



" Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice "

PUBLISHED Thrice a Week, on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter;—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum—including the Oberland Monthly Summary.

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

New Series No. 70.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade. For others the charges are: 6 Annas per line for a first insertion, 2 do. do. for a second do., 2 do. do. for a third do., the same being in immediately succeeding papers. Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are 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, 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in Advance. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Crosshill, 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 are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be executed at this Office, at the following prices: Lady's Visiting Cards, Engraved per pack, Rs. 2; Printing Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3; Engraving Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 11; Engraving Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3. Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms. Gazette Office, June 11, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARRAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions, Rs. 2. Report of the Commissioners for Enquiring 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., Rs. 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 June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the 'Cry.' London 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.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office: Respondentia Bonds, each, Rs. 1; Ship's Articles, 1; Policies of Insurance, 1; Bills of Exchange, per set, Ans. 8; Interest Bonds, 8; Bills of Lading, each, 8; Powers of Attorney, 8.

FOR OPIUM ONLY To Macao touching at Singapore.

THE fast sailing Clipper Barque "INEZ" Captain D. EATON, 210 Tons Register will sail on the 22d instant, having all her cargo of Cotton engaged, for Opium only apply to AGANOR, SONS AND CO. Bell Lane, 11th June 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW landing from sundry Ships, and will be exposed for Sale at the Commission Rooms of the above To-morrow Saturday the 12th instant, the following choice and valuable assortment of Goods:—MILLINERY. Arcadian Dresses of 10 yards, each Rs. 25; Mandaria do. 1/10 and 1/12, " 25; Printed Foulard Silk Dresses, " 35; Embroidered Swiss Muslin, " 10; Lounced do., " 10; White Japan Dresses, " 15; Aeroplane Tucked do., " 40; Ladies latest Fashion Lace Peleries, " each 15 a 30; An assortment of plain Nets 4/6, Nos. 1 a 12, from 5 Annas to 1 1/2 Rs. per yard; Cambric Handkerchiefs in one dozen boxes, from Rs. 8 a 16 per dozen; White and Black Superfine Beaver Hats, by W. and J. Wilson of London, made to express order, Rs. 15 each; Large size stout brown Silk Umbrellas, best London made, with whalebone frames (well adapted for wet weather) Rs. 7 1/2.

HOSIERY. A SMALL invoice of Hosiery, consisting of White, Brown, and Black Cotton half Hose, fancy printed and striped do. White and Grey Lambswool Stockings, Ladies white stout Cotton Hose, white Cotton Braces, Gentlemen's Marine Shirts, Plain and with Silk fronts, White Cotton Shirts, Merino Pantaloon, and Brown Cotton do.; the whole moderately priced to meet with a ready sale.

COPENHAGEN Cherry Brandy in one dozen pints, Rs. 14; Port Wine from "Melatos", of London per dozen Quarts, " 10; Do. Do. Do. Pinot, " 6; Do from "Fide", of Southampton, " 12; Sherry do., " 10; Cases of assorted Pickles in one dozen pints and quarts; Assorted Sances; Dunn's Essence of Turkey Coffee, per dozen 15 a 30 Rupees.

GENUINE Rose Muecaba Snuff per lb., Rs. 11; Prince Regent's mixture, " 4; Dr. Riddiman's do., " 5; Lundy Foot's Irish (High dried), " 7; Genuine Eau-de-Cologne, per doz, " 5.

PATENT prepared Calf Skins, each Rs. 5; London made stout walking Shoes per pair, " 6; Do. Extra Do., " 9; Do. Shooting Shoes, " 12; Do. Thick Marching Shoes to buckle, " 11; Do. Gentlemen's pumps, half patent, " 7; Children's Morocco patent Leather and Kid Slippers, with spencer backs, 3 to 5 years old, per pair, " 3; Do. do. 6 to 9 years, " 4; Morocco and Kid Slippers and Sandals, " 4.

STATIONERY. REAMS of Laid Medium and Foolscap Paper, Imperial do. Demi-printing do., superfine Satin Note Paper, Quills, best Sealing Wax of assorted colours, Patent India Rubber, Mogul Cards, and Children's Playing Cards.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. will also submit for the inspection of the Public, To-morrow Saturday the 12th Instant, an invoice of Gold and Silver Watches, viz: 8 Silver Geneva Hunting Watches with keys, each, Rs. 80; 2 do. do. on Geneva principle, made in London, " 85; 3 Silver Hunting Watches, London made and warranted, " 45; 1 do. do. by "Breguet" of Paris, with gold key, " 90; 1 Gold Geneva Hunter with gold key, " 163; 1 Gold Hunting Watch, jewelled in 4 holes, made on Geneva principle in London, " 170; 1 Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, square steel balance, Gold dial and second hands, with two extra Lunette glasses, " 200; 1 Gold Hunting Watch by "Breguet" of Paris, jewelled in 4 holes, with 2 extra Lunette Glasses, " 170; 1 Lady's open-faced Gold Watch, jewelled in 4 holes, with extra Lunette Glasses, " 140; 1 do. do. with Gold Dial, " 150; 1 Gold "Breguet" Hunting Watch, jewelled in 4 holes, Gold Dials and extra Lunette Glasses, " 160; Spare Gold "Breguet" Watch keys, each, " 6.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARRELLED GUNS.

2 Double Damascus Twist Barrelled Guns by "Rabone" of London, in Mahogany cases with apparatus complete price each, Rs. 125; One Double Barrelled Gun, fine Stub-steel twist Barrels, Bar side steel locks frost, box spring triggers, double gold bands, Silver escutcheons and thumb, in a Mahogany case with best apparatus complete Price, " 250; One Single barrelled Gun, the same as above, " 125; One Elephant Gun, " 70; Apply to ALLEN AND CO. Apollo Street, 11th June 1841.

THE undersigned have on Sale at their Godowns, the undermentioned Choice Wines, &c. mostly imported to their own order, viz. Superior Pale and Brown at 650 Rs. per Butt; Sherries from John Day, at 530 do. Hhd. in Wood, at 170 do. Bar. Old London particular Madeira, from Keira, at 330 do. Hhd. & Co in Wood, at 170 do. Qr. Medoc Claret, at 15 do. Doz. Rich Old London Particular Madeira from Murruck Shortridge & Co. at 26 do. Doz. A variety of Prime Sherries, Pale and Brown, Bottled in the country Bass's, Alsop's and Mason's and Gilbertson's Pale Ales, " in pints 3 1/2; Superior Silvery Champagne at Rs. 45 per doz. Do. Hoek (Johannisberg) vintage of 1834, " 30; Do. Moselle, " 25; Do. Sherry from "Peter Dalgairns" of Dundee, " 24; Grahaine's Geneva, " 16; FRITH AND CO. Nesbit Lane, 11th June 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHOULD a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained to the undertaking, it is intended to reprint, from the commencement, that part of "MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK," containing "Barabary Rudge." To be continued Monthly as received by the Overland Mail. The price to Subscribers will be One Rupee per number, to be reduced to 12 Annas when 100 copies have been subscribed for. To Non-Subscribers the charge will be Rs. 1 1/2 per number. Names of Subscribers will be registered on application to Messrs COLLETT AND CO. Book-sellers, No. 13, Meadow Street, and by Messrs. ALLEN AND CO. Auctioneers, and Commission Agents, Apollo Street. Bombay, 11th June 1841.

NOTICE.

Postponement of the Lottery from the 27th May to the 15th June next.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 15th June next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND CO.'s Fourth Calcutta Lottery. All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME. 1 Prize of 50000, 50 Whole Tickets; 1 Ditto of 20000, 20 Ditto Ditto; 1 Ditto of 10000, 10 Ditto Ditto; 1 Ditto of 5000, 5 Ditto Ditto; 2 Ditto of 2000, 4 Ditto Ditto; 5 Ditto of 1000, 5 Ditto Ditto; 16 Ditto of 500, 8 Ditto Ditto; 20 Ditto of 250, 5 Ditto Ditto; 200 Ditto of 100, 25 Ditto Ditto; 1312 Ditto of 10, 82 Ditto Ditto; 1559 Prizes, 214 Tickets.

CONDITION.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders, immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances, or to their Agents. GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO. Projectors. NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY, Trustee. N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New China Bazar, North side, via Messrs. Cocke and Co's House, No. 93.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, MAY 29.

A letter from CAURUL, dated the 6th instant, contains intelligence to the effect that in an affair, at, or near Khat-i-Ghulje, Captain Saunders, of the Engineers, Lieutenant Studart, Bombay Engineers, and Lieutenant Hoppe of the Shah's Second Infantry, have been wounded whilst attacking a hostile Fort. Some guns of Captain A. J. D. battery, under Lieutenant Daves, had been sent off from C. Calcutta, to reinforce our detachment in the disturbed districts.

A friend has shewn us a letter received from Batavia, by the Maingy, which states that the Bark Cecilia, for whose safety apprehensions were entertained here, had reach Angier totally dismantled. She had experienced a severe hurricane shortly after she had left the Mauritius, which forced her out of her course, and left her quite dismantled, though otherwise uninjured, on the line. The American whaler Maria Theresa, Captain Somers K. Turner, fell in with, and towed her to Angier, where she was anchored in safety. The crew of the Cecilia experienced every kindness from the commander of the whaler. Captain Peter Roy, the commander and owner of the Cecilia, we are very sorry to say, died on the way to Angier.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 29.

Our letters from Feruz-pore mention that Capt. Mollish has been reported sick, and is not likely to be fit under a month to appear before the members of the military tribunal, who are ready to devour him! Captain Wheeler, Asst. Judge Advocate, is going to the Hills on temporary leave, pending the indisposition of the unfortunate vic. in.

A facetious friend at Lucknow to whom, in a private letter on other subjects we had dropped a hint that local news would sometimes be acceptable—wrote us to: "News, eh?—Dawki runner murdered between Go-oingunge and Hydergurh—Resident inspected body—Smelt villainously—backed with swords—Letters brought in; all right—Fancy Ball on Wednesday—lots of heat—wound up by Wilkie's tumbling out of the veranda and nearly breaking a leg—Fire at Simaigunge—property of a nigger destroyed—vot's the odds?—No rain, consequently very hot—A circular about Steam going the rounds. Unless 3 muslin's not fly. The thing is to be done into the vernacular—"

We have letters from Brigadier Shelton's force, dated 8th May, Ali Bagham, en route to Peshawar. The B. J. had left Jellalabad on the morning of that day in the highest spirits, and looking forward to a brush with the 'safety Sauts'. The story current in camp was that Captain Broadfoot was surrounded by more parties than one, and that four Sikh regiments had secured some lacs of rupees in the Peshawar territory, which they were spending very freely a march or two north of the Atok. Available declares himself totally unable to repress the rebellious spirit now abroad. The heat had been very great at Jellalabad, but just before the Brigade marched, some rain fell, and cooled the atmosphere so much that the thermometer was down to 60.

