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PUBLISHED THrice A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1841.

New Series No. 61

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
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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 Outstanding 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, *per Annum*. To Non-Subscribers, *per Copy*. To Subscribers in England, *12 Rs. in Advance*. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office. All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

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 Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 2. Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Dorr, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications have been made to the Editor of the above Magazine, and it is now published. It contains a full and complete account of the sports of the season, and is highly interesting to all who are fond of the chase. It is published weekly, and is sold by all the Booksellers in Bombay. The price is 1 Rupee per copy, and 10 Rupees per annum in Advance. Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Responcible Bonds, each Rs. 1. Shares of Insurance, each Rs. 1. Bills of Exchange, per set, Ans. 8. Interest Bonds, each Rs. 8. Bills of Lading, each Rs. 8. Powers of Attorney, each Rs. 8.

FOR SALE. SAIL Canvas, Nos. 1 at 6. Apply to ANDERSON HORNUMBER, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. NICOL AND Co. Bombay, 21st May 1841.

TO LET from 1st June, that large Commodious and airy Bungalow, situated next to the Officers Mess House in Colaba, in the middle of a large Garden, and commanding a view of the Harbour as well as back Bay. The house is ready matted and fitted up with a handsome bath with Boiler, Pipes and Cocks for either fresh or salt, hot or cold water. Apply to RUTTENBER HORNUMBER'S Sons, No. 9, Forbes street. Bombay, 21st May 1841.

NOTICE.

IT being the intention of Government to establish an English School at Surat, applications for the situation of School Master are invited to be made by letter to the Secretary to the Board of Education; to be accompanied with testimonials of Character and Qualification.—The Salary will be Rs. 300 monthly.

Information regarding the qualifications required may be learned by personal application to the Secretary to the Board of Education at 11 A. M. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

G. MOREHEAD, Secy. to the Board of Education.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, Bombay, 17th May 1841.

MUNCHERJEE NESSERWANJEE, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and Outstations, that he has recently received from England, an assortment of Fashionable Gold Jewellery viz. Gold Earrings, Brooch, Lockets, Wedding Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Small Chains with Seal and Key, Ornaments for Ladies Head, Gold Studs, and various other articles. Bombay, 19th May 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND Co. Fourth Calcutta Lottery.

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.....	50	Whole Tickets.
1 Ditto of.....	20	Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	10	Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	5	Ditto Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2 each....	4	Ditto Ditto.
5 Ditto of 1 do. . .	5	Ditto Ditto.
16 Ditto of 1/2 do. .	8	Ditto Ditto.
20 Ditto of 1/4 do. .	5	Ditto Ditto.
200 Ditto of 1/8 do. .	25	Ditto Ditto.
1312 Ditto of 1/16 do. .	82	Ditto Ditto.

1559 Prizes 214 Tickets.

CONDITION.

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 Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to incline to 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. COCKERELL AND Co's. House, No. 98.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, MAY 8.

We have been put in possession, since our last, of some details of the siege of CHERONG in Bundelkand, which will be perused with no little interest, although the destinies of nations were not dependent upon the issue of the conflict. It appears to have been a very smart and well conducted affair; the enemy fought gallantly, and although our detachment was a pretty strong one, our victory was not very easy. It appears that the force consisting of the Infantry of the Bundelkand Legion (900) 3 companies of the Gwalior Contingent, (180) 1 company of the 13th N. I. (85) of the Cavalry of the B. L. (400) 2 nine pounders and 1 howitzer of the Contingent, and 2 six pounders of the Legion, marched from Jhansi on

the evening of the 9th ultimo, to a place called Maipore, 3 miles to the southward of Chergong. On the 10th the camp moved to Nuri about the same distance, to the North-west, and before day-break of the 11th the whole Force moved upon Chergong. About day-break our advance came upon the enemy, 50 horse and 250 foot; but as our troops formed and advanced with the utmost steadiness, the enemy fell back upon the village of Chergona, and after firing it, retreated to Chergong. Our camp then was moved up from Nuri to occupy the ground in the rear of the village, and a squadron, under Lieutenant Werner of the Bundelkand Cavalry, sent out to reconnoitre. When about parallel with the Fort, the reconnoitring party was saluted by a smart fire from some five or six guns, which did not very much excite them, as they were only having been wounded, though Lieut. Werner himself very narrowly escaped, a shot having struck the ground close to him. Without any further damage, the squadron regained the main force, and the enemy opened, with some vigour, upon our camp. Some round shot passed through two or three of our tents, and wounded some of our men. On this a nine-pounder and howitzer were run up, and a sandbag battery hastily erected, at about 800 yds. from the Fort, on which our guns opened with good effect, and in less than half an hour nearly silenced the enemy's fire. Our tents were then struck and sent to the rear, out of range of the enemy's guns. Piquets were posted at different points, and the day's work was closed. On the 12th nothing was done. On the 13th a party of grass-cutters having been sent out for forage, a party of the enemy endeavoured to cut them off on their return to camp, Lieut. Werner was sent out with a troop to the support of the camp followers; but when advancing upon a body of the enemy, about 100 in number, who had been annoying him with their matchlocks, just as he was about to give the word to "charge," he was astonished by a shower of rockets which put the horses in confusion. He soon rallied the troop; but the enemy had retreated behind the stockades, from which they opened a galling fire, whilst another party took him, in flank, from a village called Puhari. Nothing was to be done, but to retreat—which was fortunately done without any loss either of man or horse. On the 14th and 15th nothing was done. On the 16th reinforcements arrived from Cawnpore—3 companies of the 52d N. I.—a troop of the 8th Cavalry under Capt. Barber, and the battering train (two 18 pounders, and two mortars) under Capt. Pepper. On the morning of the 17th, the mortars were got into battery—and on the evening of the same day the heavy guns were placed also. Next morning the ordnance set to work in earnest; and twice the town was fired by the shells, but each time, the flames were got under. The enemy returned our fire, but not with much effect, though tolerably well directed. Our practice described as having followed on the citadel, but the blaze was soon subdued. On the 19th it having been judged that a stockaded garden to the right of the Fort, would furnish the best position for our breaching batteries, Capt. Jamieson of the 52nd, with a detachment of 3 companies of Infantry, and a squadron of horse, went out, at 2 o'clock in the morning, to get possession of it; but, owing to the thick darkness of the night the party separated, misad their way, and were able to do nothing. On the 20th, an hour before day-break, the same detachment moved out again, and carried the garden in gallant style, after a most determined resistance. It appears that when about 100 yards from the ditch of the stockade, four rounds of sharpshoot were fired from the howitzer, to clear the garden, but there was no symptom of an enemy. The companies were then advanced, to move back the brambles, to clear a passage for the troops. Some of our men had just given over their muskets, to set to work unaccompanied, when a tremendous discharge of stink-post and rockets fell among the detachment, and put them in confusion. They could scarcely be rallied before a galling fire from some 200 matchlocks was poured upon them which disabled many of our men and would have done more execution, but for the previous discharge which had prostrated many of them. Our men, it is said, behaved admirably—they soon rallied, formed, fired a volley, which was succeeded by a pretty brisk exchange of compliments. By this time the 6 pounders, which had been sent for, arrived, together with a company of the 13th N. I. The guns were planted at the two northern extremities of the garden and played prettily along the trenches, sweeping them with grape—the Infantry then, with a loud cheer, rushed into the garden, by a small aperture, in the west face. The enemy did not stay to receive them, but retreated into the Town, as our troops entered.

The stockaded garden being thus in our possession, the detachment threw up a temporary work before them, composed of sand bags and cottonbales, to cover them from the severe fire of the enemy, which lasted till 3 o'clock. Our ordnance here played beautifully—raked the whole face, from which the enemy were assailing us, and indeed were the salvation of the detachment. A sharp fire was kept up from three towers till 9 o'clock, and at midnight the place was evacuated. It appears, that the force were not strong enough in the Cavalry arm, to surround the fort and cut off the retreat of the enemy. The town, when taken, presented a sad picture of desolation—not a soul was to be seen in it, and the ravages of fire were every where visible. A large powder magazine was exploded, after our people had got into the Town, but we do not know if it occasioned any loss. In the affair of the 20th, three of our men were killed—and eighty-two wounded, many of whom are not expected to recover. The Jagheer had made off to Tehree, and the Jagheer been formally resumed.

Our letters from S. Gowlee come down to the 21st instant, but they contain no intelligence of very particular interest. The following is the only paragraph we can glean—
"The weather here has been terrific, thermometer ranging from 98 to 102; an extraordinary fall of rain, however these two days past, has put new life into us. We are all in tents, with no prospect of getting housed before June. Not a word from Camandhoob, so I suppose all is quiet."

MADRAS.

ACHENHEM, MAY 11.

The *Bombay Times* says that NUSSEER KHAN "no longer maintains the position of suppliant or fugitive." The former he may not be, but the latter he is to all intents and purposes; unless indeed our contemporary has some definition to give of the word fugitive with which we are not yet acquainted.

The KHAN has no certain dwelling place. He is hunted like a partridge upon the mountains, and wherever his locale may be, haunted too with the idea of insecurity. We think that this looks something like using a fugitive.

The whole affair with regard to this chief has been badly managed, or he might have been at our disposal long ago. Gen. BROOKES and Mr. ROSS BELL are playing the game of *tom fool* together, and have disappointed all who have been looking to them for some decisive movement; that would have gone far towards tranquilizing the country and relieving our troops from a harassing warfare. Nothing that has been done has evinced the least degree of military skill, or diplomatic tact; and now the season is past for doing any thing more for sometime to come. NUSSEER KHAN will therefore have space to muster his forces, and whilst our troops are in quarters, may go far to undo all that has been done and leave matters just where they were.

For some time past there have been rumours of disturbances in the *Concan*, and if we may place any reliance on a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, troops from this Presidency are likely to be called out. General DELAMOTTE had been writing to the Governor of Goa, apprizing him that a large armed force was in progress of formation in that neighbourhood; which, if true, the Portuguese have no means of disturbing, much less dispersing. Should British aid be required it is quite clear that it must proceed from the Madras Presidency, Bombay being fully occupied with matters elsewhere.

