

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER, Bombay, August, 1841.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made. Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, £ 1s. in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3 Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 14 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRIAGE CODE OF SIGNALS. Sixth Edition, on 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. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I., Rs. 2

Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

- 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.
2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.
3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.
4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Annuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S

FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228\* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Ticket value. Includes entries like '1 Prize... of... 50 Whole Tickets' and '1408 Ditto... each of... 88 Ditto'.

CONDITIONS.

\* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows:—

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one, whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket, Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the Drawing.

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

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRI.

Trustee.

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Age and Annual Premium Per Cent. Shows rates for ages 15 to 50.

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS: Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Norbury, Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS: James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Aveyer, Esq., Morton Balmanno, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant-Resident.

Charles Downes, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., F. Chas. Matland, Esq., Resident.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent. 30 .. 2 3 10 .. 2 8 2 do. 40 .. 2 19 1 .. 3 3 4 do. 50 .. 4 9 8 .. 4 14 5 do. 60 .. 6 15 3 .. 6 17 0 do.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

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

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London office

38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS: Benjamin E. Lindo Esq., C. Edward Mangles, Esq., Christopher Rawson, Esq., Halifax, J. Sands Esq. Liverpool, James Bogle Smith, Esq., James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

TRUSTEES: G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

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

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS: Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P., Edward Bernard, Esq., John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P., William Brown, Esq., Sir George Carroll, Alderman, Oliver Farrer, Esq., Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N., Samuel E. Magan, Esq., Charles Morris, Esq., Richard Norman, Esq., William Sargent, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2 Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smith.

By order of the Court, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

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

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1824.

DIRECTORS: The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman.

J. Clarmont Whiteman Esq. | C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. | W. Edmond Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. | Thomas Fenn, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. | G. Farren Esq. Res Direc

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON: PHYSICIAN—R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair.

VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street.

SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

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

NEW SYSTEM of RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with 2 columns: Age and Rates. Shows rates for ages 20 to 80.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with 2 columns: Age and Rates. Shows rates for ages 20 to 80.

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

GEO. FARRER, Resident Director.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

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

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co., Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

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.

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

We fully concur in the observations of the *Hurkaru* relative to the dismissal of Lieut. Moore of H. M. 17th Foot. As we have so recently shewn, why we thought "youth and inexperience" were not alone to be considered proper recommendations to mercy, where it was impossible that the culprit should be ignorant of matters of established principle, we think it right to say that we regard the present case as one, wherein the exercise of mercy, upon the same score, would not have been misapplied. There are circumstances, which if, in a strictly military sense, they cannot be admitted to justify a course condemned, have yet so much of palliation in them, as that they involve no dishonour, and consequently affix no moral stigma on the accused. Our Brother of Hare Street, states his conviction, from a pre-knowledge of Lieut. Moore, that he is not of a querulous disposition, and therefore very unlikely to have been wilfully engaged in the rencounters leading to this unfortunate termination of his professional career, without suffering from strong excitement; the result, most probably, as our contemporary expresses it, of some "intended jokes" or a series of jokes, practised on a "tyro" at the outset of his military existence. Much as every wise man will condemn the practice of duelling; as the only system of seeking reparation for wounded personal feelings, it does obtain generally, and will be, must be, resorted to, so long as its principle is acknowledged, not among military men alone, but by society at large. The strongest position in which an officer, however, can be placed is to find that he is equally liable to dismissal for fighting and for not fighting, and this anomaly has its root, partly in the articles of war, and partly in the conventional usages of the civilized world. Let us suppose the facts to be as imagined by the *Hurkaru*. It may then be asked whether Lieut. Moore might not have indeed, perception in a ten-fold degree, tamely sinking into the acknowledged butt of a few thoughtless men? and where too, as in the case of his quarrel with Lieut. Hawkes, disregard of the "disrespectable language" addressed to him might, as the military code stands, have placed him under the ban of a Court Martial. In the instance of Lloyd, was not this very circumstance adduced as one of the charges against him? But beside these considerations, we cannot avoid being struck by the apparent inconsistency of awarding to Lieut. Moore only the loss of two steps where it was known he had been the original aggressor, while the younger and injured man (so far as we can understand) is, without reservation, cashiered. This reminds us of a case on which we commented some months back, that of Lieutenants Dance and Scott, where the offending party was sentenced to a mere reprimand, and the aggrieved was summarily dismissed. If the *Hurkaru* has reported the position of Lieutenant Moore correctly, (we are quite sure he believes he has), his remarks are fully borne out, and further think that even yet severer terms of reprobation would have been justified by what, in such event, could not but be regarded as an uneven dispensation of justice.