Our correspondents are full of life and humor and promise us full accounts of any affairs that may take place in the Panjab.

COURIER, MAY 29.

We are very pleased to learn from a letter received here late last night, per the Maingy, from Batavia, via Singapore, that the barque Cecilia, Captain Peter Roy, is safe, although she was obliged from stress of weather to go to the former place, where she arrived on the 23d April, totally dismantled and in great distress. This vessel, for whose safety apprehensions were entertained, sailed from the Mauritius on the 24th January last with a full cargo for Bombay. It is also added that poor Captain Roy died on the way to Angier.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, JUNE 1.

It is much talked of in certain circles, that Mr. ASHTON has been censured by the Revenue Board, and that J. DENT, Esq. lately proceeded by Dawk to quell the "excited feelings of the ryots." Mr. D. prior to his present appointment was a long time the Principal Collector of the district in question, and was much liked. Mr. A. exchange places with H. ALLETT. The Cuddapah ryots will no doubt reap the benefits of Mr. A.'s experience.

A correspondent has requested us to give publicity to the following: There is an amusing anecdote told of Captain ANSTROTHER, when in confinement in China, which is said to have come in a private letter from himself. One day, a Mandarin sent him a very savoury stew, garnished with sharks' fins and birds' nests, in compensation for a likeness which he had taken of the nodding gentleman. Captain A. having tasted the delicious contents, gave an inquisitive look at the attendant, and pointing to the stew, said, "quack, quack, quack?" The servant shook his head and replied, "bow, wow, waw."

MADRAS, May 25.—The news here is not very great. Preparations are going on to embark the Rifle company of the Regiment in a very efficient state, and I believe that every thing sent with the Company will be of first quality. Ammunition, ammuniton barrels, cartridge boxes, and boxes for loose balls, &c. &c. are being made up of a small and convenient size, so that in case of emergency, the men will be able to carry them without inconvenience. I am told that every thing required is being prepared in first rate style; in fact, so efficiently and admirably conducted as that at Bunder.

We experienced a portion of the gale or storm that visited Madras. One Ship and three Dhonies came on shore; no lives lost here. The Isadora is reported wrecked at Vizagapatam. It blew very hard here more particularly in short violent puffs. Since the gale, the land winds have set in, and if Bunder is not a hot place then there are no snakes in Varginie. My goodness (of which I have a considerable portion) such nights! worse by a considerable deal than the days. Our Civil Engineer, Capt. Best, paid a flying visit to this delightful spot a short time ago. The Brother of our hospitable and kind second (second to none!) Judge, has been enjoying the delights of Bunder for some time past. To judge from his merry face, hot or cold, I should say that he will report well even of Bunder.

The Acting Fort Adjutant took charge of his office this day. Rather a curious interruption took place yesterday. The Fort Adjutant was in the act of delivering over to Lt. Starkey the different things under his charge, when just at the close, in walks the Fort St. George Coz, wherein, to the astonishment of some, appeared another Officer appointed; so a fresh handing over took place today. The Rifle Company is practising away with ball, so the celestials will no doubt be considerable sufferers should they come to blow. I wish you proprietors of papers would tell us really and truly where the Jupiter is. One paper declares that she is at Trincomalle; another in (or on her way from) China; others, coming from Australia with the 50th. Now, dear Editor, where is she? I think that a few days ago one of the artificers at this place took a great fancy to spend his last penny to buy a rope to hang himself with, and put in practice the curious experiment of trying whether it is a fact, that people die for want of breath. He succeeded admirably in providing it, but whether to his satisfaction or not, does not cannot state, not being behind the curtain. We shall know more of these things by and by, when we, from the same cause, follow the same road, though it is to be hoped, not by the same unhappy coach.

TRICHINOPOLY, May 25.—We had a stir here yesterday. Thousands of people assembled near the Cavalry line to witness the swinging by the back of a native; however, the ceremony had only just commenced, and the nigger had the hole bored through his flesh when the Heavens poured water on the whole tumah and spoiled many of the variegated countenances of the numberless Hindoo ladies who were let loose to have a view of this disgusting feat. From what I saw in the afternoon, I should say that the Gentlemen were loyal and true to our good Queen Victoria, and that some drank her health more than once. My ears were attracted first by a chap trying to blow "the hills and far away," but I suppose the hiccup or some fault with the instrument caused the transformation of the old tune into something like "one bottle more." On the last note (if such I may call it) flying away, we were no little astonished at the sight of a regular flare up tumah going the pace with three jolly boys as a cargo. The whip was an out and outer, doing the thing well; it would all have gone off with eclat, only for the musical business.

We are at last able to let our dogs go at large; the order for the destruction to cease was issued yesterday. The weather is cool and pleasant, that is, in comparison to what we felt it some 15 or 20 days ago.

BANGALORE, May 25.—The leading article of a recent number of an American paper consists of the following sentence: "The editor, printer, publisher, foreman, and oldest apprentice (two in all) are confined by sickness," and the whole establishment has been left to the care of the devil, who craves the reader's indulgence for the brevity of his budget of "news." And so must an out station correspondent of an Indian journal often solicit indulgence, as there is frequently nothing worth noticing, and such is the case here at present, unless mention be made of a rumour about dress, which occurred the other evening at the funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander. It is said that the General Officer Commanding the Division having gone to the house of mourning, to accompany the funeral to the burial ground, found there one of the Division Staff Officers, not in full uniform, and desired him to go and dress himself in a proper manner which he instantly did and returned. That after the funeral the General observed another of his Staff Officers in an improper dress, and then all three reprimanded him for it. And others also came in for a share of the wholesome admonition. The occurrence has afforded small talk to the many for some days past; which has been heightened by the publication in the Cantonment Orderly Book of the following order.

DIVISION ORDER.

Bangalore, 26th May, 1841. The Major General Commanding the Division was extremely surprised to observe so very great a diversity of Military costume at the funeral of the late wife of Captain Alexander, Paymaster of the Station. To prevent a recurrence of the kind, he directs Full Dress to be worn on all similar occasions. But this is nothing compared with the rigorous orders that were in former times in force

here relative to dress, &c. A certain Major General of the Royal Service, when in Command of the Division, issued numerous directions on this head. Amongst others, it was strictly forbidden that any officer should be seen out of his quarters after 9 o'clock A. M. without his sword, sash, and military cap; and every officer disobeying the order was to be put in arrest.

Another order was, that if any Cavalry Officer should ever be seen mounted otherwise than on his Regimental Charger, he was to be put in arrest. And amongst other points of discipline insisted upon by the same General Officer, was this, that the Commanding Officer of every Corps at the stations should be held responsible that all the Officers of his Regiment attended Divine Service at least once every Sunday.

The European General Court Martial of which Major Thomson is President, re-assembled this day. Two of the Soldiers of the 2d European Light Infantry, who behaved so shamefully while on the Fort Guard some short time since, were brought before it for trial. The other four soldiers, who were of the same party, a being tried by a District Court Martial of which Major H. Cunningham of the 4th Light Cavalry is President, and which also assembled this day.

It is said that Brigadier Lovell, K. H. is disposing of his property, and that he is about proceeding to Bengal to accompany the Command in Chief to the Upper provinces.

Reports have been in circulation for some time past, that a Wing, or several Companies of the 2d European Light Infantry, are to proceed to Cantonment; but this is mere conjecture, on a supposition that H. M. 94th Regiment may be required to go to China. And it is not likely that the Light Infantry will be broken up until they are completely drilled, &c.

Refreshing showers continue to fall daily, and there is every prospect of this being the most favourable season. Our markets continue to be well supplied with all the staple commodities of life at moderate prices.

Colonel Monteiha is about leaving this for Madras.

UNITED SERVICE, GAZETTE, JUNE 11.

THE GOVERNOR.—We regret to learn that Lord Elphinstone has been confined to his bed with bilious fever for the last three days.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Ashton, Principal Collector of Southern Arcot, has been appointed to Cuddalore, and Mr. Blane to be Principal Collector of Northern Arcot but to continue in his present situation of Commissioner at Kurnool until further orders; and in the meantime Mr. Hallett is to act for Mr. Blane in the Collectorate of Southern Arcot. Mr. Dent, first member of the Revenue Board, proceeded to Cuddalore on Sunday night, in the capacity of a Commissioner to investigate the cause of the late disturbance in that district of which we understand that there has been a repetition within the last few days.

THE LOTTERY.—The following high prizes in the Government Lottery were drawn yesterday:—

- No. 2955, Prize of 30,000 Rupees. Nos. 3571, 3179, and 1237 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each. No. 3383, Prize of 1,000 Rupees. Nos. 2896, 4960, 751, 2126, 4824, 2026, and 31 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—We learn from Hyderabad that the following reliefs in His Highness the Nizam's Service will take place in the ensuing cold season:—

- 1st Regiment Cavalry from Moominabad to Ellichpore. 4th Regiment Cavalry from Hingolee to Toominabad. 5th Regiment Cavalry from Ellichpore to Hingolee and Bolacum to march on the 1st November next. 1st Regiment Infantry from Ellichpore to Bolacum to march on the 15th November next. 8th Regiment Infantry from Hingolee to Ellichpore to march on being relieved by the 5th. 4th Regiment Infantry from Mucktull to Ellichpore to march on being relieved by the 6th. 5th Regiment Infantry from Ellichpore to Hingolee to march on the 15th October next.

It is rumoured says our Correspondent that the several Companies of the Nizam's Artillery, are to be ordered to change Stations, which has not been heretofore customary, and this, he states, will much benefit the Service, as there is every reason to suppose that many of the Sepoys are at present land-holders to a considerable extent, although such is in positive breach of the regulations of the Nizam's Army.

Captain Davidson is to act as Brigade Major, and Captain Sullivan as Paymaster to the Cavalry Division during the absence of Captain Tower. Brigadier Blair Commanding the Cavalry Division, is about to proceed on one month's leave. Lieutenant Davies 4th Infantry is promoted to Captain from 23rd Ultimo. Captain Ramsay officiating Brigade Major and Paymaster of the Ellichpore Division, is appointed to the temporary command of the 8th Infantry and Captain Taylor in charge of the 9th Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major and Paymaster of the Ellichpore Division.