From the *Bombay Gazette* we learn, that a petition to the House of Commons has been drawn up against the Chief Justice with reference to the late contempt case. The subscribers to the petition are not more than thirty-two, but the document itself is allowed by the Editor to be well sustained, so far as the petitioners' view of the case goes. Though we have in former issues viewed the contempt affair in a different light to our contemporary, we think with him "that the House of Commons will be slow to listen to a petition signed by only thirty-two names, however respectable, particularly when among the number are most of the Defendants in the late case." The discussions on the subject before the Court were calculated to correct the evil of which the defendants complain, and from the impression made, it is not likely that a similar circumstance will again occur. Under this conviction, we think it would have been better to have let the matter drop, and have said nothing more about it. This fresh opening of the subject will keep alive feelings, which, for the peace and harmony of Bombay Society should have been buried in oblivion. The step taken is premature and uncalled for, and will, we fear, be cause for regret to those who have become parties to it.

To the Directors of the Infantry Retiring Fund, Madras.

GENTLEMEN.—We, the undersigned have observed with regret the recent opposition of a few dissentient Members to the Institution of which you have kindly consented to become Directors, an opposition which we cannot but consider ill-timed and calculated to retard promotion by the necessary agitation of a question which we hoped had been finally settled by a large Majority of the Army.

We regret that Officers who have hitherto been favorable to the Institution should, previous to a fair trial of its operation, withdraw the support they had lately by their votes appeared willing to afford to it.

We are also of opinion that you have in no way been premature in declaring the Fund established with the overwhelming Majority of votes before you in its favour, and we beg to express our entire satisfaction at the Circular lately put forth by you in explanation of certain points connected with the interests of the Fund.

In conclusion, we tender you our warmest acknowledgments for your exertions in behalf of an Institution, which, agreeable to the votes we have already given, we pledge ourselves to support.

We remain, Gentlemen, Your's faithfully,

- M. Tweedie, Lt. Col., 4th Regt. N. I.
- J. D. Stokes, Major, Resident Mysore.
- Wm. Bremner, Major.
- Hanlon L. Harris, Capt. D. A. Q. Mr. Genl. C. D.
- M. Cartwright, Captain 21st Regt. A. D. C.
- J. G. Neill, 1st M. E. Regt. D. A. A. G.
- T. J. Fischer, Captain 4th Regt. N. I.
- H. Colbeck, Lt. Captain 4th Regt.
- J. E. Glynn, Capt. 4th N. I. Fort Adjt.
- H. W. Wood, Lieut. and Lt. Captain.
- James Denton, 4th Regt. N. I. Ensign.
- G. W. N. Dunlop, 4th Regt. N. I.
- J. E. Palmer, Lieut. 4th Regt. N. I.
- P. R. J. Wood, Ensign 4th N. I.
- J. M. Johnston, Lieut. 4th Regt. N. I.
- J. F. Gordon, 4th Regt. N. I.

BELLARY, 2d May 1841.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, MAY 11. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—With advertence to a letter which appeared in the *Athenaeum* of Saturday, we beg to state that from all we can learn, the information sent to us regarding General Edwards was substantially correct with exception of his hav-

ing been actually struck off. Colonel Elderton is to command the Madras Troops in China, and Captains Peers and Lieutenant Ouchterlony are ordered to join, with Detachment of the Artillery and Supplies to complete the Companies in China, but as all the recruits of the 37th are not yet fit for Field service, the 18th Company of the 1st N. I. is to go to Formosa, Manipal and H. M. Ship *Jupiter* will convey these Troops.

MR. SHAW OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.—A Correspondent at Belgaum with reference to the departure of Mr. Shaw, of the Bombay Civil Service, from the Southern Mahratta Country, writes as follows:—"Mr. Shaw, late Zillah Judge at Dharwar arrived here this morning, on route to Bombay, where he has been lately appointed Post Master General, and starts again to-morrow, carrying with him the sincere good wishes of every class of Society and the respectful respect of the lower orders to whom he has strongly endeared himself by the strict impartiality of his judicial decisions, no less than his unbounded charity to the poor."

GRAND NATIVE WEDDING.—A Correspondent in the Deccan gives the following account of a Grand Native wedding lately celebrated in the Southern Mahratta Country:—"A very grand wedding was yesterday celebrated at Shaipore; the parties are Ragonath Rao, son of Baboo Rao, and the fair daughter of Mahadave Naria, a very wealthy Soukar of that city. The nuptials say that from 10 to 15,000 rupees will be expended on the occasion. Baboo Rao is an old servant of Government, well known to the Officers who formerly stationed in the Deccan in 1828 and 9. He was formerly Head Clerk in the Commissariat Office and is at present a Contractor in the same department. Mahadave Rao is also a very respectable man and always accommodating to those of his friends in want of a little pecuniary assistance."

MOFUSSIL CHIT CHAT.

BANGALORE, 7th May.—"We have had little stirring here of late except the everlasting pranks of the men of the European Light Infantry and they seem to play new ones every day. Two of them went the other night to the lines of the 4th Cavalry where they got up a row and were almost beaten to death by the Troopers, *surbe em vight!* We have had nothing of late but constant Courts Martial and a prospect of their continuance for a month to come. The Priester Major of the 4th Cavalry was passing and snapped a subject at him; he says they belonged to the 2d E. L. I. and the night before as a Cavalryman was riding along the road, he was dragged off by some horsemen beaten by some of the same gentry, who shops in the Native Bazaars are all shut, I am told, after sunset, such is the fear that these gentlemen have inspired; their evil deeds are, however, I dare say, greatly ungodly, and generally speaking they are worse; for instance one of them, in passing the shop of a Shoof, snatched up a bag of coin and ran off unperceived, pursued by the *money chasers*, the soldier as he ran thro' the bazaar amusing himself with scattering the coin by handful amongst the boys to their great delight, and he had thus disposed of all his small change, when he chucked the empty bag to his pursuer, and another fellow in the same way ran off with a bag of coin which he pitched into a deep burrow in the horizon of its proprietor. We are now delightfully cool and the Customhouse is beginning to look green again."

KAMPTEE, 1st May.—"Captain Grimes A. A. Genl. arrived last night and resumes charge of his Department from to-day: Captain Crogan of the 4th Cavalry has arrived with his Detachment, and Ensign Mann and Inaytor have joined the 49th N. I. Kamptee has been visited by several heavy falls of rain within the last few days, whereby the atmosphere has been somewhat cooled, but sickness is prevailing to a great extent amongst the Natives. The hospitals are filling fast with fever cases, but not of a dangerous description. The men of H. M. S. 35th are, however, unusually healthy, and which may be attributed to the judicious order of their Commanding Officer, confining them to their barracks between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. During the hot weather. An unfortunate seaman of the 6th Cavalry shot himself thro' the stomach the other day; the Ball lodged in his back and was thence extracted by the Surgeon. The man who is a very young soldier committed the rash act thro' fear of punishment; it is said, for some slight dereliction of duty. He is still lingering, but I fear will not get over his wound tho' hopes were at first entertained of his recovery. We are sadly dull here at present, and the only thing in the way of sport, is some talk of matches, arranged the other day at a tiffin party, but the particulars I have not yet learned. A poney race comes off on the 10th Instant."

TRICHINOPOLY, 27th April.—"We have not had a drop of rain this month, and the Cavalry is discontented. They have all come in for the Jumna valley settlement of the present year. It is supposed that the *betis* of the current season will exhibit a deficiency, in consequence of the reduction in the price of cheapness of *Dhan*, Runig Rao, Head Sheristadar of this District, who came last year from Sialm, when he was deputy, is about to return to that Zillah, and he has the head Sheristadarship become vacant by the transfer of Neelund Rao to Bellary; this however will depend upon the Board's concurrence in certain changes that have been proposed."

NELLORE, 30th April.—"We are still without rain and the Country is fast drying up, in consequence. The *Mahabane Hurra Jhan* in this district has all been cut, but the *Quora Dhan* is in many places perishing for want of water. The dry grain, such as Jowry, &c., has been all cut. Our *Ka mavee* and the inhabitants are suffering from fever in many districts. The Head Sheristadar of this District was suspended by the Collector about two years ago, the Board have at last investigated his case and pronounced him innocent of the charge preferred against him. Still however he has not been restored to his situation nor has he been paid his arrears. Surely this is not justice."

CHENGLERPUT, 30th April.—"Rain has been months a great number of Rice vessels have discharged, which wanted this month and in consequence of its failure the *single Navors* is entirely dried up, from which it is supposed that the Revenue will suffer. We require more active Police in this District, as robberies are of common occurrence and the offenders invariably escape detection."

MASULIPATAM, 3rd May.—"During the past few days here, and the Fort for some time past, particularly near the Sea Gate, has been filled by immense quantities of that grain. The morning of the 20th ultimo was ushered in by a heavy fall of rain and consequently several unseasonable acres took place between the rice owners and some of their, the one anxious to secure their property from the wet, the other party is anxious to secure it for their own personal use and benefit—I believe for some time the thieves had the best of the scramble, and the rain during the storm was tremendous. On the 25th ultimo I was awakened by some Natives, from a comfortable sleep, by the alarming intelligence that a ship was

fire in the roads, however on taking my telescope, I found it to be the *Enterprize*...

The weather for this season of the year continue remarkably cool. On the morning of the 30th it was so cold, that I found my servants, instead of working, warming themselves over a charcoal fire.

BELGAUM, 3d May.—A General Court Martial assembled here on the 29th for the trial of a General found *ad rem*, on his post, and so great was the paucity of Officers that one of the Division Staff was put on as a Member.

MANGALORE, 4th May.—The wife of a Horse-keeper in the service of Captain H.—of the 30th Regiment poisoned herself on the night of the 20th on no reason can be assigned for the act...

The Steamer *Zenobia* touched here yesterday on her way to Cochin for Treasure. She returns again to this place about the 15th instant to take away another cargo of Shiners.

Mr. Malby of the Civil Service, I regret to say came in here a few days ago very ill; the surgeon of the 30th Regt. was ordered off to Stry to attend him medical aid.

It is a matter of wonder that no firm of either Madras or Bombay has yet fixed a House of Agency here: there are at present but three Parsee shops situated in a close, suffocating, filthy Bazaar where no Lady or Gentleman would wish to set their feet's

CEYLON.

SPECTATOR, MAY 12. It is with much satisfaction that we note the accelerated rate at which the erection of the new Light House is now proceeding: the fluted shaft is rapidly increasing in height, having already attained nearly one sixth of intended dimension, but as the difficulties of the building must increase in a high ratio as the work progresses, it is not probable that this structure, which promises to form so valuable and ornamental an addition to our public edifices, will be ready to receive the lantern and lighting apparatus before the end of the ensuing year.

We understand that the onerous duties of Captain SMITH rendering it impossible for him to devote sufficient time to his superintendence to ensure due despatch in the work, Government have at his representation directed Lieutenant LUDLOW of the Engineers to take charge.

HERALD, APRIL 30.

