—Be that as it may, M. de Linage never having repaid his loans, he refuses to lend him any more. Not that he is afraid of losing his money. No. For M. de Linage will inherit a large fortune from his uncle, and there is no doubt of his paying ultimately; but it is a tedious thing to wait for a dead man's shoes. But to proceed. The other day I received a note from M. de Linage, begging the loan of 200 francs. I refused. But on the following day what think you I saw in the newspapers? Why, the following paragraph:—

"We learn with regret that M. the Count de Linage, the head of a noble family, is so ill that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is indeed at the last extremity, and yesterday received the last offices of religion at the hands of his priest. The count, we learn, has made a will, by which he leaves the whole of his immense fortune to his nephew, M. de Linage." (Laughter.)

Judge—You read that in the newspaper do you say?

Cretecorps—Oui, Monsieur, in a little paper which was sent me by a person who also owes me money. I had no sooner read the paragraph than I dressed myself and went to M. de Linage. I said to him, "I yesterday refused to lend you the 200 francs you wanted to borrow, but on reflection I am now willing to accommodate you." (Laughter) "Hold your tongue," said he, putting one hand on my mouth and the other on the money. (Much laughter.) "Let us not trouble his last moments—Adieu, mon ami—leave me. I am much affected."

Judge—Very naturally.

Cretecorps—Naturally indeed; and I was fool enough to go away without ever taking a receipt for the money. In accompanying me to the door the servant said to me, "The poor count cannot last out the day." "Good," said I; "we shall get reimbursed for all our arrears." (Much laughter.) Well, I went down stairs, and in passing along the boulevard, whom should I meet—mon Dieu!—why, the old count himself, whom I had supposed almost in the agonies of death, but who was, on the contrary, complacently smoking his cigar, and cocking his glass at the girls like a young fellow of twenty! (Loud and prolonged laughter, in which the voice of M. de Linage was heard above all the rest.)

Judge—How is this?

Cretecorps—Why, Monsieur, it was a trick of the nephew, M. de Linage, who had got the paragraph inserted in the paper for the express purpose of getting my money. (Renewed laughter.)

After questioning M. de Linage, who said it was only a joke to outwit his money-lender, the judge ordered the re-payment of the 200 francs by instalments of 50 francs per month.

Cretecorps (on taking his departure) I never will again believe the death of your uncle till I hear his mass celebrated at the end of the year. (Laughter.)—Globe.

Miscellaneous.

PEEL ON DISSOLUTION.—It is understood that Sir Robert Peel considers a speedy dissolution as exceedingly improbable. The soundness of the right hon. baronet's judgment is unquestionable, and his information necessarily of the first class.—Standard.

TORY TRICKS.—The Tories tried the same dirty trick when a change in the timber duties was proposed in March, 1831, which they are now trying to play. The Duke of Wellington's government had determined on a change in those duties, Mr. T. P. Courtenay being Vice President of the

Board of Trade. When Lord Althorp brought forward a change exactly similar, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Herries, and others who had formed part of the Government which had itself determined on the change, at once set decency at defiance, and buoying themselves up with the hope that a majority against ministers—no matter how obtained—might prove injurious to the Government, they entered into a compact alliance with the shipowners and West Indians. The result was a majority against ministers of 236 to 190. On that occasion Sir R. Peel, the first Jesuit in Europe, may be said to have surpassed himself. His argument was, that he was not possessed of sufficient information to enable him to pronounce on the question as to the propriety of reducing the duties on Baltic timber; and he supported an amendment moved by Mr. Attwood, that the Speaker do leave the chair, which had the effect of preventing all further information from being received. Then, however, there was one man among the Tory officials who had the honesty to refuse to participate in such disgraceful conduct. We allude to Mr. Courtenay, who refused to vote with his party, saying he could not in conscience vote against what would have been his own proposal.—Chronicle.