The weather throughout Berar has been unusually hot and oppressive and the high winds prevalent in May are said to have been more than usually violent during the past month. Our Correspondent complains much of the inefficiency of the Police in the Nizam's country, particularly about Ellichpore, where robberies are committed with impunity in noon day. The Combies are already preparing for the monsoon which is expected to commence in Berar in the present week. Our Correspondent with advantage to the frequent occurrence of fires in the Cantonments of the Nizam's Army suggests the propriety of having none but tiled buildings either in Regimental lines or Military bazars, and we quite agree with them on this point. He also mentions the want of some efficient regulations for the bazars of Stations, as at present both Europeans and Natives are put to the greatest inconvenience and subjected to a very heavy expense when Corps are ordered to march from exorbitant demands made at such time for Beavers and Carriage of every description, as bazar people take advantage of the wants of the Troops to raise the Nizack one third on such occasions. Hingolee seems, however, to be an exception to the general rule, for he states that the bazar at that Station is admirably supplied at moderate rates, and this he ascribes entirely to the vigilance and zeal of its very active bazar master.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 2.

We are happy to state that the indisposition of Lord ELPHINSTONE, adverted to in

our notice of the Steam meeting, is at present slight, nor has it been so serious a nature as we observe has been erroneously reported.

Having already recorded our sentiments upon the late unpleasant affair in the South Arcot district, we did not intend to have again entered on the subject, had not the numerous letters that have reached us shown that public attention was still so strongly fixed upon it as to demand further discussion; while communications upon whose authenticity we have reason to place reliance, describe the Chetputt outrage as even more serious in its nature and extent than was at first generally supposed. "The moral consequence of this outrage," (says a correspondent well acquainted with the facts) are most serious, and demand the careful consideration of Government, for unless they are undeceived the population will regard their sedition as a signal victory and a triumph over the authorities of the country—in this case that authority will soon be prostrated, and its prestige destroyed.

The notice of the Chetputt affair which will be found in another column, has reached us in a shape admitting little doubts of its authenticity, and from a party who could have no interest in undue coloring or exaggeration. Without wishing to have again returned to this very painful subject, to have suppressed the facts now before us would ill have accorded with the duties of a public journalist. It is evident that the Chetputt outrage was an outbreak of a most serious and extensive character, and that every circumstance attending it demands the prompt and rigorous investigation of Government, without which the evil may be expected to spread and increase; and although happily in the present case the storm blew over without destruction of life or property, who will venture to limit from thence the future excesses of an exasperated populace, especially should they have (though we trust this is not possible) an example of impunity before their eyes?

It is now intended to remove Mr. ASHTON from the District where this unfortunate affair occurred, and Mr. DENT Senior Member of the Revenue Board has been appointed temporarily to act as Commissioner in South Arcot for which he took his departure on Sunday. This appointment we consider to be most judicious, as Mr. DENT has had long experience of the district, of which he was so many years Principal Collector, and is deservedly popular among the inhabitants in the manner in which the functions of his office were discharged. Under his administration we have little doubt that the prevailing excitement will soon disappear and the usual tranquillity and order be restored. It is however imperative upon the Government to adopt no half measure up in a subject which so nearly affects its prestige, and the moral power which it exercises over the community; a thorough investigation is demanded, and can alone prevent the recurrence of similar if not still greater evils.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suva, on Saturday the 15th of June next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Government. Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1841. No. 65 of 1841.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Order No. 55, dated 20th ultimo, to Mr. Bone, Clerk Indian Navy, is cancelled from the 12th ultimo, the date of his return to his duty.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1841. No. 66 of 1841.—Mr. Charles Lloyd, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived by the Ship "Forist," on the 22nd ultimo.

No. 67 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Patrick Cruickshank is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Mr. Beamish, whose services are no longer required.

No. 68 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon H. P. Hathorn, Acting Port Surgeon, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

No. 69 of 1841.—The following promotions are made: Mr. F. G. Bone, Senior Captain's Clerk, to be Purser, vice Hylop deceased. Mr. E. Powell, Senior Acting Clerk, to be Captain's Clerk, vice Bone promoted. Date of Appointment: 10th May 1841.

No. 70 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 47, dated the 4th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon R. Collum is allowed to proceed to the Deccan and to be absent from his duty until the 30th instant. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. June 9th.—Doctor Ransford, from Mahabulshwar. do. 10th. Ensign Lowwood, H. M. 8th Royals from ditto. DEPARTURES. June 9th.—Lieut. D. Milne, 24th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad. do. do. Capt. and Adjt. Barrag, 19th Regt. N. I. to do. do. Lieut. Compton, 18th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. June 10th, Barque Parkfield, J. T. Whiteside, Master, from Leschenhault 22d April. do. Ship Benares, C. Edwards, Master, from Bencoolen 13th May. Passengers.—Mrs. Edwards, Infant, and one Servant. Arrived: Edmunds Bay, Benciolee Curstoe, Bantomee Eduljee and 2 Servants. DEPARTURES. June 5th, Barque Robert Steele, G. McBlain, to Liverpool. do. do. Ship Buckinghamshire, W. Moore, to London. Passengers.—Mrs. Colonel Pennycuik; Mrs. Gordon, Col. Gordon, 23d N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Boucher; E. Malby Esq. w. c. s.; Lieut. Burke, Engineer; Mrs. Stewart; Commodore Elliott, 4 European females and 2 children.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, For, To Sail, Agents. Lists various ships like A. Steamer, Duke of Bronte, William Miles, etc.

H. M. Sloop of War Lagan. H. C. Yeates, Recieving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Aucland, Aradne, Indus, Cleopatra, and Sostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palmurus; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardua and Maldiva; Cutter Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—James, Fazul Rahimoon, Alliance, Lord Cas, Candleroux, Rangoon, Petchamber Savoy, Fanny, Lodgeau, Hamamshaw, Powhat Savoy, Faze, Carriere, Adelaide, and Good Success. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Lists ships like Sophia, Ousein, Tartar, Candahar, etc.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE. At Tanna on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. K. Fletcher, Henry Augustus, only surviving son of the late Richard Adams Esq. formerly of the 2d Dragon Guards, to Johanna Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Ratie Esq. of Baarhuus, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH. On Tuesday the 8th instant, at P. M. Madame Ve Williams, (surviving her husband) died at her residence since the 21st June 1832) of a dreadful attack of Cholera, departed this life at the respectable age of 77—3 months and 23 days.



CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLES OF THE COUNTRY OF THE PAGANS CALLED SINDY.

Now it came to pass when Bellarmin had overthrown all the robbers, that he returned towards the plain country with much spoil; howbeit he turned not back by the way which he came, but, being persuaded of Shallow, he passed through the mountains by a new path where never man had gone before, yea, where, before that time, not so much as the foot of a goat had trod. Those who bare axes and crowes of iron with much cunning labour hewed a way for the culverins in such sort, that the Pagans beholding the work were thereat sore amazed. So Bellarmin returned unto Sukkra; and it fell out that while Bellarmin warred in the mountains, beheld a Bumble who was surnamed the Beadle, departed from Sukkra and another commander ruled in his stead: now this commander's name was Stephen, and Stephen said I will leave unto the robbers no place of refuge lest again they strengthen themselves and break forth into the plain; behold I will send soldiers and place a garrison in a stronghold of the Pagans within the mountains to keep it. So Stephen commanded and sent forth the centurion Louis with a fourth part of the cohort of Smouch, with them a demi-cannon also and those appertaining unto it; meat and drink likewise for the whole band for many weeks sent he with Louis.

Now at this time it came to pass that Walpole lay sick at Sukkra and Stephen said unto him, behold I will not the robbers fight with Louis and with his band, and thy sword will be lacking in the battle! Now the heart of Walpole burned within him at these words, and, though his sickness were very sore in weakness, yet went he forth with him on his horse for weakness, yet went he forth with Louis and his band, and with him two score of his men at arms. So Louis journeyed by the road which Shallow had made in the mountains and came unto a strong old of the Pagans by name Mahoon, and the Infidel beset him by the way and looked to have stolen the camels, and the oxen and the asses, which were provision for the garrison; for they were a great multitude of cattle; but

Louis and Walpole took such order by the way that not so much as a single beast fell into their hands; howbeit as they passed over the great mountain, divers of the soldiers were slain and Walpole was wounded in the leg by shot of arquebuss.