COLOMBO, 27th APRIL.—Arrived Ship *Persia*, Capt. Stevens, from Cochin 15th April, Quoin 24th April.—Cargo Sundries.—Passenger, D. Wilson Esq. 28th.—H. M. C. Steamer *Seaforth*, Capt. G. Stewart, from Bombay 22d April, Cananore 25th April.—Passengers, Maurice, B. Warren.—29th.—Barque *Margaret Hardy*, Capt. J. Martin, from Glasgow 13th Dec., Cape 10th March.—Cargo Sundries.—Passenger; Mr. J. Kelly.—29th.—Brig *Maria*, Laurence, Tindal, from Bombay 5th inst.—Cargo Sundries.—Passenger, Captain Johnston.—29th.—Brig *Kate*, Tamby, Tindal, from Gallo 23th inst.—Cargo Sundries.—

27th.—Sailed Brig *Rangoon*, Fernando, for Cochin.—Cargo Sundries. In the Roadstead.—*Persia*, *Isabella*, *Fairy Queen*, *Egyptian*, *Europe*, *Helen*, *Mary*, *Margaret Hardy*, and *Amity*.

Australian Papers mention the total loss of the Steamer *Clonmel* near Port Philip.

We have given insertion to a letter from the Rev. William Oakley, Church Missionary of Kandy, in this day's issue in answer to some remarks laid before the public in the *Observer* of the 22d instant by Mr. Harris, Baptist Missionary. The sum and head of the Rev. Mr. Oakley's offending appears to have consisted in too great a vigilance over the discipline of the Church of England, and too great a desire to preserve it unaltered with the contact of sectarianism. We have given the whole statement, together with the correspondence on both sides a most diligent perusal, and have come to the conclusion that to have acted in a similar case, in a dissimilar manner from the Rev. Mr. Oakley, would have drawn down the censure of every true Protestant. The artful conduct of Don Simon to creep into the bonds of matrimony, the forged voucher of his "infant baptism," fully authorized the Rev. Mr. O. to take the precautionary steps he did in the awful, responsible discharge of his clerical duties, surrounded as he appears to be, by the dark plots of wolves in sheep's clothing.

We have certainly read with very deep surprise, in the Rev. Mr. Oakley's letter, a statement of most execrable, indefensible conduct of the Baptist Missionary, Harris, in his turning away from their sacred duties, the English school-master and school-visitor, by bribes of higher salary! Such conduct on the part of a man who professes to teach religion and we presume morality, is but ill adapted to gain proselytes to his cause, and must prove the little value such a teacher can place in the most noble feeling of the human breast, gratitude for benefactions received. These two proselytes to Anabaptism, had been led, clothed, and educated at very considerable expense for several years by the Church Missionary Society, and from the statements of the Rev. Mr. Oakley, the golden arguments used by Mr. Harris to entice them from the discharge of their duties, were "higher pay than they were receiving from the Church Missionary Society." We refer our readers for the full statement of facts to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Oakley.

But to return to the scrupulous Don Simon. His conscience pricked him upon his arriving at maturity in having received "infant baptism," and he therefore silenced its whispers in an immersion in the Lake of Kandy. The wonderment of his conscience, however, is not sounded so easily with respect to the cere-

mony and obligations of matrimony. The poor Buddhist woman with whom he had entered into a carnal alliance per boid ("more infidelium") was also to be deserted upon we suppose more mature consideration and a Church Missionary was applied to, in order to further his criminal views. But the prudence of an enlightened Minister has frustrated the malicious attempts of the enemies of our Church. We trust Mr. Harris will see the errors into which he is leading the poor ignorant converts. Terrible indeed will be the vengeance hurled upon those who instead the poor unstable Heathen.

We certainly were much surprised at the moderate tone of our learned theological brother upon this complicated case, but when we consider the difficult position he was placed in, we do not blame him for seeing "inter medias res." Being an acknowledged Baptist himself, he did not dare to assail Mr. Harris; and his professed staunch support of the Church Missionary Society also precluded any possibility of his leveling the artillery of his virulence at the Rev. Mr. Oakley.

The Editor of the *Observer* regrets a want of courtesy, visible in the answers of the Rev. Mr. Oakley to Mr. Harris. We humbly confess that we only see the caution of a prudent wary writer, in the Rev. Mr. O.'s answers and not any want of courtesy. We sincerely regret that such controversy between the parties ever did take place; but after the officious interference of Mr. Harris and his public "expertise" exposure of the case, the Rev. Mr. Oakley had no alternative left but to defend his own conduct and the motives which had induced him to reject the publication in his church, of the ban of marriage between Don Simon, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON HERALD.

Sir,—In the *Colombo Observer* of the 22d inst. is a correspondence headed "marriage in the Kandian provinces," upon which I think it right to offer a few words of explanation. Will you oblige me by inserting them in your next issue?

From the concluded that I had been unreluctantly perpetrating a good man merely on account of his conscientious adherence to one particular part of christian doctrine, on which I happened to differ from him. The Editor of the *Observer*, however, would have done well to have shown by that law a Missionary of the Church of England, or of any other Church, is bound to administer to those who are not in any way connected with his own congregations.

Mr. Harris says—in the last paragraph of his 1st letter to me—"I am aware we are called upon to bear persecution, but I did not expect to receive it in this form, or from this quarter." Surely Mr. Harris is the last person in the Island to speak of being persecuted by me? The course adopted by himself and his assistants, since his arrival in Kandy, ought to have shamed him out of such a remark. One of his first acts was to withdraw from the service of the Church Missionary Society, 2 of its assistants—one, an English school-master—the other, a school visitor, who had been fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Church Missionary Society for several years. The very powerful arguments too, by which these 2 young men were withdrawn from the situations they were then holding, were a promise—from Mr. H. or some of his assistants, of higher pay than they were receiving from the Church Missionary Society. This is not mere conjecture. The young men themselves acknowledged it, while they were still in the employ of the Church Missionary Society. The exertions which these young men, and one or two other converts have since been making to withdraw persons from the congregations of the Church Missionary Society, and the open way in which they have ventured to condemn the proceedings of a Society to which, some of them at least, have been so deeply indebted, for the last 10 or 15 years, would rather justify the assertion that I have been persecuted, and not Mr. Harris.

But next I must say a few words about the "respectable Singalese native, by name Don Simon."

His statement is as follows:—"The statement of Simon Apoo taken down in the presence of 3 witnesses, to the reasons of the Revd. Mr. Oakley's refusal to publish for him the ban of marriage—being examined he states—that until late he belonged to the Church of England, and that Church "infant baptism." On considering, the subject at a mature age, and to be virtuously to be false and unscriptural, and to be baptized according to the command and example of Christ, by immersion, on a public profession of his faith. On his wishing subsequently to contract marriage he applied to the Revd. Mr. O. a Missionary belonging to the Church of England, who refused to publish the ban, alleging that after having belonged to the Church of England and having left it, he might seek for solemnization elsewhere, even, if he pleased, from those who had baptized him. The said Simon Apoo further states, that he is at a loss how to proceed. If the Missionary who baptized him had legal authority to solemnize, he would not in that case have applied to Mr. O. and as one of his most valuable privileges is endangered, trusts that the publication of his case, will aid in the equitable settlement of the marriage law in Ceylon."

Simon Apoo says he formerly belonged to the Church of England by which is only to be understood, that he occasionally attended public worship in a chapel or Church connected with the Church of England. That he had received "infant baptism" requires stronger proof than his own bare assertion, as the sequel will show. That "on considering the subject at a mature age he believed such baptism to be false and unscriptural, and to be virtually "no baptism," &c. is certainly one of the boldest assertions I have lately met with.

This "respectable Singalese" man, (named Simon Apoo) applied to me, some 4 or 5 months since, to publish his ban of marriage in my congregation, of which, at that time, he was a frequent attendant. I directed him to bring me a certificate of his baptism—for it had been previously intimated to me that he had never received christian baptism. He obtained somewhere an old, which he said was a copy of the baptismal register. This however was discovered to be a forgery, and was accordingly rejected; upon this he went to Mr. Harris, from whom he received baptism by immersion, in the Lake of Kandy. A week or 2 after this he again applied to me to publish his ban, bringing in his hand Mr. Harris' certificate of his baptism. I then declined altogether publishing his ban, in my congregation, and referred him to Mr. Harris.

Another point in Simon Apoo's statement, ought not, I think, to be overlooked, viz. that "as one of his most valuable privileges is thus

endangered," &c. From this it would appear that he considers marriage a "most valuable privilege." It had been well if he had thought so before. A woman in the Town (a Buddhist) with whom he had cohabited for several years, has lately (within the last few weeks) been making enquiries whether or not it is true that Simon Apoo is going to marry another woman—he having given her a notarial bond (No. 769) wherein he has promised to support her and her mother as long as they live. This bond is dated 1840. Such are a few of the simple facts connected with the case which Mr. Harris has thought fit to lay before the public. If the truth only had been brought forward, I should have been silent. But as the subject is before the public it appears right that it should appear in its proper colors.

I am, Sir, Your most obt. servant. WILLIAM OAKLEY.

Kandy, April 24th, 1841.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 23d May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday, the 19th June, and again on Monday the 3d July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 23d May next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, 13th April 1841.

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 Suez, on Saturday the 19th of June next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1841. No. 58 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 37 dated 13th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Banclaud, Port and Marine Surgeon, is allowed an extension of leave until the 31st instant.

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

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, For, To Sail, Agents. Lists various ships like A Steamer, Earl of Balcarross, Countess of Louisa, etc.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Lame. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Victoria, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus, Cleopatra, and several others.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Lists expected vessels like Lady Feversham, Lady East, Margaret, etc.

From Calcutta—Betty, Regina, Syria, Trident, Buggiana Isadora, Hydroos. From Madras—Ramsey. From Ceylon—Scholar, Porray. From the East—H. M. S. Sloop of War Lame.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. May 19th, Ship Ann, J. P. Griffith, Master from London, left Downs 20th January.—Passengers Mrs. Col. Boileau, 2 Misses Boileau, Mrs. Major Meyers, Miss Meyers, and Infant, Lieut. Col. Boileau, Major Meyers, Capt. F. W. Goldie, Lieut. Harding, Ensign Longmore, and Mr. Anderson, Asst. Surgeon H. M. 22d Regt.; Messrs. Francis Hammond, Sheppard and Nichols Cadets, 180 Soldiers, 26 Women and 30 Children, H. M. 22d Regt.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Husson Coombe, Syring, from a Cruise. Do. 20th, Ship Inglis, H. S. Isaacson, Master from London, left England 1st February 1841.—Passengers Lieut. Col. J. L. Pennefather, 22d Regt. and Lady, Capt. T. S. Conway, Capt. E. W. Lascelles and Lady, Lieut. C. T. Powell, Lieut. E. Dunbar, Lieut. H. A. Evans, Lieut. E. S. Smith, Paymaster J. M. Kennedy and Lady, Adjutant W. Kelly, Quarter Master R. Harkin, Lady and daughter, and Surgeon J. A. Ore and Lady, 22d Regt., Paymaster W. S. Hall, 17th Regt., Lady and 2 children, Messrs. Jermyn, and Lancasters, Cadets, Messrs. Wey, Martin, Line and Jolliffe, I. N., 335 men, 40 women and 40 children H. M. 22d Regt.