SINGULAR HOAX.—During Thursday excitement prevailed throughout Nottingham and Kensington, in consequence of the discovery in the morning of a piece of slate lying at the doorway of No. 11 Nottingham square, on which was written:—"Any one that finds this will find me hung in Hippodrome fields. My sister lives at No. 27 Nottingham—Miss Onslow." Inspector Smith despatched two active officers to find the unfortunate writer. A close examination of Hippodrome and the adjacent fields was made, but neither on the trees, nor in the ponds, could any trace of a human being be discovered. After a search of four or five hours' duration, it was determined on calling at No. 27 Nottingham square. Miss Onslow said she had a brother who had gone to town that morning soon after eight o'clock. The lady's maid also had a brother, whom she had not seen for a week. Both those persons were found to be alive and well, and up to last evening no clue to the discovery of the writer had been obtained. It is considered that the whole affair has been a hoax.

SUICIDE AT SEA.—The following singular suicide of Captain W. H. Ardent, of the brig Elizabeth, of London, bound to Quebec, took place on the 18th inst. at sea. The vessel which was loaded with a valuable general cargo, left the river on the 1st inst., at which period the deceased appeared to be in a sane state of mind in going down the Channel, however, the crew became alarmed at his conduct, for Captain Ardent suffered the vessel to take her own course, although remonstrated with by those on board. This continued until they came in sight of the French coast, and being satisfied that the captain was not in a fit state of mind to continue the command, they called upon the chief mate to assume it, which he did. After being some days at sea, and while the crew were in the act of taking their breakfast, they heard a violent scream issue from the cabin of their late commander, who shortly afterwards rushed upon the deck and fell down apparently in a fit. He was conveyed back to the cabin, but returned upon deck bleeding profusely from a wound in the neck. While they were nearing Falmouth the deceased made a spring into the sea, but was fortunately picked up by the jolly-boat. He gradually sank under the repeated attempts. A coroner's inquest was held, when a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" was returned.

THE NEW VIOLINIST.—The novelty of the evening, however—and a striking and unexpected novelty it was—was the first appearance of M. Vieuxtemps. This young and, we may add, most unpretending musician (a pupil of De Beriot's) took by storm the wonder of every one present, including even the whole of the professionals in the orchestra. We feel we are but recording the opinion of every competent judge when we say that M. Vieuxtemps, in his playing, unites the perfections of style, intonation, execution, and, beyond all, expression. Although a pupil of De Beriot, he is not of the school of any other violinist we have ever heard. Assuming the prerogative of genius, he has made a school for himself—a school in which the most eminent professors of the instrument may take lessons with advantage to themselves and pleasure to their hearers. His bow and wrist are as flexible as the bough of a willow; his stopping is as if each joint of every finger were a screw; his facility more like the sweeping of the wind over an Eolian harp than the rapid movement of a human hand; his unbroken intonation of a delicious singing quality; his pathos all subduing; and his expression the poetry of a sound. Praise such as this may

appear more enthusiastic than just; nevertheless, a larger measure than we have awarded is due to this accomplished performer. If we may be allowed a musical simile, we should say he was the Beethoven of violin players.—Times.

NO CHARITY TO DISSIDENTS.—The conduct of the Rev. Dudley Ryder and Archdeacon Wilberforce, coupled with the intolerant and persecuting spirit displayed by another Wilberforce (Archdeacon of Surrey) in his late charge on the subject of church rates, leads to strong suspicions that the Puseyite party in the church are determined to pursue the "fire and faggot system," and attempt the extirpation of dissent by persecution. That a system of persecution, is being carried on in the parishes of Easton and Avington we well know, and the public ought to know it also. The inhabitants of these parishes were, for years, the object of the bounty of the late estimable and benevolent Duchess of Buckingham. Since the death of that truly noble lady, her wishes have been partially carried out by her son the present duke; but the donations of food and clothing, annually distributed, are carefully withheld from Dissenters—not one of whom is allowed to receive the smallest portion of the charitable donation of the Duke of Buckingham, whose liberality and benevolence is annually trumpeted forth by the public press.—*Hampshire Independent.*