## MADRAS.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging a piece of courtesy on the part of the Post Master General of Bombay, which promises in some measure to obviate the frequent vexation and annoyance experienced at the Mofussil Stations, from the tardy receipt of our London Extra on the arrival of the Overland—an evil, which, as we have had too frequent occasion to observe, is entirely beyond our control. The Post Master General proposes therefore to send one copy of the *London Mail* for the public Library or Mess of each Station, to be forwarded with the first dispatch of letters on the arrival of the Overland; and has given orders for such dispatches to be made up accordingly, provided the letters do not exceed the regular weight for each day. It is evident that public convenience will be greatly consulted by this concession on the part of the Post Master General, which we trust will be seldom if ever be nullified by the annexed condition.—*Spectator*, Nov. 13.

We may fairly anticipate the prospect of the whole of our 2d Regiment having set out on their voyage by the end of next week, as in addition to the two vessels which have already been taken up for the purpose, the *Champion*, *Coringa*, *Bachel*, and *Charles Dunwoody*, are now available vessels, and according to report are all eligible vessels. It is believed that the first embarkation of the 2d will take place to-day, and a second on Monday morning, on board the *Greenland*. For this immediate embarkation of the 1st Detachment, we see no need; it is quite certain that the *Greenland* cannot weigh anchor before Monday evening at the soonest—to hurry a detachment on board to-day, would therefore be an unnecessary parade of expedition, useless in its results and productive of much needless inconsequence to all concerned. The Head Quarters will go in the *Champion*, we hear, about the middle of the week, thus leaving only 300 men to follow. The Regiment will embark about 1,000 bayonets strong, making with followers somewhere about 1,100, and from the present appearance of the weather will, we trust, have a more agreeable voyage than seemed likely a short time ago to await them. The impression with regard to the vessels and their arrangements, is as yet very satisfactory.

The surf, as is generally the case at the full and change of the Moon, has been rather high and rough during the last two or three days, which has somewhat retarded the shipment of stores.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Bangalore that the 34th C. L. I. are ordered to march as early as possible. Captain CHALMERS, of the 22d Regiment N. I., employed on the Mysore Commission, is about to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.—*Ibid.*

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.  
WILLIAM McDONALD.  
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Nov. 1841.



"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 24, 1841.

We have received our Calcutta files up to the 12th Instant.

The *Englishman* of the 11th Instant contains nothing of interest, though we are sorry to observe that he approves of the severe view the Commander in Chief has taken of Lieut. Moore's case. Our contemporary has of late been particularly "sweet" upon that official.

It appears from the *Hurkaru* that Lt. Ball of the I. N. has failed in his endeavours to procure Dendar wood and forward it to Ferozepoor via the Sutledge. He is to be superseded. Sir Wm. Macnaghten has set his face against ladies joining their husbands in Cabool, and has prevented one Officer purchasing a house in rather an underhand manner.

In noticing with pleasure the manner the Calcutta Star of the 11th Instant touched upon Mr. Moore's case, we regret to say, we are not yet in possession of the whole papers necessary to the full review of the case we intend to lay before our readers.

From the *Englishman* of the 12th Instant we learn that Major Garden succeeds Col. Dunlop as Quarter Master General of the Army. A meeting of Subscribers to the India Steam Company has been held, and one of their body deputed to bid for the Steamer *India*. She netted 18,000 Rs. in her late voyage to Moulmein.

The *Hurkaru* of the same date gives an extract of a letter from one of his correspondents whereby we learn that the Supreme Government have effected arrangements with the Lahore authorities for the levying a contingent of Sikh Troops, to be officered by Bengal Officers, and to occupy our frontier stations to the North West.

The Governor General has apprized the Honble. Mr. Erskine, Political Agent at Simla, that it has been resolved on not to interfere in the recent aggressive movements of the Punjab authorities in the direction of the Mansurwar Lake.

The Calcutta Star has a communication from his "own Reporter" complaining of the howling of the Chowkedars during the night.—The "half past two o'clock, and a fine, rainy morning," of the old watchmen in London was nuisance enough sometimes, but the Jackal like Howls we are favored with in our own good city of Bombay is often insufferable, and we are sure, productive of no good, for as the Star says, it is a warning to thieves to desist for the moment from their dirty work.