So Louis with his soldiers shut himself up in Mahoon to keep it; but Walpole returned towards Sukkra with the empty beasts which had borne the food for the garrison. Now Walpole had with him but three score and ten footmen beside his forty men at arms, and Louis said unto him behold the Infidels be very numerous, yea I verily the whole host of them have beset the path; thy soldiers be few and the beasts very many; Take thou now therefore four score of the soldiers of my garrison and when thou shalt have passed the most perilous portion of the road, then cause these four score to return unto me. So Walpole took four score of the men of Louis and passed over the great mountain from Mahoon toward the plain country about six miles and thence he caused the four score soldiers to depart from him and to return toward Mahoon. But Walpole with the rest went on his way to a place by name Sheentrup where is much water and fodder also for the cattle, and at Sheentrup Walpole purposed to remain until next day. Howbeit as the four score returned over the mountain to Mahoon, behold the whole tribe of the Infidel lay in wait for them, and seeing them to be but very few in number, even as it were but one to fifty of the Pagans, and moreover perceiving that Walpole, whom they greatly feared, was not with them, they took heart to attack the Christian band. So, when the four score had won their way nigh unto Mahoon, being as it were not past two miles distant from the place, the Paynim host came rushing down on them from all sides, even as water droppeth from the clouds in the winter season; the fourscore quickly set themselves in array and fought valiantly; but the robbers covered all the mountains round about them every side and giving them no rest, till at the last, when the multitude of the Christian host was all spent, the whole host of Paynim brake in among them and smote them, and slew them even all those four score valiant soldiers; not so much as one man was left alive. Now when the Infidels had done this deed they esteemed themselves mightily, every man of them boasting himself to be a match for a Christian army; and while their blood was heated and their stomachs were puffed up they said one unto another "What letteth that we do now unto Walpole and unto his band even as we have done unto these dead dogs? Who is this Walpole that he should stand before our fathers' souls this day?" So every man who drew a sword among the infidels pursued after Walpole, and they found him and his band at Sheentrup, and when Walpole saw the multitude of Pagans and that they came boldly on, he spake unto his soldiers to be of good cheer and to behave themselves worthily, and Walpole ordered his band discreetly, he assembled his camels and his beasts together in a hollow place, and made them sit close causing his men at arms to keep with them to guard them for the ground was very rugged inasmuch that horsemen might little avail in the battle. And Walpole himself with his three score and ten footmen took post on a little hill and awaited the onslaught. But the terror of the name of Walpole was very great among the robbers and though the multitude of the Pagans continually discharged their arquebusses, yet durst they not come to blow or sword with his men: and Walpole and those with him shot fast and well, and very many of the Infidels fell around them, but against overwhelming might what may valour's self avail: howbeit the evening drew nigh and peradventure the infidel host, being weary, might have departed for a season; but one of the decurions of Walpole cried out in a loud voice that the multitude was all spent and that the bandoliers of the soldiers were empty. And behold a chosen band of three hundred of the robbers had approached nigh unto Walpole unseen and had hid themselves behind a rock, and when they heard the decurion so cry out, they broke forth as one man and fell upon Walpole sword in hand, but the soldiers of Walpole were of the 5th Cohort of dauntless valour and good discipline, and though their backbuts might not avail them for want of shot, yet terrible they back the Infidels with their pikes with veritable slaughter. Now the Pagans were ashamed and sore enraged that such a little band should foil them, and a second time they made a furious onslaught with their whole host, in number nigh unto 3000 men, but the hearts of Walpole and his men were very stout and a second time were the Saracens beaten back as before. But when they renewed the attack for the third time, behold three Pagan warriors set upon Walpole at once, and Walpole slew two of them, but the third smote him from behind and slew him; and when Walpole fell his men were quickly overpowered a slain, nevertheless the men at arms kept together and with ten of the footmen escaped to the plain country; for there had been slain of the robbers that day more than twenty score of their most valiant warriors and the remainder were weary, so that they pursued not hard after the remnant of the band of Walpole. Thus fell by the sword of the unbelievers, the flower and pride of valour and even the barbarous Pagans so esteemed Walpole for his generous valour that they bare his body from the field and buried it with much honor. May the earth rest light on him and God have mercy on his noble soul!

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

To Correspondents.

Expectation will perceive that we have availed ourselves of his communication. An enquirer in the report of persons belonging to the Company's Service the H. (hono rable) should be prefixed to E. I. C. S. Certainly not: the Chart or says, the Company shall be called "the East India Company" Our Correspondents John Antrim and X. Y. Z. really must be patient; whenever the overland mail arrives we are compelled however reluctant to let correspondence stand over.



THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 11, 1841.

ARRIVED June 10, Ship Benares, C. Edwards, Master, from Bencoolen 13th May.—Passengers: Mrs. 15, 15, 15 Child and Servant; 3 Parsees and 2 Servants.

Do. Barque Parkfield, J. Whiteside, Master, from Leschenhault, Western Australia 22d April.

CALCUTTA journals have been received to the 29th, but are barren of intelligence.

Madras papers have been received up to the 2nd June from which we learn that the attack of Lord Elphinstone is but slight. We have extracted the remarks upon the Chetputt affair from the Spectator.

Ceylon papers to the 24th ultimo, do not contain anything of importance.

We are informed that the body of an Indo-Portuguese was picked up near the Bunder the day before yesterday. He is supposed to have been drowned from the upsetting of a boat. Other accidents have occurred but the particulars have not reached us. From the number of casualties constantly occurring we hope the authorities will expedite the completion of the Life Boats.

It has gone the round of the London newspapers that Sir H. Pottinger has been appointed Minister Extraordinary to China. With all due deference to our London Contemporaries, from private sources, we have received information at a later hour than the London Journals went to press, from which it would appear that the report is not well founded, and that in all probability Sir William Parker will act in a similar capacity to the late Commander-in-Chief Admiral Elliot.

If there be one period in the trials and a ill's flesh is heir to" which calls for our assistance, claims our sympathy, or arrests and engages our generosity more than another, it should be that of a female being birth to her offspring when poverty holds the reins of domestic government. Father and babe need hands to aid and hearts to mingle comfort and consolation to ameliorate the sorrow and suffering delivery entails. While it is the lot of many mothers to be without a bed to rest their wearied limbs, or deprived of proper nourishment to support and strengthen them, and lacking medical aid to heal their sickness; or hers there are who have more than life can ask or heart could wish and whose delivery is marked with pomp, joy, and rejoicing "that a male child is born into the world."

"Man may be born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," but man is so linked together, as it were, by human and social ties that the sorrow of one member should be felt by the whole community. In others joys we should unite; in others sorrow we should mingle our tears, and aid and assist each other in a way worthy of the great Being who made us.

To the honour of Calcutta and Madras, Lying-in Hospitals have been founded and are progressing with every appearance of success. In Bombay we regret to see such lukewarmness displayed that nothing has yet been done towards opening an establishment for the same benevolent object. The Press, generally forward in advocating schemes of benevolence, is silent upon the subject. The Public, however ready to respond to the calls of beneficence, are not even solicited to come forward and establish it. Our orators who can pour fresh rivers of eloquence (or erecting inanimate monuments are speechless upon this matter. Charity forbids us to accuse the inhabitants of



IRISH WIT AND ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

From Dublin's streets there started two, Their names were Pat and Donahoo, To seek their fortunes in the town, Of England's city of renown; When arrived near London fields, Where doors and rails their greenness yields, Donahoo fatigued cried out, "Friend Pat, Come here;" while down himself he sat, "For an iron milestone so plac'd, Then to Hackney lane they steer'd; With figures like a double X, To mark the distance not the sex. The numbers gave to Pat release, 'Tis twenty miles," 'tween ten a piece, Said Donahoo in a silent laugh, Cried Pat, by Jove I'll take my half 'Tis their kind kindred spirits cheer'd Then to Hackney lane they steer'd; Within a field Pat saw a bush, And Donahoo he made a rush; Amid the thorns they found the fruit, D. silent was and Pat was mute. The silence broke and Pat enquir'd, If D. could grant what he desire'd, D. shook his head and gave consent, Said Pat, "friend D.," 'tis this I meant: Tell me the reason cockneys call Blackberries black, when red withal." Cried D., "is this Pat I dare ween; 'Tis fruit's always red where'er 'tis green. With unripe fruit 'tis ever so, With unripe fruit 'tis ripe as grow."

Bombay of apathy; past experience of their great efforts for friendly aid would silence the charge of antipathy. Why is no movement made, why not up and doing. Why the Press should be silent, why the public is not solicited, why the talent of orators is not engaged to impress upon the public mind the necessity of such an Institution, or the afflictions it would ameliorate, or the distress it would relieve, or the joy it would occasion, or the happiness it would confer are questions which naturally occur to a beneficent heart.

Some of the Churches in England have a charity for assisting poor women when lying-in. Most of the Dissenting places of worship have in connexion with each chapel, "A Mother and Infant's Friend Society" whose aid in the hour of travail is sought for and granted, and mother and babe are supplied with a box of linen and other conveniences suited to their circumstances; after the mother is returned to the Committee with many expressions of gratitude for the Society's kindness. How Christian-like would it appear to see our Ecclesiastical Pastors and Masters in this island set the example and call a public meeting to form "A Mother and Infant's Friend Society" in Bombay, with an amiable list of Patrons and Patronesses of the Institution. Let the attempt be made: success will crown the effort.

We would draw the attention of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Army to the following remarks from a correspondent.

By this time you must all have been in possession of Quarter Century's correspondence, and in support of the measures adopted by that able and talented Warrent Officer, I beg to call upon you to come forward individually, and collectively, with your talents, time, and purse, and shew the injustice that has been done us, contrasted with those of the Royal Army; let committees be formed at Bombay, and at every Station, (branch corresponding committees) for corresponding and adopting every legitimate means to obtain our humble solicitations. I am well aware there will be a powerful opposition, but when once commenced on our part, the project must not be abandoned in despair: look at the Newspapers, and you will continually find them containing some claim, or soliciting some boon, for the Non-Comm'd. Rank but alas! seldom have we seen a line in solicitation of any for us: that our wishes can be obtained (if ever) has recently appeared from Quarter Century's let us, of this Presidency, simultaneously join, and prove to a Madras Correspondent our anxiety to aid his views, contained in his Pamphlet bearing date April 1841; I hope ere long, the boon each have to solicit, may be granted to the no less deserving portion of the Honourable East India Company's Warrant, and Non-Comm'd. grad's of the Army, in order to their being placed on a similar footing with those of Her Majesty's Service.

The Indian Press a few months since was glorying in the prospect of expelling a rebellious chief from the dominions he had usurped by slaughter and intrigue, and now they are lauding the same Chieftain up to the skies as an honorable man, a philanthropist, and the Eastern protector of civil liberty. The cry of "crucify him" is suddenly changed into "Hosanna" and memorials must be presented and pieces of plate given, because his generosity or rather his fear was such that he kept a solemn pledge and silently permitted British subjects to pass through not his, but his Master's dominions. The Steam Committee at Madras has considered his magnanimity unparalleled and has therefore ordered that a Box be presented to him as a testimony of their regard for the merit of fulfilling what he was bound to do—the solemn obligations of an oath. This is making merit of necessity with the vengeance. He may love England, but he dreads her more. France he loves more, her claims are greater, her Colony adjoined his usurped territory, but France is less powerful than Great Britain. We would ask, do Englishmen admire the result of the siege of Acre? Do they justify and rejoice in the glory of the day when thousands succumbed to England's tens, and the Egyptian traitor gave himself up, as an usurper should surrender himself, unconditionally? Can they congratulate a rebellious chief, a traitor to his Royal Master? His magnanimity may be admi-

red and is entitled to our thanks; but will the press or the people of England respond to the call of some of the Indian journals? Our European contemporaries have congratulated Egypt upon having so great and benevolent a ruler: they have recommended improvements in the civil, political and social relations of the Egyptians, but which of our English contemporaries has suggested or would be so inconsistent as to suggest, that a memorial be presented to Mehemet Ali, for his urbanity and good faith at a time when our own Government were using measures to suppress the violent outrages he was committing upon the subjects of his lawful master, and Mehemet Ali himself setting the united forces of Europe at defiance. Had Mehemet Ali been at the time in question what he is now acknowledged to be, a legitimate ruler in Egypt, had he then as an independent Prince waged war with the united forces of England, Turkey, Austria, Russia and Prussia, and have permitted the subjects of these countries to pass unmolested through his dominions, he indeed might be held up as a miracle of an enemy's forbearance.