Violation and Attempted Suicide.—On Tuesday morning, a fellow, about 22 years of age, nearly 6 feet high, named Charles Rogers, was brought before the Magistrate at Eton, charged by Maria Streams, the wife of a labouring man, with having, on the afternoon of Saturday last, violated her person at Denham, near Uxbridge. The prosecutrix stated that she was at work on a piece of land called the Thirty-acre field with the mother of the prisoner, who being taken ill, she (the witness) had gone to an adjoining field, to inform the elder Rogers of that circumstance. The prisoner followed her back (his father being considerably in advance), knocked her down by a blow which nearly stunned her, and while in this state effected his purpose. James Harris stated that he was at work in the Thirty-acre field on Saturday afternoon, when he heard the screams of a woman for help. The prosecutrix was so exhausted that it was some time before she had regained sufficient strength to enable her to walk home. John Thompson deposed, that having heard on Saturday afternoon that a man had attempted to destroy himself by drowning, he proceeded to a branch of the river Colne, where he found the prisoner with his head lying on the bank, and the rest of his body in the water, apparently dead. He was taken out, and after the usual means were resorted to restore him for upwards of two hours, he recovered. He had since twice attempted to effect his escape. The prisoner, who maintained a sullen reserve during the examination, declined to say anything, and he was committed to Aylesbury gaol. He was convicted before the same bench of magistrates in August, 1839, of a brutal assault, in the day-time, upon a young woman named Charlotte Bunce, and for this offence he suffered two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

A FATHER'S IMPULSE.—When Lord Erskine made his debut at the bar, his agitation almost overcame him and he was just going to sit down "At that moment said he, "I thought I felt my children tugging at my gown, and the idea roused me to an exertion of which I did not think myself capable."

KEEPING TIME.—An engagement to meet an antagonist to fight a duel is *only* one in which, now a days, people pretend to punctuality. A man is allowed half an hour's law to dinner; but a thrust through the body, or a bullet "through the thorax," must be given within a second of time.

A PUZZLER.—Is it possible to take 45 from 45, and let your remainder be 45? Yes; example—
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1—45
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—45
8 8 4 1 9 7 5 3 2—45

"You shan't kiss me—no you shan't, nor touch me, you naughty man, unless you are the stronger, and I know you are," said a girl to her fellow, when he wanted to steal a kiss.

Eloquence.—The following "touch of the sublime" was delivered before a court of justice in Pennsylvania:—"Your honour sits high upon the adorable seat of justice like the Asiatic rock of Gibraltar, while the eternal streams of justice, like the cadaverous clouds of the valley, flow meandering at your extended feet."

Literature.—The following is one of the latest specimens we have met with. It appeared in the window of a house inhabited by a commander of one of the colonial traders.—"To Let A small House and Shades Attached Fit for A meconic."

The Least Evil.—A gentleman being asked why he had married so small a wife, "Why, friend," said he, "I thought you had known that of all evils we should choose the least."

A Godsend.—A dealer in cast off ladies clothes some time ago purchased an old black velvet dress much soiled and worn. On taking out the lining there was found in it a draft for 2000 francs, payable at Berlin; also a letter without address, to the following effect: "I recommend to you M. A. His misfortunes, his rank, and his virtues, will have more weight with you than my recommendation. Paris, 1792, C. F." It has been questioned whether the dress did not belong to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

An Ungallant Parson.—A lady once heard a clergyman preach, who was so enraptured with him that she sent him a letter to the following effect:—"Dear Sir; there's my hand; my heart you have already, with my fortune which is very considerable. Will you accept? I am, &c. your own Anna. The clergyman, unmoved by the entreaties of the lovely fair one, replied in the following terms: Madam, give your hand to industry, your dowry to the poor, and your heart to God. Your's respectfully, S. C."