We suspect the vigilance of our Jackals ceases with their lusty vociferations.

By a letter from Quetta we learn that Nusseer Khan has, with all requisite pomp and ceremony, been placed upon his father's musnud. All our Troops have been withdrawn from Khelat and Moostong, the 20th Regt. B. N. I. being the only one to remain above the passes. This Regt. winters at Quetta.

H. M.'s 40th Regt. and 4 Guns 3rd Company Foot Artillery marched for Candahar on the 6th ultimo; all the rest of the Troops went down to Dadar on the 20th.

They must have reached their destination ere this.

The *Courier* stated in his issue of yesterday that Mr. John Skinner of the firm Skinner & Co. was to fill the Office of Sheriff for the ensuing year. We understand upon pretty good authority that this Gentleman has declared the honors and emoluments of the Shrievalty.

The Detachment of H. M.'s 17th Foot that was sent to Sea some weeks back for the benefit of their health, returned in Harbour yesterday morning. By accounts received, they have recovered their health and strength immensely; but Dr. Louisa, the Acting Inspector General, has deemed it advisable, that they should be again sent to Sea; and accordingly, yesterday wrote into Government upon the subject. We do not see that any objections whatever can be urged to justify a negative reply.

The remaining portion of H. M.'s 6th Regt. in Bombay, are at present, we understand, prevented by sickness from embarking for their destination.—England.

The Inquest, we referred to in our issue of Monday last the 22d inst. on the body of a Native Woman who had died in the Native General Hospital from being knocked down by a loose Horse on the evening of Friday last, resumed its proceedings on the afternoon of the day before yesterday, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned by the Jury.

We understand the Woman was old and infirm; and that her sight, which was greatly impaired, did not enable her to observe the Horse as he approached.

ANOTHER Inquest, we are also informed, has been called to sit over the body of a Prisoner who died suddenly in the House of Correction, in the early part of yesterday morning; but we are not aware what verdict has been returned.

FROM a paragraph which we have transferred from yesterday's *Courier* to our columns, our readers will perceive that the empowered of Leadenhall-street have been graciously pleased to sanction the prayer of the Bombay Theatrical Petition—the long despatched, and almost forgotten Petition.—They have consented to the appropriation of the solicited balance of money deposited in the Government Treasury, from the sale of our old Theatre, to the construction of another upon condition that the same desire and animation for Theatricals which stimulated the Bombay Inhabitants to memorialize the Court, are proved still to have existence, by their prompt and combined exertions to accept and realize the fair and pleasing hopes of success that are now held out to them.

As we are more than well assured of there being at the present moment in Bombay too great a number of individuals perfectly desirous of encouraging and supporting the revival of the Drama, we have not the slightest hesitation in looking forward with a degree of strengthened confidence for the attainment of the object so long yearned for—so long fought for! and especially by the Bombay Gazette.

A Public Meeting convened in the Town Hall for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the selection of a piece of ground suitable to the building, as also other important subjects connected with the undertaking, would, we imagine, be the best preliminary steps towards effecting our purpose.

We have now the means and materials of which we were so long destitute, placed at our disposal. Then let it not be said hereafter of the Bombay Community that their spirited estimation of the scenic art had so extraordinarily subsided, and that their regard for Society had become so debased as to permit the most favourable opportunity we now earnestly draw their attention to, to pass by with utter silence and indifference.

WHEN the subject of Steam Navigation between England and India first occupied the attention of the Home and local authorities, some difficulties arose in the management of the Engineers, which time, and prudence were expected to remove. The system has had a fair trial but still the impatience of martial law which then characterized the Engineers of the Indian Navy seems rather to increase than diminish. Men accustomed to the exercise of that turbulent and independent spirit which has grown up with Chartism and the Trades Unions, cannot easily upon their arrival in India, submit to naval discipline, unless it be judiciously and temperately administered. This should be equally remote from a tyrannical or feeble exercise of authority. Without attempting in the slightest degree to impeach the zeal or consideration of the Officers of the Indian Navy, we think it more than probable that they have now and then forgotten that the restraints of the service with which they have become progressively familiarized from boyhood, cannot be expected to sit lightly upon mechanics, placed under its galling influence, for the first time, in mature manhood. Hence a growing feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the latter which may, if unchecked, produce serious consequences. Within the last few years, several have been dismissed for breach of Covenants, the legal purport of which they did not understand. One who deserted twice, succeeded at last in getting off the Island, and has never since been heard of, while a host of minor offenders are constantly being punished by what the sufferers consider a very arbitrary code—all these circumstances create a feeling of irritation, the two causes of which it would be expedient to examine, with a view to amendment. Far be it from us to endeavour by inflammatory language to excite to a greater pitch the discontent to which we have alluded, but justice to the public, as well as to the claims of a hard working, intelligent, and important class, such as the Engineers, has led to these few hints, on which we shall enlarge upon an early occasion.