GOVERNMENT has at last published a Notification containing regulations for travelling by Dawk, which will no doubt be of great utility to travellers. The inconvenience to which persons proceeding up the country are sometimes subjected is incredible. The not unfrequent occurrence of bearers running away, and the extortionary means they resort to when speed is an object, have long called for strong measures to secure comfort and expedition, and we are happy to find that the authorities here are becoming sensible of the wants and desires of the public. The notification, which will be found in another column, applies only to Government bearers. Regulations, similar to those in force at Madras, are much needed for such as are not Government bearers, when required to go beyond the Presidency.

It may be hoped that ere long the Government will be induced to revise the present Pilot rules. Many inconveniences and evils result from the inadequacy of existing regulations.

It is we are informed the intention of the Chamber of Commerce to bring these matters to the notice of Government, and as the Chamber has taken up the cause with the zeal it is entitled to, there can be little doubt of success. It is suggested that Captains of vessels will not merely make known the improprieties of the present regulations, but also to make known to the Chamber hints and observations for the improvement of the system that the committee may profit from their professional experience.

In to-day's issue we have commenced publishing, and intend to continue weekly, a translation of LA PEAU DE CHAGRIN, from the French of BALZAC, certainly one of the first descriptive writers of the day. Unlike the works of Boz, the Talismanic Skin has a very good plot which is carried out and executed with much taste, feeling and truth. Those who are well acquainted with the "life in Paris" will appreciate the Capital scenes and vivid sketches Balzac has given of French Society in general and Parisian associations in particular.

NOTIFICATION. The following Rules approved of by Government respecting the Posting of Dawk Bearers are published for the information of the Public, and for the guidance of the several Post Masters under this Presidency:— I. Travellers may be furnished with Dawk Bearers on application at the different Post Offices, where they are established, the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known stations, to which only Dawk bearers can be laid by any Post Master. II. A set of Dawk Bearers comprises twelve, and one Mus-soliah for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of eight annas per Mile, but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense a further sum of four annas per Mile is required to be paid as a deposit to cover any eventual expense or demurrage caused by delay on the part of the Traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded upon the traveller furnishing a certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where his journey finished, that he arrived there without having incurred demurrage. It is the duty of the Deputy Post Masters to furnish Travellers with certificates specifying according to circumstances whether or otherwise they have come on demurrage; such certificate must however be understood, is only applicable to the Deputy Post Master's Division who grants it, for it sometimes happens that a Traveller having incurred demurrage on part of the road by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting reaches the last Division within the given time. N. B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some Districts, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller and in the manner to return home, for time so occupied they are paid additionally and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Travellers Bearers. III. When it is reported that a Traveller comes on demurrage on any part of the road the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where the Traveller may have passed. IV. Travellers proceeding from the Presidency or from Out-stations are provided with a Form in which they are requested particularly to state any cause of dissatisfaction that may arise with their journey, and

the places where they most with obstructive irregularities on the part of the several Post Offices servants, this Form being affixed to the certificate which the Travellers has to present for signature secures its being noticed.

When a Dawk Bearer is ordered and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dawk and the account deposited to cover demurrage will therefore remain unadjusted until reports are received from the General Post Master on the line of route upon which the Dawk was ordered.

VI. Travellers Baggage must not exceed for each Baggage Burdar, twenty-four seers, and this must be divided into two Parcels, or Pattarans of such dimensions as Bagdhies.

VII. It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their servants to lay Dawk Bearers for the convenience of the Public, the Office to lay Dawks, state derives no benefit from this source and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are in any degree responsible to the Traveller for the misfortunes and disappointments which are inseparable from Dawk travelling, thus every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to increased expenses, such as delays, and accidents, and that Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

VIII. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to Travellers, the Post Master General on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice, but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end as a superior in any other Department would interfere to enquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

IX. In case of surcharge or charges which to the Parties concerned might occasion serious and unjust cause arising out of some positive neglect, or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master, he may, if he deems it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

X. In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying Dawk Bearers, Post Masters are authorized to detain all Letters addressed to the person from whom demands are due in the same manner as is authorized to act under clause IX of the General Rules.

Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to Dawk Bearers, to be considered final.

J. A. SHAW, Actg. Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 3rd June 1841.

NOTIFICATION. GENERAL DEPARTMENT. The following copy of a Letter dated 31st March 1841, No. 319 from Mr. Secretary Bushby, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the above department, is hereby published for general information.

J. A. SHAW, Actg. Post Master Genl.

Bombay, General Post Office, 4th June 1841.

No. 319.

W. R. MORRIS Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

SIR, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter and its enclosure dated the 12th February last, and to state for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council that the same appears from a report from the Post Master General in this Presidency that the persons noted in the margin (included in the Bombay Lists) are not natives, and that the names here entitled to the exemption of Postage.

2nd. Adverting to the advantages of a uniformity of practice, and with reference to the present low rates of postage the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council desires me to suggest the expediency of the rule of Bombay being assimilated to that of Bengal, provided the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is not aware of any objection arising from local or other causes. I have the honor to be, Sec., (Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(True Copy.) (Signed) W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt. (True Copy.) J. A. SHAW, Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT. REVENUE. Bombay Castle, 5th June 1841.

Mr. S. Mansfield, acting second assistant to the collector of Tanna, to be on permanent deputation in the Kullian districts, from the 7th November 1840. Mr. J. W. Turquand, assistant to the collector of Tanna, to be on permanent deputation in the Bassien district, from the 14th February last. Mr. J. B. Buchanan, assistant collector of Poona, assumed charge of his duties on the 29th ultimo. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. P. Stewart, collector of Poona, on the 30th March last, is cancelled at his own request, and that gentleman will proceed to join his station as early as possible. Mr. A. Hutchinson, second assistant to the collector of Belgaum, resumed charge of his duties on the 30th ultimo. Mr. J. Payne, collector of customs and land revenue Bombay, having resumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 14th of April last, is cancelled from that date.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT. FINANCE. Bombay Castle, 9th June 1841.

Mr. J. Gordon, acting deputy mint master, joined his appointment on the 1st instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 9th June 1841.

Lieutenant C. R. Whitlock, assistant to the Political Agent in Lower Scinde, is allowed leave of absence on sick certificate to proceed to the Deccan, from the 1st inst. to the 27th September next.

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

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 9th June 1841.

Captain Morris, late adjutant of the Camdeish Bheel Corps, is allowed an extension, for twelve days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 19th of May 1841.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 7th June 1841.

John Gordon Esq., of the office of acting deputy civil auditor, on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1841.

Assistant surgeon H. Glasse, to act as vaccinator in the Deccan, from the date of assistant surgeon Bouchier's departure to England, on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS. MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 3d June 1841.

No. 350 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangement in the Commissariat Department. Lieutenant Threshie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, will repair to the Presidency and assume charge of the executive Office there. Lieutenant G. J. Milne, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed an Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and will take charge of the Department at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Lieutenant Threshie on duty at the Presidency or until further orders. Bombay Castle, 4th June 1841.

and posted to the Corps of Engineers, vice H. Wood, resigned the service.

Rank as 2nd Lieut. in the Regiment Army.

Harry W. Bax Bell 31st March 1811, 11th June 1839 No. 352 of 1841.—The following Officers, Cadets of the season 1835, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieutenant A. Thomas, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, G. H. Bellasis, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry—16th May 1841.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1841. No. 353 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 2nd instant, Assistant Surgeon J. McKenzie has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Broach until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Glasse to take charge of the duties, or until further orders.

No. 354 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department under date the 26th ultimo, the services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. P. Gillanders have been placed at the disposal of the Bavy and Minister at Cahoo for employment in the service of His Majesty Shah Shooja Ool Moolk.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1841. No. 355 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Patrick Cruickshank is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and will relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Beamish, M. D. from duty in that branch of the Service.

The services of Mr. Beamish will be dispensed with from the date on which he is relieved.

No. 356 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon H. P. Hathorn Acting Surgeon, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1841. No. 357 of 1841.—With reference to the General Order of the 5th December last, No. 796, Lieutenant J. B. Dunsterville of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry will continue to duty in the Commissariat Department at the Presidency until further orders.

No. 358 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed. An order by Major General Brooks, dated Quetta the 27th April 1841, appointing Lieutenant Robertson of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Sind force, from the date of Captain Del Hoste's departure until relieved by Captain Boyd.

An order by the same officer dated the 29th April 1841, appointing Captain Hobson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to act as staff officer to the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Sopitt.

An order by the same officer dated the 20th April 1841, directing Lieutenant Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General to proceed and take charge of the Commissariat and Bazaars with the detachment, under Lieutenant Colonel Sopitt.

An order by the same officer dated the 30th April 1841, appointing Brevet Captain Prior of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as superintendent of Bazaars, and Police during the absence of Lieutenant Shaw.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, dated Rajote the 15th May 1841, directing Surgeon Lush of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry to receive Medical charge of the duties of the Civil Surgeon at that station from Assistant Surgeon Spruce, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Nicholson.

Ensign C. D. Duart of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Regiment until further orders.

No. 359 of 1841.—The Regimental Order by Lieutenant Colonel Croker, Commanding Her Majesty's 17th Foot dated Camp Poona 12th May 1841, appointing Lieutenant Burke to do duty as Quarter Master to the Regiment until the junction of the Head Quarters with the Wing of the Corps at Colaba, and after his appointing Lieutenant J. L. Croker to act as Quarter Master to the Corps vice Burke deceased.

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

COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUT. H. R. H. STEER, OF THE 1ST M. R. R.

GENERAL ORDER BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK, K. C. B. AND K. C. H., COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Chuliy Plain, 27th April 1841.

The following Extracts from the confirmed Proceedings of a European General Court Martial, holden at Secunderabad, on Tuesday the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1841, by order of Brigadier James Walsh, C. B., commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him by Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Commanding in Chief, are published to the Army.