Do. do. Ship Tory, G. Johnston, Master, from London 14th January 1841.—Passengers Capt. G. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Russell, Lieut. W. Smith, Ensign W. Somerville, Ensign Maycock, and Dr. Cruickshank, 22d Regt., Cadets McKenzie, Moyle and Byrne, 137 Soldiers, 11 Women and 17 Children, H. M. 22d Regt.

Do. do. Barque Crown, John Kerr, Master, from Liverpool 20th January.—Passengers Mrs. Phillips. Do. do. Ship China, A. Phillips, Master, from Liverpool 30th January.—Passenger Mrs. Phillips.

DEPARTURES. May 19th, Ship Ann, J. P. Griffith, Master, to London.—Passengers 6 Invalids, 1st B. E. Regt., 1 Invalid H. M. Ship Lame, and 1 Boiler-Maker. Do. do. The E. I. C. Cutter Margaret, Manjee Alley, Syring, to a Cruise.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY. MARRIAGES. At Ahmednuggur, on the 17th May, by the Rev. James Jackson, A. M., Brigade Sergeant Samuel White of the Artillery, to Miss Mary Clarke, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Clarke.

At Bolanrum, on the 11th May, the wife of Captain T. Henry Bullock, of a son.

DEATHS. On the Esplanade, on the morning of the 19th inst. after a very painful illness which bore with christian fortitude, John Hyslop, Esq. Indian Navy, aged 94 years, he died as he lived a sincere Christian.

On the 18th Instant, Caroline W., relict of Lieutenant David D. Chadwick, 8th Regt. N. I.

At Poona, on the morning of the 13th Instant, after premature accouchment, Charlotte, aged 23 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Apothecary C. Anding, of the Revenue Commissioners' Establishment, leaving a Mother, Husband and 2 Children, to mourn her irreparable loss.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 6th May, Suzanna Cabral, the beloved Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cabral, aged 3 years.

MADRAS. BIRTHS. At Negapatam, on the 30th April, the lady of the Rev. J. Thomas, Missionary Ven. Society, G. P. P. of a son.

At Madras, Black Town, on the morning of the 2d May, the Wife of Mr. Sub Conductor J. Jones, of a daughter.

At New Town, Pejey, on the morning of Thursday the 6th May, Mrs. J. Jones, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d instant, the lady of Lieut. Bisset, of the 16th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 20th April, the lady of Captain McGoun, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on Tuesday, the 20th April, the lady of Lieutenant T. C. Hawkes, 23d L. I. of a son.

DEATHS. At Ootacamund, Nellocherry Hills, on the evening of the 26th April, Christina Isabella, the Wife of Assist. Surgeon D. Macfarlane, M. D., of the Madras Artillery, aged 20 years.

At Bangalore, on the 21st April, Jane Striving, infant daughter of Captain Oswald Bell, 12th Regt. N. I., aged 11 months and 6 days.

At Bangalore, on the 2d May, William Sealey, the infant son of Captain E. W. Kenworthy, 23d Light Infantry, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 21. 1841.

ARRIVED May 19th, Ship Ann, J. P. Griffith, Master, from London 20th January.—Passengers: Colonel and Mrs. Boileau, 2 Misses Boileau, Major and Mrs. Mires, Miss Mires, Captain Tew, Lieutenant Goldie, Lieutenant Harding, Assistant Surgeon Anderson; Cadets Francis, Hammond, Sheppard and Nichol; 180 Soldiers, 26 Women and 30 Children H. M. 22d Regt.—May 20, Ship Inglis, H. S. Isaacson, Master, from London 1st February.—Passengers: Captain Anderson, Colonel Pennefather and Lady, Capt. Conway, Captain Lascelles and Lady, Lieutenants Powell, Dunbar, Evans, E. Smith and M. Smith, Paymaster Kennedy and Lady, Adjutant Kelly, Quarter Master Harkin, Lady and daughter; Surgeon Ore and Lady, H. M. 22d Regiment.—Paymaster Hall, Lady and 2 Children, Cadets Jermyn and Lancaster, Messrs. Wey, Martin, Luce and Jolliffe I. N.—Do. Do. Ship Tory of Liverpool, G. Johnston, Master, from London 14th January.—Passengers: Captain Anderson, Lieutenants Russell and Smith, Ensigns Somerville and Maycock, Doctor Cruickshank, Cadets McKenzie, Moyle and Boyne, Mrs. Russell, 137 Soldiers, 11 Women and 17 Children, H. M. 22d Regiment; Do D.—Barque Crown, J. Kerr, Master, from Liverpool 20th January; Do. Do. Barque China, A. Phillips, Master, from Liverpool 30th January.—Passenger, Mrs. Phillips.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 21. 1841.

The Gazette Overland Dispatch will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 22nd, we have reduced the price to Non Subscribers to half a rupee. To Subscribers to the Gazette as usual it will be given gratis. If extra Copies are required an early application is requested.

We have received the following Notification which we beg earnestly to recommend to the notice of those of our readers whom it may concern.

"A meeting will be convened in the General Assembly's School Room, Military Square, this Evening the 21st Instant, at half past 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of establishing a 'Widow and Orphan's Fund, dated 17th May 1841.' Now we hope that this Meeting will be well attended, and that the married men will give it their earnest support. We have had a glimpse of the regulations

about to be proposed and are quite satisfied of their feasibility and utility. How many Families are there dependant on their Father for daily bread, who would be saving to-morrow if any sudden calamity assailed him. The present scheme will be open to all persons of respectability, and holds out so many advantages, that we cannot conceive it will be neglected by the community for whom it has been planned.

We hear it is entirely drawn out upon the principles which regulate our excellent Military Funds, and if founded on equally sound data, will no doubt prove an inestimable benefit to those subscribing thereto. We trust in our next to be able to report the proceedings of the meeting, and would urge every man who has a wife and children to provide for to make his appearance at the General Assembly's Rooms this Evening.

We observe that the opponents of the Military Retiring Fund retain a place in the columns of the Times; and "A YESTER WIDE AWAKE" has proved that he is anything but awake to the interests of his brother officers of the army at large, however he may consider the prospects of these of his own corps. It is probable also he implies that a few Field Officers who might have been purchased out by their own corps will now stay for the Bonus; but how does that affect the principle? How many would stay for everlastig if they had no prospect of a Bonus? In the establishment of a Retiring Fund all private interest should be whelmed in the general weal; and without such a feeling it is nonsense to attempt to better the condition of the Service. It is certainly a fact that the proposition for the establishment of a Fund has before now caused a temporary stagnation of promotion, but who can say if Currius plan for instance had been carried out as he wished it, that by this time much good would not have resulted from it. As we said before, let the Fund be once established and then fight the battle over the details; but to condemn a proposition without a trial, savours of more folly than we think the officers of our Presidency will like to evince to the world at large.

AFTER the Editorial published in the Agra Ukhar of the 13th of February, we were most certainly very much surprised to observe that his Correspondents "BRITANNICUS" and "THERE IT IS YOU SEE" have come forward to renew their attacks on Lord Keane with additional malignancy. So very fair a statement appeared in the letter of a Correspondent of that Journal on the subject of the death of a Trooper alleged to have been shot by Lord Keane's orders, that for the time it appeared even to carry conviction to the mind of the obstinate Editor of that paper, and hence produced the famous editorial of the 13th Feb. above alluded to, in which he stigmatized these reports of his own Correspondents, as "unfounded rumours." From that time up to May the 8th. "THERE IT IS YOU SEE," and "BRITANNICUS," &c. &c. very quietly swallowed this allusion to their productions, but finding that their aspersions had been very warmly attacked in the British Parliament, they have thought proper to come forward once more with the old thread bare story, and have induced the consistent Ukhar to publish a reiteration of the rumours, which he had before pronounced unfounded.

We observe that our contemporary of the Times allows himself to be led into a partisan feeling against Lord Keane, and calls the Speeches in Parliament on the 12th of February on the Keane Pension-Debate as "very ill considered" and to have brought about a result which any one might have foreseen they were calculated to produce "but which the Speakers themselves must have been most anxious to avert"—if the result alluded to by our contemporary, and which he says the Speakers must have been anxious to avert, be a renewal of the attacks of "THERE IT IS YOU SEE" and the GENT.'s of his Kidney, why as the former were pronounced as unfounded rumours by the Ukhar itself, there can be little doubt that the present letters from the same parties are equally unfounded rumours, and deserve the stigma which has been fastened on them most justly by the Editor of the Ukhar and also the British Parliament. Lord Keane only did his duty in repressing the pillaging exploits of his Soldiery when in the heart of a foreign and hostile Country. He had issued orders which were set at nought, and had employed guards to prevent this marauding spirit among his Soldiers; yet notwithstanding all this the system was pursued, and that even to the very door of his tent.