We perceive that Lord William Paget has given notice of two motions in the House of Commons, one for a return of the number of wives and children belonging to Soldiers now actually serving, the other for a return of the number of widows and orphans of deceased Soldiers at present receiving parochial relief. If the object of the first return be to render the regulations relative to the marriage of soldiers more stringent in their operation Lord William will effect a great public good, besides putting an end to those scenes of misery and despair which attend the embarkation of a Regiment for Foreign service. The unfortunate women who are debarred the privilege of accompanying their husbands are, in point of fact, widows from the time their husbands leave the shores of England. Outcasts in all probability from their families and without the means of procuring the commonest necessities of life, their only resource is infamy and vice. We have no means of discovering how Lord W. Paget intends to legislate upon the subject, but at present the punishment inflicted upon a Soldier in England for marrying without leave is merely negative, namely the deprivation of what are called indulgencies, such as living in barracks, washing &c. With regard to the last return moved for, we fear there is more in it than meets the eye. It surely cannot have entered Lord Paget's head to deprive these unfortunate widows and orphans of the miserable pittance they may have been fortunate enough to obtain from their several parishes. The enjoyment of pensions and sinecures is doubtless a pleasant vocation, and we know of few families who have experienced it more than the Pagets—and if the object of this motion for the return we refer to, really be an attempt to render the situation of these widows and orphans more wretched, more pitiable than it is already, we hesitate not to say that there is no family in England from whom it could come with so bad a grace as that of the Marquis of Anglesea, an individual whose celebrity and distinguished situation in life has been mainly attributable to the intrepidity and bravery of those soldiers whose bereft families his son would now impoverish.

The columns of the *Colombo Observer* of the 1st Inst. are occupied by a Report of the proceedings of a Public Meeting which was held at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of adopting a petition to Her Majesty praying that none but those who have had the advantage of a professional education may be placed upon the Bench of the Courts of exclusive Jurisdiction in that Colony.

It appears from the Petition, that the powers of these Courts extend over all cases except those wherein the Judge is himself a party, or such criminal cases as are only triable before the Supreme Court and a Jury; thus leaving questions of Equity, Common Law and those of an Ecclesiastical nature to the decision of these petty Courts.

Our readers being aware of the duties imposed upon these District Judges, before whom doubtless questions frequently arise involving technical points of law and the correct decision upon which one would imagine to require some knowledge of law, will be surprised to learn that they have hitherto, with one exception, been selected from the Civil and Military Services, "persons," as the petition states, "sent out from the Mother Country at an early age for the purpose of being employed in the Civil Service, or Military men in command of Detachments." How on earth these individuals can be expected to administer Justice we know not. No qualification of even a trifling knowledge of law is required; the only condition is, that in no case shall the Judge be a party in a cause, and with regard to the appointment of a Military man, his commanding a Detachment is a sufficient guarantee for his correctly discharging the duties of a Judge. In addition to the manifest absurdity of these appointments, they are a direct breach of faith on the part of Government; In Lord Goderich's despatch which accompanied the char-

ter in 1833, a distinct pledge is given under the signature of a Minister of the Crown, that "as vacancies may hereafter occur, lawyers by profession will be appointed to fill them"; thus acknowledging the impropriety of former appointments, and holding out a delusive hope, that it would be would corrected— indisputably delusive, for the Petition states that the pledge remains wholly "unredeemed," inasmuch as during the eight years which have elapsed, but one appointment in accordance with this pledge has taken place. No wonder then that feelings of disappointment and discontent have arisen in the Colony, or that the higher Court is filled with appeals, grounded on the complimentary idea that these august law-givers have delivered erroneous Judgements. We are not informed as to whether these "Learned Judges" assume the Bench, but we trust they do, for then there would at any rate be an appearance of a Judgement seat.