The Oldest Bridge in England.—The oldest bridge now existing in England is the triangular bridge at Croyland, in Lincolnshire (sometimes called Crowland), which is said to have been erected about A. D. 860, but with what view it is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to determine.

Consolation.—"Confound you, sir," exclaimed a poor suffering sinner to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three altogether when I began, I'm sure to be right next time!"

A Bill Discounted.—An eccentric banker was eyeing with suspicious vision a bill presented to him for discount. "You need not fear, and the palpitating customer!" "one of the party keeps his carriage." "Ay!" rejoined the banker; "I shall be glad if he keeps his feet."

The Ingenuity of a Beggar Boy.—A beggar boy made application to a farmer's wife for relief, and was refused; on which the boy with an arch look, informed the good dame that he would, if she gave him a slice of bread and cheese, put her in possession of a secret which would be of service to her all the days of her life; the boon was granted, and the boy, agreeably to his word, remarked, "If you knit a knot at the end of your thread; you will never lose your first stitch."

Steeple Chase opposed by the Church.—The following notice has been signed by the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges:—"Whereas, it has been represented to the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, that several resident students of the University have of late been engaged in riding in steeple chases, and otherwise promoting the same, we, the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, hereby order and decree, that if any person in statu pupillari be hereafter found guilty of either of the offences above described, he shall be liable to the punishment of rustication or expulsion, as the case shall appear to the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to require."—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

In the Aitches' Court, yesterday, the case of Goring v. Goring was decided. It was a suit promoted by the Rev. H. Goring, of Hillingden, in Sussex against his wife, for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The Queen's Advocate, on the part of Mrs. Goring, said he could not offer any successful opposition to the prayer of the husband. Sir H. Jenner said he had read all the papers. There were quite sufficient to satisfy the Court, and it had no doubt that the adultery was fully proved, as well as the fact of marriage. It therefore must pronounce for the divorce.—*Herald.*

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—By the arrival of the ship *Lausanne*, we have dates from the Exploring Expedition to Dec. 2. The Squadron was to sail for the north-west coast, to survey the islands in that latitude; and it was expected they would return to the United States in May, 1842.

A HOAX.—A fancy sale for the benefit of St. Bridget's parochial schools took place at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, under the patronage of the Queen Dowager. In consequence of the following letter, addressed to Mr. Edkins, treasurer of the schools, the large room of the hotel in which the sale took place was densely crowded with well dressed persons of both sexes:—

"Marlborough house, May 18.—Sir,—I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen Dowager to signify to you her gracious intention of honouring the fancy sale with her presence to-morrow (Wednesday) at three o'clock.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, "Howe. "Go—Edkins, Esq."

Much to the disappointment of the visitors, was no indication of her Majesty's arrival. Messengers were dispatched to Marlborough house to ascertain the cause, when it was discovered the letter was a forgery, though it bore the official seal. On inspection, it was clearly seen that the seal had been transferred from some other letter.

FELONY AMONG PEERS.—A bill just brought down from the Lords proposes to enact, that every Lord of Parliament or Peer of this realm, having place and voice in Parliament, against whom any indictment for felony may be found shall plead to such indictment, and shall upon conviction be liable to the same punishment as any other of her Majesty's subjects, are or may be liable upon conviction for such felony, any law or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

ONLY IN FUN.—Emilia St. Ange, who described herself as a French actress, was brought before Mr. Hall, at Bow street, charged with stealing a silver snuff-box, the property of Mr. Robert Herbert, editor of the *Farmer's Journal*. On Saturday last she paid a visit to the prosecutor, and on leaving the house took the box, to prevent him indulging to excess in snuff-taking; but being pressed to restore it, she passed it off as a joke, and the article has not since been heard of. The prisoner, on being called upon for an explanation, said she had deprived the gentleman of his property for a short time merely through fun, but happening to deposit it in the hands of a female friend, whose address she could not recollect, she was unable for the present to restore it. Mr. Crisp, the publisher of the *Journal*, said he had reason to suspect there would be some inquiries made about the prisoner if it was known she was in custody, for she had occasionally assumed the title of "Lady Ward," as appeared by the card produced. Mr. Hall ordered her to be remanded until Saturday.