Lieutenant Henry Ratray Hall Steer of the 1st Madras European Regiment, placed in arrest by order of Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Commanding in Chief, upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having failed to rejoin his Regiment at Secunderabad, on the fourteenth of June 1840, upon which date was completed the period of his 3 months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances to which he had been sentenced by a General Court Martial on the thirteenth of February of the same year, and absenting himself from his Corps and Station without leave, from the date first specified until the 28th of February 1841, during the greater part of which period of absence without leave, he, Lieutenant Steer, had no sufficient excuse for such absence.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in leaving at Kamptee, on the 17th day of June, 1840, when absent from his Regiment without leave, received by order of Brigadier John Trewman, Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, an advance of one month's pay and allowances, on the condition and promise of his rejoining his Corps without delay, notwithstanding which condition and promise, he, Lieutenant Steer, continued to reside in the vicinity of Nagpore from that date until the 5th of October of the same year, without making any report of himself to the Head Quarters of his Regiment or any military authority.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

By order, (Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut. Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Madras, the 20th day of February 1841.

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner, Lieutenant Henry Ratray Hall Steer, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

Finding on the first Charge.—That the Prisoner is guilty of the first Charge.

Finding on the second Charge.—That the Prisoner is guilty of the second Charge—but acquits him of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, doth sentence him, the said Lieutenant Henry Ratray Hall Steer of the 1st Madras European Regiment, to lose one month's pay and allowances, by being placed immediately below Lieutenant Andrew Walker, who at present stands next to him.

(Signed) J. H. WINBOLT, Lt. Col. President (Signed) T. MCGOWN, D. J. A. Genl.

Confirmed. (Signed) R. H. DICK, Maj. Genl. Comd. the Army in Chief.

Madras, 27th April 1841.

Lieutenant H. R. H. Steer is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lt. Col. Adr. Genl. of the Army.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 6.) STOCK EXCHANGE, MAY 5.—Half-past Four.—The market has been tolerably firm to-day, and prices have kept up. For cash, Fives have advanced 10c.; Threes 10c. Spanish Fives active have fallen 2; Neapolitan 15c.; Roman 2; Spanish Fives (Passive) are unvaried; Portuguese no quotation. For the end of the month Fives have risen 80c.; Threes 5c.

The grand reception of ladies and gentlemen at Court on Tuesday evening was most numerous and brilliantly attended. Several foreigners of high distinction were present; and carriages continued setting down till a late hour.

The grand mass on occasion of the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Invalids. The choir was hung with violet velvet, enriched with escutcheons emblazoned with the arms of the Empire, flags, and trophies. These were illuminated with brilliant chandeliers and candelabra. Above the high altar was an immense banner with the arms of the Empire, surmounted by a golden eagle with the wings displayed. On the altar resting on a cushion was placed the golden coronet presented by the town of Cherbourg. On each side of the choir were stationed the King's aides de camp, the peers and deputies, including M. Sauzet, President of the latter Chamber, Marshal's Monecy, Governor of the Invalids, Grouchy and Gérard, Admiral Duperré, Generals Gourgaud and Petit, Messrs. de Las Cases and Marchand, the Abbé Coqueureau, and some of the commissioners who went to Saint Helena. Under the dome was collected a large body of officers of every branch of the army, among whom were some who wore uniforms of the Empire. All the other places reserved for the national guards, civil officers, ladies, and other persons having tickets, were filled—all of them were in mourning. Guards of honour were placed in the church and the Chapel of Saint Jérôme, which was also decorated in the same style as the choir. The Curé of the Invalids performed the service, assisted by the clergy of the establishment, and the music was executed by the band of the 66th of the line. After the abolition Marshal Monecy, supported by General Petit, and attended by his aides de camp, was carried into the Chapel of Saint Jérôme, and there, in the presence of the marshals, generals, peers, deputies, and the commissioners, received the golden coronet from the hands of the Mayor of Cherbourg, and deposited it on the coffin of the Emperor. This duty being performed, numerous persons were admitted into the chapel to do honour to the remains it enclosed.

The Grand Concert, in the Gallery of the Louvre, takes place this evening.

Queen Christina of Spain is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow. Her Majesty is accompanied by the Marquis de Dalmatia.

His excellency Earl Granville has taken the residence of La Joucheres, near Marly, and will go there about the end of the month for the benefit of his health.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry left Paris yesterday for London.

The minister of the Interior has been suffering for the last four days with an attack of sciatica so severe that he has been obliged to keep his bed.

Persons whom we have reason to believe to be well informed, says the Commerce, have assured us that M. Humann is determined to issue his loan immediately after the close of the session. He proposes to apply for a credit to the amount of 150,000,000 fr., if not 200,000,000 fr., providing for the remainder of his wants by negotiating Bons Royaux (Exchequer Bills), for which he has legislative authority. The loan will be at 3 1/2 per cent, and paid up by twenty monthly instalments, with the enjoyment of half yearly dividends, so calculated that the contractors will gain a bonus of a twelve month's dividend. The Government is to engage not to effect the conversion of the 5 per cents before the expiration of ten years.

A Rouen Journal having stated that M. Mallac, chef de bureau in the office of the Minister of the Interior, had set out for London, in order to institute in concert with the first Secretary of the French embassy in that capital, a prosecution for forgery against the Contemporaine. The Monteur Parisien contradicts the statement, and declares that M. Mallac has not left, and will not leave Paris, and that the government has no intention of instituting any such prosecution.

A letter from Algiers of the 28th ult., given by the Messenger, says: "The army marched out on the 22nd. The last accounts from Bona, Constantina, Philippeville, and Oran, are satisfactory. The ecclesiastic who is charged with the treaty with the Emir for an exchange of prisoners, sets out again in a few days, accompanied by the same persons who went with him on his first mission. We have had fine weather for several days. The heat has already become very great, but all accounts however concur in stating that the country is in a healthy condition."

LITERATURE

La Peau de Chagrin.

OR THE TALISMANIC SKIN.

From the French.

TOWARDS the end of last October, at the time when the gambling houses were opening, conformably with the law which protects a passion essentially taxable, a young man entered the Palais Royal, and without much hesitation he ascended the stairs of the hall designated by the name or number 36—"Monsieur, your hat, if you please?" in a dry grumbling voice, cried out a little man old man who was squatting down in the shade, protected by a barricade, and who suddenly arose, exhibiting features cast in the most ignoble mould. The reason for such an introductory ordeal is this; when you enter a gambling house, the law commences by stripping you of your hat. Whether this care for the cover of so sacred a part as the head is a providential evangelical parable, or a method of concluding an infernal contract with you, in exacting I know not what pledge; or should it be to oblige you to conduct yourself respectfully towards those who are going to win your money; or whether it be the police, crouched as it is in all the kennels of society that is anxious to know the name of your hatter, or yours, if you have written it in the crown, or whether it is to take measure of your cranium in order to enable them to write an instructive statistic on the capacity of the brain of gamblers, are questions of no small importance to the owner of the hat. On this head the administration, however, has thought proper to retain a complete silence. But if you are not already conversant with the fact, then by all means know when you have scarcely made one step towards the green cloth, your hat is not yours: it now no more belongs to you than your fortune, your hat, your cane and your cloak,—all is staked. At your departure your game will demonstrate, by an atrocious acting epigram that in restoring to you your baggage they have still left you something. If perchance you happen to have a new hat you will find to your cost the necessity of providing yourself with the costume of a gambler.

The surprise manifested by the stranger, when he received the numbered counter in exchange for his hat, the grin of which was fortunately a little the worse for wear, indicated that he was still a novice and not yet corrupted. The little old man, who doubtless in his younger days swallowed in the atrocious pleasures of a gambler's life, cast at him a dull cold glance, in which a philosopher might have seen depicted the miseries of the workhouse, the vagabondages of ruined men, the coroner's reports of a crowd of suicides or of felons condemned for life to the galleys, and emigrations to Guazacoalco (Botany-bay).

This man, arrayed in all the dignity of a long extenuated countenance, now only fed upon the economical soups of M. d'Arce, presented to your view the pale wan image of passion reduced to its most simple state; in his wrinkles were to be traced former tortures; to restrain from gambling away his scanty salary on the very day he received it was impossible; like an old vau de Kuacker on whose flesh the whip no longer produces any effect, he seemed fixed—nothing could move him, the hollow groans of departing ruined gamblers, their dumb imprecations, their stupid besotted looks, his iron face regarded with apathy; he was in fact the diabolical emblem of gambling. If the young man had contemplated this melancholy Cerberus perhaps he would have reasoned, within himself—there's nothing in that heart but a pack of cards! The stranger did not listen to this living counsel, placed there on doubt by Providence as a warning to the innocent, in the same way that it has placed disgust at the door of houses of ill fame; he resolutely entered the saloon where the sound of the gold exercised its charming fascination upon senses filled with the desire of covetousness. This young man, probably driven by the most logical of all the eloquent phrases of J. J. Rousseau, and of which I believe this is the melancholy idea. "Yes," says this distinguished writer and moralist "I can imagine that a man may go to a gambling house; but it is only when he sees between himself and death his last guinea."

At night the gambling houses have only a vulgar poise, but of which the effect, like a sanguinary drama, is certain. The saloons are filled with spectators and gamblers; hither indigent old men creep to warm themselves; here are living portraits of countenances agitated by frantic revels, beguiled with wine and ready to finish in the river—here, in truth, the passions abound, but the too great number of actors prevents your contemplating the demon of play faces to face. The scene is a true and living picture where the whole troop cries, where every instrument of the orchestra modulates its phrase; many respectable men may be seen there who go to seek amusement and who pay for it as they would pay for the amusement of the theatre, or for that of gluttony, or as they might seek for pleasure in a garret where at a low price they purchase burning regrets which last them perhaps—three months. But can you understand that vigor and delirium the soul should have at a man waiting with impatience for the opening of a hell? Between the gambler of the morning and the gambler of the evening, there is a difference, the careless husband, from the lover exhausted under the windows of his mistress. It is only in the morning that the palpitating passion comes and the necessity of his dreaded sincerity. At this moment, you may admire a true gambler who has neithered, slept not lived; so rudely has he been flagellated with the whip of his martingale; he has suffered so much from the pendency of a coup of rouge and noir. At this accursed hour, you encounter eyes whose tranquillity inspires dread—countenances that fascinate, and looks that seem to lift the cards and devour them. Therefore it is that the hell is only sublime at the opening of their sittings. If Spain has her bullfights, if Rome had her gladiators, Paris can pride her herself on account of her Palais Royal whose enticing Roulettes bestow the pleasure of beholding streams of blood flowing without the risk of slipping on it. Endeavour to cast a passing glance on this arena, step in, what nakedness! the walls, covered with a paper soiled to man's height, do not offer a single idea which might tend to freshen the soul; there is not to be seen in the room even a nail which might facilitate suicide. The floor is worn and dirty, and there will be found an oblong table placed in the centre of the room. The plain straw bottomed chairs pressed close round; the cloth, worn threadbare by gold, announces too plainly that there exists a curious indifference to real luxury in those men who come there to perish in search of fortune and seeming luxury. This human antithesis is discovered wherever the soul reacts powerfully upon itself. The lover who will clothe his mistress