A rascally Trooper met his death

not only for disobedience of orders, but for thieving under the very eyes of the Chief authority; the matter passes over as a well deserved execution at the time and in heat of war, and in the heart of a hostile Country, it is known to every officer of his regiment who offer no remonstrances nor make any representations on the subject, and the affair for a time passed into oblivion. When however months afterwards the regiment to which the said trooper belonged, behaved in an unprecedented dastardly manner before the face of an enemy: it was found all of a sudden that there must be some requisite reason for such parricide. One wiseacre stated that the 2nd Cavalry would not charge Dost Mahomed's band, because for sooth they did not like their swords, which by the way they must have worn during the whole Afghan Campaign and most probably long before; whilst there were some people who shrewdly guessed it was rather a dislike to a close inspection of the swords used by Dost Mahomed's friends. All of a sudden a very erudite person who rejoiced in the oriquet of "THERE IT IS YOU SEE" or "BRITANNICUS" or some name of that sort starts up, and finds every excuse for the villainy and baseness of the 2nd Cavalry, in the execution of one of their number, for pillaging, after prohibition had been issued under the penalty of summary execution. Lord Keane who had during the whole of the Campaign been the subject of violent attack by the correspondents of the *Agra Ukhar*, was after having been accused of every species of tyranny and wickedness, held up to the finger of scorn as a murderer. The malignant feeling which prompted such an accusation however recoiled on itself, and those who would have admitted overbearing acts, violence of temper and injudicious conduct, on the part of Lord Keane felt justly indignant that a man however obnoxious to public dislike on many points, should yet have his reputation stabbed and his laurels tarnished with an accusation of deliberate and cowardly cruelty, by an anonymous writer in the columns of a Newspaper. Were we to believe every word that has been published in the *Afghanistan Campaign* on the Bengal side, Lord Keane has been responsible for every fault and failure, while the praise due to his best acts has been doled out with a niggardly hand, and on a late occasion we have seen him made answerable by the Clibborn Commission for events which took place some months after he had left India. "THERE IT IS YOU SEE" said long ago that he would bring Lord Keane's conduct before Parliament. Now is his time, if he is public spirited and not moved by a private spirit of pique and revenge, let him, eschewing all consequences, bring forward his proofs, and at every personal hazard draw down punishment on his Lordship if he deserves it. If however he merely keeps up a series of attacks in the columns of a Paper, his allegations will be received with incredulity, and not all the bolstering of party writing will save him and his unfounded rumours from the well merited reprobation of the sound and reflecting portion of the Anglo Indian Community.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1841.
The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. G. Pendergast, first assistant to the collector of Ahmadabad, on the 30th March last, is cancelled at his own request on the 14th instant.
Mr. E. T. Williamson, uncommissioned assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise, joined his appointment on the 1st instant.
Mr. J. N. H. second assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed to be absent from the 5th to the 7th December 1838, on leave of absence from the 21st November 1838, under section regulations.
Mr. P. M. Dalzell, uncommissioned assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, is appointed to the 2nd instant, is cancelled at his own request, on the 14th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of business on the 15th instant.
Mr. J. W. Hunter, third assistant to the collector and acting collector of the 10th instant, is appointed to the 15th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of business on the 16th instant.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1841.
Surgeon J. Scott, acting surgeon to the garrison of Bombay, and the house of correction, assumed charge of his duties on the 7th instant.
Mr. J. W. Hunter, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of the Court for the detached station of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of his office on the 6th instant.
Bombay Castle, 16th May 1841.
Captain W. J. Morris, 9th regiment native infantry, is appointed to act as Blue Agent and commandant of the Candahar Bhoel corps.
Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting judge and session judge of Ahmadabad, resumed charge of his office on the 14th instant.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1841.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying, that he has received a report from the Committee appointed to examine junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen, who were examined on the 10th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined.
Mr. C. Forbes, Hindoostani.

Assistant surgeon Watkins, Malabar.
Mr. W. A. Caion, in the colloquial branch of Hindoostani.
Surgeon J. Scott, assumed temporary medical charge of the Byculla central schools on the 7th instant.
Bombay Castle, 16th May 1841.
The Reverend E. Mainwaring, chaplain of Poona, is allowed to visit Malcolm Peth, on private affairs, and to be absent from his station for twelve days from the 24th instant.
The leave of absence granted under date the 14th ultimo, to assistant surgeon F. W. Watkins civil surgeon of Nasick is extended to the 27th instant to enable him to undergo an examination in the Government Regulations and subsequently to rejoin his station.
Lieut. W. Graham, assistant civil engineer in Candahar, is appointed acting civil engineer during the temporary absence of Captain Scott and Lieut. W. F. Cornock, of the 10th regiment native infantry, is appointed acting assistant civil engineer at that station during the same period.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 13th May 1841.
No. 313 of 1841.—The following Native promotions are made:
Guzerat Provincial Battalion.
Jemadar Damjee Powar to be Subedar, and Havildar Poonpeak Kannah to be Jemadar, in succession to Bahadur Roopjee pensioned.—Date of Rank 1st January 1841.
Jemadar Dildar Khan to be Subedar, and Havildar Hurry Jeevan to be Jemadar, in succession to Ginnack Sucknac pensioned.
No. 314 of 1841.—Captain W. Scott, Civil Engineer in Candahar, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Superintendent Engineer of the Southern Provinces, from the 1st proximo, until further orders.
Bombay Castle, 14th May 1841.
No. 315 of 1841.—Cornet W. W. Anderson of the 1st Light Cavalry, is appointed an Acting Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Honorable the Governor, from the 28th ultimo.
Bombay Castle, 15th May 1841.
No. 316 of 1841.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain T. Ayre, of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.
No. 317 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 8th instant, Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie was removed from the Medical charge of the Konkun Subaltern Jail, and his services placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
Bombay Castle, 15th May 1841.
No. 318 of 1841.—The following Extracts (paras. 1 and 3) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 20, dated the 31st March last, is published for general information.
We have perused the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.
Lieut. Colonel H. D. Robertson.
Lieutenant T. R. Morse.
" Adam Hoag.
" William Hodgson.
We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.
Captain E. H. Hart, three months.
Lieut. G. P. Kennet, six months.
2d Lieut. Henry Wood of the Engineers, has been permitted to resign his service.
No. 319 of 1841.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Acting Conductor Elliott, of the Ordnance Department, for the benefit of his health.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

SYDNEY.

SYDNEY GAZETTE, FEB. 6.
ARRIVAL OF SIR THOMAS MITCHELL.—By the arrival of the *Mary Bannatyne*, Sir Thomas Mitchell has once more returned to the scene of his former labours. We congratulate Sir Thomas, and hope that the well earned title he has received at the hands of her Majesty, he may long live to enjoy. The colonists of New South Wales should not allow one day to pass without calling a meeting of the most respectable of their body, to appoint an early day to give a public dinner to the man who 'in sun shine and in storm' cut his way through the dense forests of Australia, and dispersed herds and flocks of our enterprising colonists; this is not the only mark of respect that in our opinion should be shown to Sir Thomas; a piece of plate, however trifling in value, would testify the value the Australians place on him who opened such vast fields for their exertions. If any man deserves well of his country, it is he who explores and discovers unknown tracts of country. To men such as these, statues might indeed be erected during their life time.
(From the *Sydney Herald*, Feb. 11.)
We perceive, by our Port Macquarie correspondent's communication, that the inhabitants of Port Macquarie are at length doing that which they ought to have done a couple of years since, forming a steam Navigation Company. One boat will, we presume, be considered sufficient for the present, although, in case of accidents, a second should be provided as early as possible; and, as dispatch is of the utmost importance, we would call the attention of the Managers of Mr. Lowe's yard, which we imagine could be finished by the end of the year.
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Yesterday morning, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Wardle, both of the 28th Regt., marched into town, from Parramatta, accompanied by fifty men of the same regiment. The whole of this regiment has now been withdrawn from Parramatta.
(From the *South Australian*, Feb. 13.)
SYDNEY MARKET, FEBRUARY 12.—Flour has fallen considerably during the past week, but the bakers still keep up the price of bread, not being satisfied with the extortion already practised. The specimens of fruit in the market are exceedingly fine, many of the stalls having prize fruit; vegetables are equally fine, and may be purchased at a moderate rate. Poultry is plentifully supplied, but still continues at a high price. Provisions under little or no change. Coals have become rather a drug in the market and have fallen 5s. per ton.
FLOUR, WHEAT, &c.
Hughes & Hosking's Colonial Wheat, 6s to 7s 6d per bushel.
Fine Flour, 21s per 100lbs.
Seconds, 18s.
Ration, 15s.
Barker's Mills:—
Fine Flour, 21s per 100lbs.
Seconds 18s
Ration, 15s
Bread, 6d per 2lb loaf
Bread 2s 6d per bushel
FEBRUARY 12.—Mercantile affairs still wear a very monotonous appearance, and little or nothing has been done during the past week. Money still continues to be very scarce, and a degree of diffidence is exhibited by all parties, it is held forth by some that commerce will wear a different aspect in the course of a month. Tea still remains at the same price as per last. British goods of all description may be obtained in any quantity, and parties possessed of cash may get them at the invoice price.
(From the *Sydney Herald*, Feb. 16.)
RAILWAY.—We are informed that the necessary levels are about to be taken just beyond Liverpool, from the junction of the cross Roads, leading from the Great South and Coast Roads, through Campbell Town, and that by the Razor-back, for a Railroad from that point to Parramatta Wharf, thus forming steam communication with Sydney; the line is short, little or no difficulty presents itself, and it must add incalculable benefit to Liverpool and the properties of Mr. Throsby, Messrs. Macarthur and others adjoining and beyond the line. This will probably be only the commencements. Australia adopting the most magnificent, effective, and valuable discovery in English enterprise, which has already rendered it almost practicable to rise early in Edin-

burgh, breakfast at York, or Liverpool in Lancashire, lunch in London and sleep at Paris. (From the *Sydney Herald*, Feb. 16.)
SYDNEY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—As there is no subject of more importance to the public than keeping this correct, it is hoped that during the ensuing sessions of Council some arrangements will be made for having a person appointed to keep these in proper order, as the duties of the Chief constable are now, apparently, such as to give any man, however active, full employment; and the villainy that is practised in the operations of weighing and measuring, presses heavily on the working classes.
SYDNEY BANK SHARES.—One hundred and ten shares in this establishment was sold yesterday, by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at the following rate of premium; 50 shares, £4 paid upon each, at 20s. 6d.; 10 ditto, at 21s.; 50 ditto ditto, at 20s.; total, £551 15s.
MORE LAWYERS.—Yesterday morning the following gentlemen had posted on the door of the Supreme Court intimating that they intend to apply to be admitted Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, of the Supreme Court on the last day of the term. Mr. Edward Arthur, late of Surrey-street, Strand, County of Middlesex; J. Frederick Lord Clay, late of Bishop. Wearmouth; J. Hawkes Valentine Turner, late of Calthorpe-street, Middlesex; Henry Tyssen, late of 13, New Inn, Middlesex; Henry James Cory, of Pitt-street; and Charles Bethel Lyons, late of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Mr. William Henry Johnson, late of Gower-place, Easton-square, Middlesex, but now of Goulburn-street.

European Intelligence.