THE WALDEGRAVE AFFAIR.—There is a strange story abroad, relative to the outrage for which Lord Waldegrave and Capt. Duff are now confined in the Queen's Bench. It is said that one of the parties could, without any difficulty, have proved an *alibi*, but that it could only have been done at the expense of a young aristocrat, whose orthodox prospects would have been endangered. The awkwardness of a possible exposure, it is said, was the real reason of a late resignation of a seat in the House of Commons.—*Chronicle.*—[If this be true,

what is the character of one of the affidavits?]—Mr. Hetherington, now in the Queen's Bench, complains of the indulgence shown to Lord Waldegrave in being permitted to promenade with his lady between the gates; and he asks whether he and his fellow prisoners are not entitled to a similar indulgence? He adds, that the "liberal" donations to the poor prisoners were confined to a solitary 2s. 6d. dropped into the poor-box by gentlemen who accompanied Lady Waldegrave when she first visited the prison.

THE WATERFORD ARMS.—Jane Edwards, a young woman applied on her petition to be discharged. Her application was supported by Mr. Woodroffe.—The insolvent had kept the Waterford Arms in the Haymarket, which had formerly been called the Turk's Head. There were some curious statements on the proceedings of this scene of Waterford orgies. There was an item of 60s. as a loss sustained on the breakage of glass and the damage of furniture in a few months. Several debts were claimed from "gentlemen" for wine and money advanced. Among the names appeared Lord Waldegrave as a debtor for 45l. 10s. for "wine and money advanced." He was inserted as a good debtor.—The case was adjourned.

COMFORTS OF A WIFE.—John Roads, a farm labourer, from Bromley, in Kent, applied for advice under the following circumstances:—Seven years ago he married a young woman, who left him after living with him six months. She returned to him after being absent five months, but absconded again after stopping three months. He saw no more of her for two years, and then she returned far advanced in pregnancy; he refused to receive her, and she going to the parish, he was summoned before the Rev. Mr. Thomas Scott, of Bromley College, a magistrate for Kent, who committed him to hard labour in Maidstone gaol for neglecting to maintain his wife. He did not know till he reached Maidstone gaol what business he was committed upon. His reason for refusing to maintain her was not heard. The magistrate did not even see him. When he was released he again refused to receive his wife and her bastard, and the Rev. Thomas Scott again sent him to Maidstone gaol for two months. After he was discharged, the same magistrate committed him a third time to Maidstone gaol for refusing to receive his wife. In July last a reconciliation took place between him and his wife, but now she had bolted again, taking some of his property, and he understood she was living with some man in London. He wanted advice.—Mr. Alderman Humphrey said he could not charge his wife with stealing the property, and he had better return home again. He was right in refusing to maintain his wife when she returned with unequivocal proof of her adultery. His imprisonment at Maidstone was a gross abuse of power, for no man was bound to maintain an adulterous wife, and he was the more astonished that such power had been exerted to bring about an immoral end, a clergyman, whose superior knowledge of the moral duties and ties should have made such a committal particularly repugnant to him. Mr. Alderman Humphrey advised him to return home.