in silk, who will dress her in the softest oriental tissue, has often only a truckle bed himself to sleep on. The ambitious man may dream of power at the same time that he is plunging into the vilest dress of debasement. The shopkeeper vegetates at the bottom of a damp unwholesome shop, and is building a palace out of which, in all probability, his son, a precocious heir, will be driven by a paternal law suit. Finally we may challenge the enquiry; does anything exist so disgraceful as a house of pleasure? Singular problem! Always opposed to itself—deceiving its hopes by its present evils, and its ills by a future which does not belong to the subject of it. Man stamps on all his acts the character of folly and weakness, and if perfection be a quality of any thing here below there is nothing complete but misfortune. At the moment when the young man entered the saloon, some gamblers were already there. Three bald headed men were carelessly seated round the table; their withered faces, like those of diplomatists, incapable of feeling revealed corrupted souls—hearts that had long since forgotten to feel an aching sensibility in risking the paraphernalia of a wife. A young Italian, with black hair and olive complexion, was leaning quietly on his elbows at the end of the table and seemed to listen to the secret forebodings which cry fatally in the ear of a gambler.—Yes!—No!—This southern head breathed gold and fire. Seven or eight spectators, placed so as to form a gallery, stood awaiting the scenes which the strokes of fate were preparing for them, and with deep anxiety watched the countenances of the actors, the noise of the money and that of the rakes. Those siders were there, silent, immovable, and attentive like the mob at the "place de greve" when the executioner severs a head from the body. A tall thin man in a thread bare garb, held in one hand a register, and in the other a pen with which to mark the passes of the red or the black.

It was one of those modern Tantaluses who live on the margin of all the enjoyments of the age, one of those misers without treasure, who play an imaginary stake; a species of reasonable fool, who consoles himself for his miseries by caressing achimera, and who finally treats vice and danger like young priests do the eucharist, when practising the ceremony of the mass. Opposite to the bank, or heap of money, was one or two of those cunning speculators, expert in the chances of the game and who, like ancient galley slaves who no longer fear the galleys, had come there to risk three stakes and immediately to carry away with them the probable gain on which they lived. Two old lacqueys of the saloon were walking carelessly up and down with folded arms, and now and then made their appearance at the windows which looked into the garden, as if to show their insipid faces as signboards to the passers by. The dealer and the banker had first cast upon the counters one of those haggard looks, which seem to kill, called out in a shrill voice "make your game" at the instant the young man opened the door. The silence which was observed seemed to grow more profound, and every head turned by curiosity towards the new comer; the sensation occasioned by the sudden appearance of this prepossessing young man was a novel thing within the portals of the Roulette. The unfeeling old men, the petrified officials and the spectators, and even the fanatic Italian trembled; one and all seemed to be seized with an indescribable sensation of horror on seeing the stranger: most one not to be very unfortunate to obtain pity, or to be very feeble to excite sympathy or if these passions be excited, must they not be of a very sinister aspect to cause the souls to tremble in this saloon, where suffering, must be mute, where misery cheerfulness, and despair, must be decorous? Well! there was something of a mysterious amalgamation; all these were mixed in the new sensation which affected those frozen hearts when the young man entered. But this should not appear strange—for have not executioners sometimes shed tears over virgins whose beautiful heads were doomed to fall at a revolutionary signal?

At the first glance at the countenance of the novice, the gamblers read there some horrible mystery: there was a gloomy glare imprinted on his youthful features; his look attested the betrayed effort of a thousand deceived hopes! The sad indifference of the sin of suicide gave a dull sickly paleness to his forehead; the small folds at the corners of his mouth delineated a bitter smile, and his countenance expressed a resignation calculated to impart a death like feeling to the beholder. Some secret genius sparkled from his eyes, veiled perhaps by the fatigues of pleasure. Was it debauchery that placed its foul seal on this now degraded, but so lately noble, pure, and brilliant countenance? Physicians would doubtless have attributed these appearances to injuries of the heart, or the chest; the yellow circle which surrounded his eyes, and the red marks upon his cheeks, were equally misleading; whilst poets might pretend to discover by those signs the ravages of science, or the traces of nights spent at the light of the lamp of study.

But a more mortal passion than sickness, a malady more pitiless than study or genius deteriorated this young head, contracted its vivacious muscles, wrung that heart which had only grazed revels, study and sickness. Like a notorious criminal, who, on arriving at the receptacle for those condemned to the galleys, is received with respect, those human demons expert in their knowledge of tortures saluted a new unheard of pain or a deep wound which excited their looks seemed to acknowledge one of their princes in the majesty of his mute irony, and at the elegant misery of his dress. The young man wore a fashionable coat, but the junction of his waistcoat and neckcloth was too scientifically maintained to allow one to suppose the presence of linen within. His handsome hands, like those of a lady, were of a doubtful cleanliness, for he had not worn gloves for the last two days! If the dealer and the servants of the saloon shuddered, it was because the vestiges of the charms of innocence were still visible in his fine slim figure, in his beautiful rare light coloured and naturally curled hair. This figure scarcely counted twenty five years, and the presence of vice seemed to be only an accident. The green life of youth still struggled with an impotent lubricity. Light and darkness, nothingness and existence, wrestled with each other and produced at the same time gracefulness and horror. The young man appeared there like an angel without his rays, who had strayed from his appointed course. Thus all those old professors who had served their time in vice and infamy, like an old toothless woman, who takes pity at the sight of a beautiful girl offering herself to corruption, they were ready to cry out to the novice,—begone! The young man walked up to the table and without taking a seat and without the least hesitation threw upon the cloth a piece of gold, which he held in his hand; and then, like strong minds who abhor chicane and uncertainty he darted a look at the dealer which be-

spoke at once turbulence and calmness. The interest of the strangers was so great that the old men placed no stakes, but the Italian with the fanaticism of passion seized an idea which smiled upon him and staked a mass of gold on the colour in opposition to the stranger. The banker forgot to say his phrases, which, after a long interval, were converted into a shrill hoarse cry of—"make the game!"—"The game is made!"—"Nothing more will be received." The dealer spread the cards and seemed to wish good luck to the last corner indifferent as he was to the loss or gain of the losers of these gloomy pleasures. Every spectator beheld in the fall of this piece of gold a drama and the last scene of a noble life: their eyes sparkled and were intently fixed upon the prophetic pieces of paste board, but in spite of the attention with which they alternately watched the young man and the cards, they could not perceive the least symptom of emotion on his cold resigned countenance.

"Red loses," said the dealer officially. A sort of hollow rattle was heard issuing from the throat of the Italian when he saw the folded bank notes falling one by one, as the banker pushed them over to him. As for the young man, he only comprehended his ruin at the moment when the rake was stretched out to gather his last Napoleon! The contact of the ivory rake caused a dry sound to proceed from the piece of gold as it rolled, with the rapidity of an arrow, to join a heap of gold lying in front of the cash box. The stranger gently closed his eyes and his lips grew pale; but he soon raised his eyelids and his lips recovered their coral hue. He affected the air of an Englishman for whom life no longer possesses a mystery, and without soliciting consolation from the bystanders, by one of those execrations which gamblers in despair are often wont to cast upon the gallery, he disappeared.

How numerous are the events which succeed each other in the space of a second, and what things depend on the cast of a die! "Behold his last cartridge," said the dealer smiling, after a momentary silence, during which he held the piece of gold between his finger and thumb shewing it to the assembly.

"It is a mania who is gone to drown himself," said an old customer; at the same time looking around him at the gamblers who all understood each other.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed a servant of the room, at the same time taking a pinch of snuff.

"If he had imitated that gentleman?"—exclaimed one of the old ones to his companions, pointing to the Italian.

Every body bent their eyes on the happy player whose hand trembled as he counted the bank notes.

"I heard," said the Italian "something like a voice which roared in my ear: the game will be against this young man; therefore, I played against him."

"He is not a gambler," returned the banker, "or else he would have divided his money in three masses and by this arrangement he would have had more chances in his favor."

The young man, the victim of the Roulette, passed without reclaiming his hat, but the old men, who had remarked the wretched state of uttering a word; the gambler restored the counter by a sort of mechanic motion, and the stranger descended the stairs, whistling as he descended the Italian air "di tanti palpiti" in so low a tone that he scarcely heard the beautiful notes himself. He soon found himself in the galleries of the Palais Royal. Led by a last thought, he went as far as the rue St. Honoré, took the way to the Tuilleries and crossed the garden of the Tuilleries with an irresolute pace. He walked as if in the middle of a desert, or as one elbowed by men whom he did not see, listening through the noisy buzz of the populace only to one voice, namely that of death; at last he fell into a benumbing meditation, somewhat resembling that with which criminals are seized when placed on a cart and conducted from the prison to the place of execution, to that scaffold red with all the blood shed since 1793.

There exists something noble and dreadful in suicide, yet what this something is I am at loss to conjecture. The falling of a crowd of people is without danger, like the falls of children who are too near the ground to be hurt by falling on it; but when a distinguished man sinks down, he must come from a lofty pinnacle; he must have raised himself to the heavens and have perceived some inaccessible paradise. The storms must have been irreplaceable which forces such a one to sue for tranquillity of soul from a pistol's mouth! How many promising and youthful talents are confined in a garret, and flash and perish for want of a friend or for lack of a consoling wife, in the midst of a million of beings and in the presence of a crowd tired of gold and lassitude. At this thought the self murderer acquires gigantic proportions. Between a voluntary death and the voice filled with prolific hopes which calls a young man to Paris, God only knows how many blossoms are blighted in the bud; how many poetes abandoned, or what despair and cries are smothered, and the useless endeavors and masterpieces that miscarry. Each suicide is a poem sublime with melancholy. Where will you find floating on the ocean of literary works, one book which can cope with these woe?—Yesterday at four o'clock a young woman threw herself into the Seine from the top of the Pont des arts (bridge of arts). Before this Parisian laconism dramas, novels, and indeed every thing grows pale; not excepting the old frontispiece of the lamentations of the glorious king of Kairavan, put in prison by his children, and the last fragment of a corrupt book, the sole lecture of which caused even Sterne to weep, whose unfeeling heart could abandon his wife and children. The stranger was assailed by a thousand such thoughts which fitted like shreds around his soul, or like tattered colours agitated in the midst of a battle. If he deposited the burden of his intelligence and memory for a moment, to stop before some flowers, of which the heads were gently moved by the breeze as it passed through the green borders, he was suddenly seized by a convulsion of life which kicked at the burdensome idea of suicide: if he would raise his eyes towards heaven, there the grey melancholy clouds puffed about by the wind, induced a heavy atmosphere which again appeared to counsel him to die. He continued his walk towards the Pont Royal, thinking on the last fantasies or whims of his predecessors. He smiled on recollecting that Lord Castlereagh had satisfied one of our simplest necessities before he cut his throat, and that M. Anger the academician, returned for his snuff box, that he might take a last pinch on his way to the scaffold. (To be continued.)