"OH WORD OF FEAR!"
WHEN MR. SCHOLEFIELD, on Tuesday last, asked the House of Commons to sanction a Property-tax as a substitute "for such of the taxes on Excise and Customs as press most heavily on the middle and industrious classes." Mr. Hume felt himself "bound in candour to confess, that his honourable friend the Member for Birmingham, in the way in which he had introduced the subject, had not done it to justice to which it was entitled." After this exordium, it might have been expected that the Member for Kilkenny would proceed to enlighten the House from his stores of fiscal knowledge; but he did not. Mr. Wakley also felt the affluence of loquacity too strong to resist; but he gave vent to nothing beyond a few satirical jests, good enough in themselves, but scarcely in harmony with the serious topic before the House. The question of a Property-tax was thrown down for discussion, and not one of its supporters was prepared to support it by an array of facts and arguments. It will not do to say that the scanty attendance of Members rendered discussion a mockery; such a question could only be mooted in such a House of Commons for the purpose of speaking through it at the public; and the reporters were there in the gallery, and the broad sheets of next morning's newspaper were already damped for impression. Still, the unprepared state of mind in which the proposers and supporters of the resolution blurted it out, and the persiflage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the "wit-fight" between Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Wakley, could not altogether disguise the appalling effect which the bare proposition had upon the nerves of the House. Mr. Goulburn waxed poetical in his consternation, and spoke of "the panic with which capital would be stricken." Or may not this seemingly figurative expression be the simple utterance of an intense feeling? We do believe that some of the worshippers of that abstraction "capital" really attribute thought, sense, and volition to their divinity. Not without cause was the House fluttered at the mention of a Property-tax. The advocates of the total repeal of the Corn Laws rest the defence of such a step mainly upon the justice and expediency of proportioning a man's contributions to the state revenue, to the property in the possession of which the state secures him, and out of which his payments must come. Such a doctrine is calculated to be palatable to the multitudes whose daily toil barely suffices to procure for them their daily food. And, notwithstanding the unprepared state of the advocates of the resolution in favour of a Property-tax—notwithstanding the thinness of the House when it was brought on—there were symptoms of earnestness in at least one of the supporters of Mr. Scholefield's motion, that seem to say the House has not yet heard the last of it. When Mr. Mark Phillips, as is the practice with men of his calibre, said he was "in favour of the principle of the motion," but suggested that the mover should "withdraw it and bring it forward on a future occasion," General Johnson briefly and determinedly interposed—"The honourable Member for Birmingham ought to divide by all means; the practice of withdrawing motions was one to be deprecated." So to the vote it went, as was right and proper. *Hic incipit, &c.*

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION COMMITTEE LAW.

"CROWNER'S QUEST LAW" has been a jest since the days of Shakespeare, but "Parliamentary Election Committee Law," though of more recent invention, is infinitely the more absurd of the two. Perhaps the name is of more recent invention; but the art of absurdity may be as susceptible of improvement as any other.
The Sydney Election Committee has declared the sitting Member duly elected; adding that "the petition against the return, and the opposition to it, were neither frivolous nor vexatious."
These were the facts of the case. At the last election for Sudbury, Mr. Tomline was duly nominated and seconded. The Mayor, in his capacity of returning-officer, then asked whether any other candidate was to be proposed. No answer being given, he was proceeding to declare Mr. Tomline duly returned, when he was requested to stop a little. He said he would allow "one minute"; and, after noting it on Mr. Tomline's watch, had begun his declaration of the return, when Mr. Bagshaw was nominated by one elector and seconded by another. The Mayor refused to take any cognizance of this nomination, and declared Mr. Tomline duly returned.
It is possible that two electors might be found in any constituency to go through the form of nominating a candidate merely for the sake of occasioning annoyance. It would, however, be extremely dangerous to allow any returning-officer the power to assume that a nomination was of this frivolous character. Times may come in which

such a licence might be made a dangerous instrument in the hands of a wicked Government. But, waiving that consideration, either the nomination at Sudbury, so cavalierly disregarded by the Mayor, was of this frivolous character, or it was not. The character of the petition, resting upon this attempt at nomination, must share its character, and be, as it was, either frivolous or otherwise. Either Mr. Tomline's return was irregular, and consequently null, or the proceedings against him have been in the highest degree "frivolous and vexatious."
Such is the common sense view of the matter: that taken by Parliamentary Election Committee Law is different. Common sense, at the risk of giving umbrage, says, one party must be in the wrong: Parliamentary Election Committee Law says, with Sir Roger de Coverley, that "much may be said on both sides," but in *duo* let the gentleman who is already seated sit on. The dictum of common sense is Erceles' vein, is puzzled vein; that of Parliamentary Election Committee Law, like the vein of a lover, "is more condoling."
GERMAN AND BRAZILIAN COLONIZERS.
THE science of colonization advances. We have observed symptoms of that advance in two very opposite quarters of the world, Germany and Brazil. Germany, the change of whose social condition since the days of Tacitus, and its primeval forests, is sometimes overlooked, is how to dispose of a redundant population; and the activity in that field of enterprise which has been exerted of late years in England has attracted her attention. An article in a journal of European circulation, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has been sent to us as one of many that have appeared in the German papers, indicates a very advanced stage of opinion. It comprises a review of the state of colonization from England, and of the several projects which have been set on foot in Australia and New Zealand; evincing a very familiar acquaintance with a rather complicated subject. It also refers to the other movement to which we have alluded, in Brazil. The exertions of a denizen of that remote empire have turned the public attention in Rio Janeiro to the expediency of colonizing the country on scientific principles, according to the Wakefield system. With an intelligence and a readiness not to be exceeded in older and more advanced countries, the leading men of Brazil at once recognized the superiority of free colonization over slavery; the impediments which England has thrown in the way of the slave-trade having quickened their apprehension. A project of law is before the Brazilian Legislature for disposing of wild lands at a price, the proceeds to be devoted to emigration from Europe; a circular has been addressed to the Ambassadors and Consuls in Europe, to encourage emigration of labourers and artisans to Brazil; and several slaves employed in the public departments have already been discharged. To Germany, whence a disposition to migrate to South America has already manifested itself, the endeavours of the Brazilians for attracting emigrants have been especially directed; and, to judge by the article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Germans are disposed to respond to the call, and to join the large numbers of their nation already settled in Brazil. They only require guarantees that their political rights shall be preserved to them—
Only large and if possible compact masses of German emigrants can maintain themselves in Brazil, without falling back into barbarism, and assimilating themselves to the half-savage hordes of Negroes, Indians, and Mestizoes, which exist in some parts of the interior. They must have extensive municipal rights, and the most perfect guarantees of their rights and their property. The difficulties which they will find there on the part of nature and of man will be fully large enough by themselves, but they can be conquered if those guarantees are given; and until such guarantees are given in a satisfactory manner, we shall advise every one of our countrymen to avoid Brazil, and to emigrate either to North America or to South Australia, where they will find a more moderate climate and civilized communities.
The English Opera still seeks to court half-price visitors by foreign frivolities. On Thursday we endured the pain of seeing Wilson, the most manly and unaffected English vocalist, condemned to mimic the finikin airs of a French gallant, in an English version—we cannot call it an adaptation—of a prurient piece of intrigue from the Opera Comique, entitled *The Matrimonial Ladder*; the same which was played at the Olympic Vestris's management, with the title of the "Ladder of Love." Miss Gould sang very nicely, and played very prettily, the part of a peasant girl dressed as a court lady; and Durset grimaced with great gusto. But all would not do: such things are like unsuited to English taste; and to attempt them is only proclaiming the inferiority of our artists in a worthless kind of entertainment, in which excellence is scarcely to be coveted.
Kolanthe is still attractive; and the performance of every part is improved to the utmost precision and smoothness.
The Haymarket has shut its doors, till Easter; only to admit workmen to renovate the interior, which we hope may be more tastefully decorated than before. Mr. Webster, in his parting address, announced the re-opening with the old favourites, Power, Buckstone, and Celeste; and threatened the public with Charles Keat's thunder and lightning tragedy during the summer months. The most cheering of his promises are new dramas by Sheridan Knowles, Douglas Jerrold, Poole, and Bernard. Mr. Webster, we think, must have discovered by this time that actors cannot fill his treasury, however large their demands upon it, without clever and striking novelties.
The Adelphi closes its campaign next week, till Michaelmas; Yates prudently retiring from the unequal contest that his little forces would wage with the musical bands during the season, even under his skilful generalship. Mrs. Yates plays *Victorine* on Thursday, for her benefit. The attraction of that popular drama will never cease while she is the heroine.—*Spectator*, March 25.

MORNING POST, MARCH 27.

THE DUTCH ARMY.—The King of Holland, by various decrees issued during this month, has settled the organisation of the Dutch Army (on the peace footing) as follows:—*Infantry*: 1 general, 3 lieutenant-generals, 6 major-generals, 1 adjutant-general, and other superior officers; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 1 of chasseurs, 10 regiments of the line, and 1 garrison battalion.—*Cavalry*: 1 lieutenant-general, 2 major-generals, 1 adjutant-in-chief, and other superior officers; 2 regiments of lancers, 2 light dragoons, and 2 heavy dragoons.

Artillery: 1 lieutenant-general, 2 commanders, and other superior officers; 2 regiments of field artillery, 1 rampart and train artillery, 1 horse artillery, and a corps of pontonniers and workmen.—*Engineers*: 1 major-general, and other superior officers; 1 battalion of sappers and miners. Various improvements in the mode of promotions have also been made in the Dutch army.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