NEW MODE OF ASSAULT.—On Wednesday Catherine Jones, a middle-aged female, was placed at the bar before Mr. Norton, on a charge of pouring a quantity of boiling water over the person of her husband.—The husband, a seafaring man, deposed that on Monday last he took his wife to Stepney fair, and finding himself much relieved from the rheumatism, to which complaint he had been latterly a great martyr, by his indulging a little on that occasion, he told his wife on the following morning he would go to the fair again and have a good "drunk," as he fancied it would further relieve him. He accordingly went to Stepney in the afternoon, and after getting tolerably tipsy returned home, and shortly afterwards went to bed. He had not been long there when he awoke in the most dreadful agony, and found his wife pouring boiling water from a kettle over his person.—The servant of the last witness said, that after her master went to bed on the night before, her mistress desired her to boil a kettle of water, which she did, and when it boiled the prisoner took it away, and presently afterwards she heard the loud screams of her master. She was not aware of what the water was intended for when she was desired to boil it, and her mistress seemed a good deal excited when she took it away.—The prisoner, in defence, said she was so much excited on being informed that her husband had spent the evening with another woman, that she scarcely knew what she did.—The husband hoped his worship would deal leniently with the prisoner.—Mr. Norton said, that had not this request been made by the husband, and the case left to him, he would certainly have felt it to be his duty to punish the prisoner severely. She should find bail for her good behaviour for three months.

The Echo de la Nidre gives the following account of a circumstance, which occurred a few days ago at Fesmeté, near Nevers:—"A mason whilst at work, was seized with a sudden faintness, which forced him to leave off. He went home, applied leeches to his stomach, became worse, and experienced a sort of suffocation, which terminated apparently in death. After the lapse of 36 hours, being beside himself, he was placed in the coffin, in opposition to the wish of his nurse, who remarked that the limbs retained an elasticity never seen in a dead person. The funeral took place next day, but the grave-digger had scarcely thrown a few shovelfuls of earth on the coffin when he heard a dull sound that the mason still breathed. He had been able to tear open the winding-sheet, and to force up with his knee one of the planks of the coffin. A Sister of Charity was immediately sent for from a neighbouring hospice, but unfortunately she was absent, and an hour elapsed, before she arrived. During this interval no aid was given to the unfortunate man, who remained stretched in the coffin in the middle of the cemetery. When at last the sister examined him, she found that all was useless, and that he was really dead. After a long discussion amongst the bystanders, it was decided that, as all hope of recovery was past, and as the religious ceremony had been duly performed, it would be better to nail up the coffin, and bury it, which was done without any other inquiry."

The Brussels journals relate the following strange scene as having taken place a few days since in that city:—"The wife of a jeweller in Paris some time ago deserted her husband, and engaged in a company of actors. Hearing that she was in Belgium, he came to Brussels in the hope of meeting with her. By chance he saw her in a hackney-coach, in company with a gentleman; upon which he pulled out a pistol, stopped the vehicle, and forced open the door, while the lady and her companion hastily alighted by the other. They were, however, overtaken by their pursuer, and a scuffle ensued, which ended in the three parties being taken before the magistrates at the Hotel de Ville. Here the associate of the faithless wife was ascertained to be an advocate of Paris, and sufficient cause was found to commit them both to the prison of the Amigo. Warrants to search their lodgings were granted, and their hostess delivered up 5,000fr. which had been entrusted, to her by the lady. This sum, with a quantity of jewels found on the person of the fugitive, were placed under seal, to abide events. It appears that there was a third person engaged in the intrigue, who, however, got information of the detection in time to effect his escape; but he left his baggage behind him, upon which the seals of justice have also been fixed."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—One of those marvellous escapes from death by accident which good folk say children and drunken men alone are favoured with, took place on Sunday last at the White Hart, Clement's lane, Strand. The wife of the landlady was visited by a female friend, who brought with her a little son, aged three years. While the friends were chatting in the front room of the second floor, the restless urchin climbed unperceived upon a chair placed immediately inside the open window, and fell through it, a height of at least 35 feet. A woman passing on the opposite pavement stepped across the lane and caught the child by the clothes in its descent, but its weight, increased by the momentum of its fall, was too much for her, and she was forced to let the child fall on to the pavement. The fall, however, was broken. None of its limbs were broken, its face alone being injured.