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THERE is no truth in politics more strongly inculcated as the result of all past experience in the history of governments, and no principle in public morals that is acknowledged to be more binding, from a consideration of

the pernicious consequence to which neglect or indifference is certain to lead, than that the supreme governing authority of a country, in whatsoever body or combination of bodies that authority may reside, or by whomsoever it may be exercised, can in no instance divest itself of the direct responsibility which attaches to the possession of dominion; nor can it divide, far less can it diminish, that responsibility, by a seeming division of the empire into parts, and by a delegation of the supreme control over any one of those parts to a subordinate body of its own creation. If the contrary of this proposition could be admitted, it would follow that the unity and general sovereignty of a nation would be but names. If, for example, it were possible that any one country, or island, or dependency of Great Britain could be so disjointed, and the government withdrawn from the operation of direct responsibility to the governing head, it is clear that every other country, island, and dependency might be similarly dealt with; and hence there would exist, apart from, and independent of, the general will, and obviously subversive of the common good, a power of parceling out the empire into as many separate portions, as caprice, ignorance, or folly might dictate; of placing over each a governing body, in which should rest each fraction of sovereignty; and of declaring that all responsibility for the exercise of these functions no longer resided in the nation at large, or its representatives, but devolved upon the inferior body. Any nation in Europe that could profane and misuse the dominion that it holds, by thus abdication the solemn duty of responsibility, would be pronounced to be without government altogether, and would cease to be numbered among civilized communities.

But if, superadded to this monstrous and suicidal act, the parent country were to ordain that this governing body of its own creation should, in like manner, be wholly irresponsible to the body or the people governed, for any exercise of authority over them: that it should have at all times the unquestioned power of declaring war, making peace, imposing taxes, and enacting laws; of nominating, deposing, punishing, and exiling dependent kings, princes, and nobles, and of resuming, appropriating, or conferring upon others, the territories and possessions of the latter, with all the subjects upon them, for reasons and pretences of which it, the governing body, is alone the judge; that it should further possess the sole patronage, nomination, education, and disposal of a multitude of civil and military functionaries required to carry on such an arbitrary government; and, lastly, that it should be suffered, by reason of the powerful influence exercised like the foregoing, and by the secrecy and mystery of its deliberation, to view all its acts and measures in almost impenetrable obscurity, or when concealment is no longer practicable, to present them in such guise that only one side should be seen; if such, we say, were the system which France, standing in the relation she does before the world as the conqueror of Algeria, were now to frame, proclaim, and enforce in this her African possession, but one cry of indignation would be plain as demonstration to the moral sense of mankind that such a system of government, maintained at the sword's point over their helpless dependency, made deliberate provision, however blameless the functionaries, for the perpetration of tyranny and oppression in forms as cruel, heartless, and detestable as the world, fertile in such forms, has yet seen.

It is difficult for the mind to conceive the measure of injury to which the man would be doomed who should, in these kingdoms, venture to propose such a government for the richest rock adjacent to the British isles, on which an Englishman has fixed his dwelling. And yet, if the question be calmly put as regards British India; if it be applied to this, the largest, the most populous, and most important dependency of the empire; if an Englishman, uninduced by and unaccompanied with the Court of Directors of the East India Company, shall pause and ask himself, what is the real nature of the government enforced by the sword of England over that country?—whether, in truth and in fact, every attribute and function of despotic authority that has been above enumerated is not hourly exercised over the natives and native princes of India by the Court of Directors and the Court's nominees; freed from all real, practical responsibility attaching to the exercise, whether in England or in India, other than the casual notice that is drawn to some act of notorious to be passed over, or some crime too flagrant to be concealed?—If the inquirer ask his plain, unbiased reason whether authority thus exercised over distant and defenceless myriads must not, from its very excess and enormity, become moulded and systematized into intolerable forms and shapes of oppression, even were it wielded by angels, and not by men?—he will be compelled to answer these questions in the affirmative; and at the same time to confess that, by the British nation devolving upon the Court of Directors the power and responsibility of governing India, without providing and rigidly insisting that every act of this corporation, like the acts of every other, should be made public, and subjected at brief intervals to strict scrutiny and free discussion, such as all honest men, holding the high public trust, desire to be applied as tests of the purity and patriotism of their conduct, and as the best correctors of their own fallibility; he is without the power of tracing and probing the evils in the rule of this Court, which his conscience and understanding assure him, a priori, must exist, and is divested of all means of applying the remedies which publicity and impartial inquiry would not fail to suggest.

That those evils and vices which an honest mind deduces from the premises, as inherent in the present government of India, are not mere speculative imaginings, but have a real existence, as melancholy realities, is established by testimony, so high, so unequivocal, and so conclusive, as would have excited conviction to the public mind in every other case than British India; and long since have riveted the attention of all men to the consequences affecting even the material interests of the empire, which have resulted from the

abandonment of the national responsibility over the concerns of this great country to a body of twenty-four Directors. The name of the late Lord William Bentinck is familiar to all. This good and great, this single-minded and pure-souled nobleman was for seven years Governor-General of India. At a previous period of his career he had been Governor of the Presidency of Madras. His acquaintance with India and the Court of Directors was, therefore, not recent. As if to fit himself for the post of Governor-General by being schooled in high trusts, and fortified by the largest measure of experience, he had passed the intervening years either in the business of the House of Commons, or in filling, in arduous times, the first civil and military offices and commands on the continent of Europe, with what honour to his country and veneration to his own person we need not now mention. It was this statesman whom Mr. Canning, his bosom friend and associate, selected to preside over India. During his government, Lord William Bentinck made it his constant duty to traverse far and near the empire committed to his sway; to carry on every where searching and minute personal inquiries into every department of the Government, judicial, revenue, and police; and to trace the effects of the Company's rule after nearly a century of undisputed possession, as they are exhibited in the actual condition of the people and the present state of the country. In 1835, Lord William resigned his office and returned to England, contrary to the wishes of the Court of Directors, who lauded with their praises and their thanks, in 1837, he was called as a witness before a Committee of the House of Commons; on which occasion, freed from every conceivable motive but the purest patriotism, he placed on record, as he doubtless hoped for the enlightenment and moral instruction of his countrymen, his deliberate judgment, the fruit of his long and matured experience, of the results which he himself had traced home of the government of the Court of Directors in India. To this judgment, which has never been attempted to be impugned by an appeal to the country it declares,—we challenge all history to furnish a page wherein so damnable, and yet so just and convincing a sentence has been passed upon the rulers of any country by a witness of equal weight, information, and authority, as is here pronounced by Lord William Bentinck upon the Court of Directors of the East India Company:—

"In many respects the Mahomedans surpassed our race; they settled in the countries which they conquered; they intermarried with the natives; they admitted them to all privileges; the interests and sympathies of the conquerors and conquered became identified. Our policy, on the contrary, has been the reverse of this—cold, selfish, and unfeeling; the iron hand of power on the one side, monopoly and exclusion on the other. The band of our system is not solely that the civil administration is entirely in the hands of foreigners, but that the holder of this monopoly, the patrons of this foreign agent, are those who exercise the directing power at home; that this directing power is exclusively paid by the patronage; that the value of this patronage depends exactly upon the degree in which all the honours and emoluments of the State are engrossed by their clients, to the exclusion of the natives. There exists, in consequence, on the part of the home authorities, an interest in respect to the administration precisely similar to what formerly prevailed as to commerce, directly opposed to the welfare of India; and, consequently, it will be remarked without surprise, that in the two renewals of the charters that have taken place within the last twenty five years, in the first nothing was done to break down this administrative monopoly; and in the second though a very important principle was declared, that no disability from holding office, to any subjects of the Crown, by reason of birth, religion, descent, or colour should any longer continue, still no provision was made for working it out; and, as far as is known, the enactment has remained to this day a dead letter. India, in order to become an attached dependency of Great Britain, must be governed for her own sake, not for the sake of the 800 or 1,000 individuals who are sent from England to make their fortunes. They are totally incompetent to the charge; and in their hands administration, in all its civil branches, revenue, justice, and police, has been a failure. Our government, to be secure, must be made popular, and to become so, it must consult the welfare of the many, and not of the few; the government must remain arbitrary, but it may also be, and should be, paternal. But how is this to be effected? England has no knowledge of, no care for India. India, again, has no representatives in England, has hitherto had no access to her shores; her fate is entirely in the hands of the authorities with whom her management is vested. The Court of Directors seek their office for the patronage only; for the most part they are strangers to India; have their own separate affairs to manage; are divested of responsibility; but from their permanency, and the knowledge which they derive from their numerous clients, they possess a power and influence over all affairs which a temporary President of the Board of Control, united by any board possessing local information, cannot possibly control."—British India Advocate, May 1.

VARIETIES.

The King of the French has conferred the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour on M. Nothomb, the Belgian Minister of the Interior.

A correspondent writes from Algiers, that on the 20th ult. a merchant was thrown from his carriage on the road to Fort Emperor, and was in danger of having his leg crushed by the wheels, when his cries attracted the attention of the Dukes of Nemours and D'Angoulême, who were walking together in the same direction. The Royal brothers ran with all their speed to his rescue, and arrived in time to save him from injury which otherwise would have been inevitable.

The Senate at Madrid, on the 28th ult., commenced the discussion of the question concerning the number of persons for the R. Agency. M. Heron spoke in favour of three, M. Tarraza of one, and the debate was adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies had decided that the patrons of the undivided R. Agency should open the discussion, and General San Miguel had accordingly that day delivered a long harangue in favour of only one Regent. The debates were expected to go on for several days. Advice from Port Mahon stated that the French had found a cemetery near their hospital, and were expecting to have it consecrated by the Bishop of Algiers; this had naturally given offence at Mahon, where it was thought in a proper that the ceremony should be performed by a Spanish prelate.