HAYDN'S ORATORIO *The Creation* was performed last night at Exeter Hall to one of the most full and fashionable audiences ever congregated within its walls. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was present from eight o'clock till the termination of the performance; and Lord Brougham and a number of families of distinction attended the Hall. Owing to some misapprehension respecting the time, the Duchess of Kent did not arrive at the commencement of the oratorio, which was delayed, in compliment to her Royal Highness, until a few minutes after seven. The oratorio was magnificently performed, only being interrupted by the applause and encores which we have so often had occasion to characterize as evidencing the worst taste on the part of an audience listening to the solemn inspirations of a sacred theme. In the opening introduction of chaos, which is in C minor, and leads into a chorus, in which the words "And let there be light" occur, the orchestra upon the word "light" broke suddenly into C major, and created not only a fine effect, but complete musical surprise. The vocalists and choruses acquitted themselves admirably. The first call for repetition was given to Miss LUCOMBE's dirge "The marvellous works." Miss BIRCH sang "With verdure clad" with her usual power and precision, only marred the effect of the aria by the introduction of a "flourish" which not only seemed out of place, but was dashed with a tinge of vulgarity. The splendid chorus "Awake the harpers," was gloriously given; and, indeed, the whole first act was carried through with fine and spirit-stirring enthusiasm, ending with "The Heavens are telling"—the most thrilling and sublime chorus of the oratorio. The difficult song "On mighty pens," in the second act, was most cleverly delivered by Miss BIRCH, and well accompanied by CARD upon the flute. PHILLIPS sang from first to last beautifully, and displayed especial excellence in the air "Now Heaven in fullest glory," with its characteristic and descriptive recitative introduction; Mr. HORN was encored in "In native worth." In the chorus of "Achieved is the glorious work" the singers on either side took two different "times," but managed to recover themselves and "go together," after a hint from Mr. SURMAN'S baton. In the introduction to the third part, which HAYDN has written for three flutes, we recognised the *oboe* as supplying the place of the third flute, which was not engaged. NICHOLSON, we remember, used to say, "Nothing can be worse than two flutes," and it is quite certain that the Sacred Harmonic Society can well afford to produce a full complement of instruments in every piece they perform. With the trifling exception we have named, the performance, we repeat, went splendidly. The Duchess of Kent, who seemed to be highly gratified with it, was recognised, and warmly cheered, both by audience and orchestra. The Hall was excessively crammed.
NEW CHURCH IN WESTMINSTER.—The parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, which contained ten years ago 25,334 inhabitants, and probably contains many more now, has but one church, which is partly occupied by the Speaker, Members, and officers of the House of Commons. The chapel in the Broadway did in some measure supply the deficiency, but it is now found so dilapidated a condition that it can neither be used nor effectually repaired. It has therefore, been resolved to build a new church capable of accommodating 1,500 persons. The cost is estimated at 7,000, but only 1,700, are in hand for the purpose; and subscriptions are now solicited by a committee, at the head of which stands the Rev. the Rector of the parish, the Reverend Mr. Milman. The want of a church in so populous a district is quite evident, and that ere long the piety and liberality of the public will provide sufficient funds for the laudable purpose of supplying that want.

MILITARY CRICKET GROUNDS AT WINDSOR.

In consequence of the general order just issued by the Master-General of the Board of Ordnance, by command of Lord Hill, the General Commanding in Chief, for the formation of cricket-grounds for the use of the troops at the several barrack stations throughout the kingdom, a field, comprising upwards of three acres, most conveniently situated close to the cavalry barracks, formerly used as an exercising ground for the horses, has been ordered by the colonel of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards to be exclusively appropriated to that purpose; and by the time the season approaches for the game it will have been brought into excellent order. The ground will be under the immediate charge of the Hon. Captain Liddell, the barrack master for that district. It is understood that the bats, balls, and wickets will, in the first instance, be purchased by the officers, and

presented to the men in their respective troops.

FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED ACTOR IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Journal des Debats announces in the following terms the funeral of one of the most extraordinary actors in the revolutionary drama:—

Yesterday was performed the modest funeral of J. A. Rose, who was a principal actor in one of the most honourable events of our revolution, namely, that of the 9th Thermidor.

Named usher of the National Assembly, Rose, by his conduct, raised himself above his position, and became the friend of the most distinguished men of that epoch.

During the time the King's trial lasted Rose paid every attention to the Monarch, and rendered the same services to the Queen. Those bold actions, as well as many others, were unknown to the world.

In fine, he served as an instrument for the safety of all. As usher of the Convention it was he who arranged Robespierre.

In 1814 N. de Seimonville attached him to the Chamber of Peers, and he only resigned his situation when weighed down by the infirmities of old age.

WRECK OF THE MARY STUART, OF CARDIFF.—LOSS OF LIFE.

WRECK OF THE MARY STUART, OF CARDIFF.—LOSS OF LIFE.

Yesterday afternoon the following painful intelligence reached the underwriters at Lloyd's relative to the loss of the Mary Stuart, of Cardiff, and death of Lieut. Smith, R. N., and five of the coast guard, which happened on the morning of Tuesday last, near Penzance, in Cornwall.

The vessel proved to be the Mary Stuart, a schooner, laden with iron ore, from Cardiff, in Glamorgan-shire, bound to Constantinople. It appeared to those on shore that her rudder had snapped, and the crew, fearing the vessel would go on shore, let go the anchor, and brought her up to about three quarters of a mile from the land.

The spot where the ill-fated vessel grounded was within half a mile from the shore, and the perilous situation of the crew excited the humanity of Lieutenant Smith, who determined to make an attempt to reach the vessel, and accordingly one of the boats belonging to the service was got in readiness, and owing to the heavy swell of the sea it was found impossible to carry that intention into effect.

Mrs. Catherine Lane, a widow, residing at No. 16, Park's buildings, Greenwich, said that the deceased was her own sister. She knew her particularly by a scar on her right cheek, and the band which deceased had on. Witness added the deceased was a married woman named Ann Clark. She had seen her three weeks since.

sel, it is feared, will become a total wreck. She is a new vessel, and this was her first voyage. We regret to state that none of the bodies at the time our informant came away had been found. The unfortunate men have left twenty-six children to lament their loss.—Morning Post, March 25.

LOSS OF LIFE IN NAVAL ACTION.

The naval actions of the English have been always remarkable for the comparative small loss of life with which they have been gained; and in the estimation of the country this has always formed a principal feature of the public triumph. The loss of Acre was the smallest ever known in an affair of such magnitude; and decisive as the victory was, we should regard it with increased congratulation, from its offering a hope that war (if such must come, may yet be carried on with diminished sacrifices to humanity.

LAZY PEOPLE.

Thanks to Heaven and our ancestors, and to all others who had any hand in making us what we are; thanks to them one and all that we were not born lazy.

SUICIDE.—UNPRECEDENTED CASE.

An inquest was held on Thursday last at the Ship and Last public-house, Greenwich, before Mr. Carttar and a highly respectable jury, upon view of the body of a female, aged about 50 years, who was found dead in an out-house in Church-street, Greenwich, on Wednesday.

Mr. W. James, shoemaker, stated that he had occasion to go into the outhouse. He found the door fastened within, in consequence of which he procured a ladder, when he discovered through an opening above the doorway the body of the deceased lying on the floor.

Dr. Keeble stated that death was caused by a cord and an apron being tied tightly round the throat, causing strangulation, and he (Dr. Keeble) was confident it was her own act.

Mrs. Catherine Lane, a widow, residing at No. 16, Park's buildings, Greenwich, said that the deceased was her own sister. She knew her particularly by a scar on her right cheek, and the band which deceased had on. Witness added the deceased was a married woman named Ann Clark. She had seen her three weeks since.

In answer to one of the jury she contradicted herself by saying that she saw her on Friday last, and asked her where she lived, when the deceased replied, "That is my business, not yours." Witness asked deceased to get a ring out of pledge, and gave her 4s. for that purpose. Witness added that it was remarkable that she had had a token of her sister's death about 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mary Sainsbury said she had known deceased for 24 years, and was quite certain as to her being the sister of the last witness, although she first supposed the body to have been the body of Mrs. Lane, the two sisters being so much alike.

Mrs. Lane then claimed the property found upon the body, at the same time stating that she was too poor to bury the deceased.

The Coroner having remarked that the evidence adduced was the best that could be obtained.

The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Ann Clark, had committed self-destruction by strangulation, but that there was no evidence to prove her state of mind at the time; and the Coroner issued his warrant for the interment at the parish expense.

It has since appeared that two young men, who reside at Hoxton, west of Greenwich at the time of the deceased being discovered, saw the body. Upon returning home, they saw handbills posted in the neighbourhood of Hackney, offering a reward for a female, the description of whose person and dress corresponded so precisely with those of the body they had seen at Greenwich that they were induced to go to the person named in the placard, to whom they gave information of the circumstances.

Mrs. Burston, the person alluded to, immediately proceeded to Greenwich, and recognized, in the person of deceased, the wife of her brother. She immediately applied to Farmer the summoning officer, and on the following day the husband of deceased and three sisters came down to Greenwich, and attended at the coroner's office, and from what transpired Mr. Carttar directed that the burial of the body should be delayed, and also that the parties who had claimed to the body should be in attendance.

James Oliver, upon being called, stated that he was a contractor for ground work, and lived at Holloway. The deceased was his wife, to whom he had been married 30 years. He produced a ring, the fellow one to that found in the ear of the deceased, and added that his wife left her home on Tuesday last, and not returning at night he became alarmed, and made inquiries in all directions, but without succeeding in obtaining any clue as to where she had gone.

Mr. Carttar asked if witness was aware what amount of money the deceased had upon her person when she left his house.

Oliver stated he was not. Farmer, the constable, stated that when Oliver came to Greenwich, and before he saw the body, he said that deceased had on a green stuff petticoat, which proved to be the fact.

Mrs. Burston sister to the deceased, swore positively to the body having been the wife of her brother.

Two other sisters also identified the body. Coroner.—It is a most remarkable and unprecident case, and my impression is that the intention of the woman Lane was most dishonest. It was very suspicious that at the end of the former inquiry Mrs. Sainsbury particularly requested that she might be permitted to wash the body, and I directed that Farmer should accompany her.

The jury also acquiesced in the opinion of the Coroner. Mrs. Lane was then called, and came into the inquest room apparently full of grief.

Coroner.—What explanation have you to give to the gentleman on the jury with respect to your conduct in this affair, Mrs. Lane?

Mrs. Lane—I believed as true, as true as there is a God in heaven, that the deceased was my sister.

Coroner.—I believe you were not deceived, but that your error was wilful; if you have a sister who has resided in Greenwich, as you stated, there are some persons who must know her.

Mrs.—Lane. I have endeavoured to find some one that did, but could not do so.

The Coroner and jury very closely questioned the witness, and her answers were anything but satisfactory. One of the jury said that he believed she had fabricated the story for the purpose of becoming possessed of the property.

Mr. Carttar.—Are you satisfied that the deceased is not your sister?

Mrs. Lane, after much hesitation, said that the production of the ear-ring led her to believe that she might be mistaken.

A Juror wished to know what course could be pursued to further investigate the matter. He believed Mrs. Lane had committed gross perjury.

Coroner.—The warrant has been issued for the burial of a person sworn to be Ann Clark, and would be registered as such, which he could not alter. The case was one of such a singular and important nature that he must consult the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice in the matter before taking any further steps.

The Coroner handed over a warrant for the burial of Ann Oliver, and the body was immediately after placed in the hearse and taken to Holloway by direction of deceased's husband.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG FEMALE.