Just imagine a young brat of an Ensign, twelve months from School, in command of a "Sergeant and 12" marching from his dignified Parade, where perhaps he had been bullying a drummer boy for not keeping his elbows in or some equally important point in military discipline, to assume his seat on the bench, as a Judge to dispense the law. If there be no other way of remedying the complaint embodied in the petition we would recommend a total change in the jurisdictions of the two Courts. Have all Equity, Common law, and Ecclesiastical cases tried before the Supreme Court, and throw all Criminal cases into the Courts of exclusive Jurisdiction. Criminal cases seldom require more than a little common sense and correct judgement as to matters of fact, and there is less probability of the presiding Judge coming to an illegal conclusion. We trust however that this petition, containing as it does such a plain unvarnished tale and such self evident deductions will have due weight with the Home authorities, with reference to the appointment of District Judges.

Contemporary Selections.

We understand that the office of Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year will be filled by Mr. John Skinner of the firm of Skinner and Co.—*Courier*, Nov. 23.

We regret to find that private letters, received yesterday from Mhow, mention the decease of Cornet C. F. Maguire, of the 2d Light Cavalry. His death was caused by a severe attack of cholera.—*Ibid.*

We have much pleasure in announcing, that the decision of the Court of Directors, in reply to a petition from the inhabitants of Bombay praying that the funds realized by the sale of the old theatre might be appropriated to the old erection of a new one, has been received. The Honble Court have decided that the amount paid into the public treasury on account of the old theatre, shall be applied to the purpose desired by the petitioners, provided the community of this place, come forward in such a manner, as to convince the Government that there is a fair prospect of a new theatre being established.

We trust the amateurs, and the public in general, of this presidency will no longer hesitate to encourage the drama in every possible manner, and that the more influential members of society will support the project both by a liberal aid from their own purses and by their influence over their friends and associates.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

University and Clerical Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 2.

Election of Trinity Fellows.

Yesterday (Friday) the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of Trinity College.— Tom Taylor, John Effingham Lawrence, Henry Lee Guillebaud, George Hewitt Hodson, Henry Cadmau Jones.

Congregations for the Michaelmas Term.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice of the following congregations to be held during the ensuing term:—

- Monday, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock.
Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock.
Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock.
Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock.
Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock.
Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock.
Thursday, Dec. 16 at 10 o'clock.

Term commences on the 10th inst., and ends on the 16th of December. The sermon at Great St. Mary's, on Michaelmas-day, was preached by the Rev. W. L. P. Gamsons, B. D., Sidney, Sussex College.

Presentations.

The Rev. William Pollock, M. A., Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Helen's Lancashire; patrons, the trustees. Value, 210l. The Rev. Charles John Vaughan, M. A., and Fellow of Trinity College, to the vicarage of St. Martin's Leicester; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Value, 149l. The Rev. Richard Stainsforth, M. A., Queen's College, to the vicarage of Pontefract, Yorkshire; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.—It is at length determined by the parish of the Holy Sepulchre, assisted by the munificence of the members of the Camden Society, to restore that singular specimen of the taste and genius of our Norman ancestors, the Round Church, to its original form and splendour. A gentleman from London, celebrated for his knowledge of ancient church architecture, has been engaged to ex-

ecute the same, who will doubtless render a building which has long been an object of curiosity to strangers, once more an ornament to the town, and a credit to Alma Mater.

WINDSOR, October 3. The Court.

The almost incessant rains during the past week have been a source of very considerable disappointment to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had intended, and had made the necessary arrangements, to have proceeded to Claremont, on the 1st of the month, for the purpose of having a day or two's shooting on the preserves of his royal uncle, the King of the Belgians, in the neighbourhood of Esher. The rain, however, caused his Royal Highness to abandon this intention, and to determine upon shooting over the preserves at Swinley, a butting upon the Great Park: but after the break containing the Prince's sporting dogs and his favourite greyhound (presented by Her Majesty, and which invariably accompanies the Prince) had started for Swinley, a notification from the keeper arrived at the Castle from the keepers, intimating to His Royal Highness that it would be advisable not to attempt to shoot at Swinley. The rain which had fallen that morning and during the preceding night rendering the greater portion of the ground (over which the Prince would have to traverse) almost a perfect swamp. The Prince, therefore, that morning, accompanied by Colonel Bouverie and Mr. G. E. Anson, and the usual attendants, shot in the Home Park, in the neighbourhood of the slopes, for about an hour, having some excellent sport.