Last evening an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Blue Last, Moorgate, on the body of Ellen Martin, aged 26. It appeared that a tobaccoist, named Wilson, residing in Farringdon street, had paid his address to the deceased for the last six years, and was to marry her when her circumstances permitted. They passed the afternoon of Sunday last together in perfect harmony at her lodgings, in Loutoncourt, London-wall, nothing whatever occurring that could lead Mr. Wilson to imagine that she had the remotest idea of destroying life.

her lodgings, in Loutoncourt, London-wall, nothing whatever occurring that could lead Mr. Wilson to imagine that she had the remotest idea of destroying life. She was unusually cheerful, and retired to rest at ten o'clock, desiring her landlady (a young not customary with) to call her betimes next (Monday) morning. She was becoming next at eight o'clock, but not appearing by ten her landlady entered her room, and found her in her bed quite dead, her head resting on her right hand. A phial that had contained laudanum was found in her room, and in her bonnet box another phial that had held prussic acid. In the box were also two letters, one addressed to her landlady, requesting that her clothes might be given to her "Dear Henry" (Mr. Wilson), and the other directed to the latter declaring her intention to destroy herself, expressing a hope that the rash act would be forgiven, that her hopes were blighted, her heart broken, and hoping that they should meet in Heaven and part no more.

The only assignable motive she could have for destroying herself was that she could not get married so soon as she expected. Mr. Wilson, a surgeon, who had opened the body proved that she had died of apoplexy, caused by having swallowed prussic acid. Verdict, after three hours' consultation, "Temporary insanity."—Morning Post.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.

Last evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Red Lion, Prince's-street, Westminster, on the body of W. J. Andrews, aged two years and a half. Susannah Beard, of 18, Wood-street, Westminster, said deceased's parents lodged in the second floor back, and that on Saturday last witness, being in the back parlour, heard a loud scream, which was followed by the sound of something falling heavily in the yard. She ran out, and on the stone pavement of the yard she found deceased lying in a pool of blood, which had issued, and blood was still flowing from the mouth, ears, nostrils, and from a severe wound in the forehead. Witness snatched up deceased and ran with him to the Westminster Hospital. The child's mother told her that he had been sitting on a chair before a table placed beneath the window that opened into the yard; and that during her momentary absence he must have climbed upon the table and fallen through the window, which probably was left open. The child died the following night. Verdict, "Accidental death."

A Gao t.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the infirmary on the body of Patrick Hayes. The deceased was an aged labourer, and lodged at the Fortune of War, in Marsh-street. Mary Croker, wife of William Croker, the landlord of the house, deposed that between twelve and one o'clock on the previous night she was in her bedroom and heard the deceased on the stairs; she was going to get a light for him, when she heard him falling down stairs, she went out and asked who it was. He said, "It is me, and I am dead." He had fallen from the second story to the first. He was put to bed, but they could find no wound or blood about him. He was a little drunk. Next morning he complained, and was brought to the infirmary. The witness, who gave her evidence upon oath, added, "I never think I saw a ghost which infests the house. It is the ghost of a lady in silk, and has been troubling me to some former lodgers. Two or three lodgers have been killed in the same house, and no doubt frightened from the same cause. I have never seen the ghost myself." Mr. William Watson, pupil to Mr. Morgan, surgeon, deposed that the deceased appeared to have received some injury of the cervical vertebra, which was no doubt the cause of his death. Verdict, "Accidental death."—Bristol Mirror.

UNION-HALL.

A DESPONDING LOVER.—Yesterday Edward Evans, a young man residing in Chester-square, Piccadilly, was brought before Mr. Malins, charged with attempting to destroy himself.

It appeared that on the preceding afternoon the defendant, accompanied by a young man named Hall, went over to Camberwell for the purpose of paying a visit to a young female living in the family of a clergyman, and of whom he was enamoured.

After the interview, which took place between the parties, the young man Hall observed that his friend Evans appeared to be rather depressed in spirits, but he made no remark to him on the subject, and they walked on together until they arrived at a secluded spot in the Oval, at Kennington, when Evans made some excuse to leave his friend. Being however, longer absent, than was considered necessary, Hall went to the place where he left Evans, and on reaching the spot, found him in the act of strangling himself with his pocket handkerchief. Hall arrived just in time to save the life of his friend, who at the time was black in the face, and his tongue protruded from his mouth, showing that fatal consequences were likely to result from the attempt.

Hall, finding that the defendant was bent on self-destruction, gave him into custody, and he was taken to the station-house of the L division, in High-street, and Acting Inspector Froud who was on duty there, had handcuffs placed on him, as he expressed a determination to commit suicide, and blamed his friend for interfering to save his life in the Oval. Previously to placing Evans in one of the cells he was searched, and in his possession a great number of letters were found, addressed to him by the female whom he had so recently visited and which were couched in the usual style of such epistles.

Some of the letters were produced in Court, but there was nothing in their contents to justify a belief that the person to whom they were directed was slighted, but that, on the contrary, every encouragement was held out that his hope would be speedily realised so far as the writer was concerned.

Inspector Froud stated that, as daylight approached that morning, the defendant sent for him to the cell in which he was confined, and begged that the handcuffs might be taken off, as they gave him considerable pain about his wrists. He added at the same time that, after the night's reflection he clearly saw the folly and wickedness of his conduct in attempting to destroy himself, and that he should not do the like again. The inspector yielded to the wishes of the defendant, but, as a preventative against accidents, he placed a prisoner in the same cell, and they had not been long together before Evans retired to a corner, and taking off his garters attempted to hang himself. The man who was locked up with him, on hearing a strange noise at the other end of the cell, ran up to the place, and on finding what was the matter, released Evans, who was a second time prevented from

laying violent hands upon himself. He however, exhibited no compunction of conscience for the act, but on the contrary, abused the man, and said he had no business to interfere, and that had it not been for him he would have succeeded in his object, and that instead of being taken before a magistrate, a coroner's inquest would be sitting on his body.

Some of the defendant's friends who were in attendance addressed the magistrate, and said, that if he was given up to them they would take care to impress upon his mind the folly of his conduct, and prevent him from making any future attempts upon his life.

Mr. Malby acceded to the request of the young man's friends, and he was accordingly given into their charge.—Morning Post.

GALICIANI'S MESSENGER, APRIL 3.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, 23rd ult.:— "The Duke d'Annam was on Sunday received by the 24th regiment as its lieutenant-colonel; a military ceremony which attracted a crowd of spectators. The Prince was met with acclamations from both officers and men. Having assumed the command of the corps, he directed manoeuvres with remarkable skill and steadiness. In the evening, the colonel gave a dinner to the prince and all the officers of the regiment. The health of his royal highness being given by a chief de bataillon, the duke returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of the colonel, in the following terms: 'To the brave Colonel Gentil—the wounded Cock of the 24th! May he live to receive more wounds! He will find at our arms enough to support him, and generous hearts enough to defend him! These words, uttered with feeling, were loudly applauded, and followed by shouts of Vive le Roi! Vive le Duc d'Annam! On the 23rd, the royal duke, accompanied by the lieutenant-general, Commandant Jamin, Captain Neigre, and a great many other officers, inspected the hospitals. M. Joachim Lambert, a distinguished officer, who has made some scientific observations on the Savannas of America, has arrived here with the charge of investigating the different districts, and pointing out the best means of bringing the lands into cultivation. He is also commissioned to examine the question of forming corps of native troops. The Moorish gendarmes of Colah lately made the following coup de main: Divesting themselves of their uniforms, and putting on the garb of Arabs, they went before break of day towards Kébour Doumia, beyond the retreats of the Hadjoutes, who, seeing them come from a direction opposite to that of Colah, took them for some of their own people, and were not on the alert. They were thus enabled to seize and drive off 150 head of oxen and 7 mules. Two Belgians, brothers, lately arrived from the disbanded army of Don Carlos, had a few days ago the imprudence to go out shooting beyond the Aratch. They were taken by a party of Bedouins, deprived of their guns, and bound. One of them was immediately beheaded, and the other left in charge of one of the party. This man, wishing to take advantage of the absence of his fellow brigands to strip the prisoner, loosened his bonds. The Belgian, taking advantage of his liberty, drew a pistol he happened to have in his pocket, shot the Arab, and made his escape back to Kouba."

A letter from Oran, 20th ult., in the Toulonnais, says:—"We have received reinforcements, and are actively engaged in making preparations for the campaign. It appears that the Oran column will be more strong than that of Algiers. General Lamorieiere directs in person all the measures, exercising the most every day, and frequently making them take long marches in order to insure them to fatigue. We hear nothing of Abde Kader, and do not even know where he is. The Arabs have for a considerable time left us in repose. A party of troops went out on the 13th, and returned next day. General Lamorieiere having made a successful coup-de-main in taking away the contents of some silos belonging to a tribe, encamped several leagues off.

Our Madrid intelligence is of the 29th ult. The majority in favour of M. Arguelles, as President of the Chamber of Deputies, had been 118 to 6. Two senators, the Marquis de Valladorea and the Count de Pánon Rostro, had given up their seats, in consequence of the accusation of treason thrown out against the Senate in November by the Regency not having been explained to their satisfaction. M. Linares had published a letter in the Comercio, declaring Espartero's main desire to be the possibility of his retiring to Logrono to live on his wife's estates, and to hold the chief command of the army; but, stating at the same time, that, whichever way the Regency question might be decided, he should not, act in the factious or ambitious manner which some of his enemies had attributed to him, but that he should continue to devote all his energies to the preservation of the constitution and liberties of Spain. The common opinion at Madrid was that three Regents would be appointed, of whom Espartero, of course, would be one. A council had been held, to consider of the Pope's allocation: the Minister of Justice had recommended a rupture with Rome, but Espartero had argued that an envoy should be sent thither to negotiate for an amicable arrangement. Valencia continued in a state of disturbance. In Biscay, things were a more conciliatory aspect; and the meeting of the provincial states at Guernica was going off favourably.

The Queen of Naples gave birth to a Princess on the 28th ult.

The Vienna papers say that the first fort night in June is fixed for the visit of Prince Metternich to Johannisberg.

The Colome Gazette, in a letter from Vienna, mentions a report that the mission of the Chevalier de Lisboa, the Brazilian Envoy, has for object not only the marriage of the Princess Januaria with an Austrian Prince, but also the marriage of the Emperor Don Pedro II, who is now 15 years old, with an Austrian Archduchess.

PORTER'S ANCHOR.—The test of Porter's patent anchor, which was to have taken place at Woolwich, on Wednesday last, has been postponed, in consequence of the most important parties interested in its success being absent at the levee. We understand the test of this important invention will positively take place on Tuesday next, when a very large concourse of scientific men is expected to be present, together with several of the Lords of the Admiralty.