It is the especial desire of the Prince, that the pheasants, and indeed every other description of game, in both the Great and Home Parks, should be carefully preserved until the commencement of the season next year, in order that there be the "supply" of birds and hares may be, in every respect, equal to the "demand" of his Royal Highness and his friends; and it is for this reason the Prince has caused these orders to be issued to the keepers of both parks, and has determined, in those vicinities. The sharp look-out kept by the park-keepers has almost entirely put a stop to the depredation of the numerous poachers with which the neighbourhood abounds.

The unfavourable appearance of the weather yesterday led to no inducements for the Prince to extend his shooting excursion beyond Swinley, whither his Royal Highness proceeded in the morning, accompanied by the following members of the Royal Household:—Earl Delawar, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Byron, Colonel Couvrie, Mr. G. E. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

The birds were found to be far more abundant, in consequence of the care which had been bestowed on their preservation, than at the commencement of the season last year; and his Royal Highness and friend had nearly two hours very excellent sport, and bagged a considerable number of pheasants and a few hares.

Should a favourable change take place in the weather during the ensuing week, it is the intention of the Prince to visit Claremont upon one or two days before the Court leaves Windsor for London for the winter.

Her Majesty is not expected to proceed from the Castle to Buckingham Palace until next Wednesday or Thursday night.

Commercial Retrospect.

There has been less desire on the part of Importers of food to realize, and in prices but little variation has taken place, the quantity of produce pressing for sale not having been large, but the markets have been in a quiet state, both the home trade and shippers continuing to operate with much caution, taking only ample for their immediate wants, and there appears to be little prospect that any amendment will take place at present, at least until the political horizon has assumed a more settled aspect. The arrivals of Produce have been in large since this day week, and many ships are near at hand. Raw SUGAR has been in fair request by the home trade, and full rates have been paid. The Indian market is in a quiet state, but prices do not give way; the stock on hand is however large. REFINE GOODS have moved off less freely, and prices are rather lower. In the COFFEE market much heaviness has existed, but the merchants having supplied the markets sparingly have prevented any further depression in prices. WEST INDIA COCOA dull of sale, and rather lower. The TEA market has presented a firmer aspect this week and prices have been supported, but the trade have been cautious in their operations, large parcels being declared for public sale. Spices have met with a fair demand, and full rates have been given. RICE has moved off slowly, and at lower rates. RUM dull of sale, and prices drooping. SALTPETRE is rather cheaper, with few buyers.—The market is dull for INDIGO, but prices are steady. The operations in TALLOW have been limited, and prices have given way.

The Metal Trade.

We have received the following from Mr. Anichini, being the Copy of a Letter addressed by that Gentleman to the Editor of 'The Morning Journal', in consequence of some remarks made by the Editor of that Paper relative to Mr. Anichini in connexion with the Miners Company, in England.

FROM THE LONDON PRICES CURRENT. September 28, 1841.

SUGAR.—Importers of British Plantation were firm, and a good demand existed both for grocery and refining purposes, the prices established on Friday were fully supported. FOREIGN.—There has not been much demand for yellow Havana, but holders are firm, and have refrained from pressing sales. COFFEE.—Few purchases were made privately in Coffee for shipping but Foreign was not procurable on lower terms, but the home consumption market exhibits a more lively aspect, and prices were more settled. RUM, BRANDY and HOLLANDS.—Prices have been firm for Brandy, and a better desire has been manifested to operate. In Geneva purchases to a fair extent have been made at 22s 1d to 22s 3d for common, and the home trade have paid 2s 7d to 2s 8d for small parcels of fine. British Corn Spirits have been in good request at 10s 4d cash. The Rum market was in a dull state, the large arrivals causing both shippers and the home trade to operate with much caution, and the few parcels sold were at lower rates. TALLOW.—There was a somewhat better demand for Russian Tallow to-day, and a fair business was done, but no improvement in prices could be noticed. PROVISIONS.—The better quality of Irish Butter have attracted more attention, and purchases to a fair extent have been made at full rates. Bacon has been in good demand, London prime at 50s to 62s, and inferior at 57s to 59s. Lard has met with a fair sale; prime bid at 76s to 78s. Hams have been in good request. There has been little business done in either Beef or Pork since the government contract was taken, but prices have undergone scarcely any variation.

Trade Report.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2. SHARP-SHARP.—We have again experienced a dull and inauspicious market for shares generally. This week, about 10,000 shares were given rather an improving disposition for business. London and Birmingham, South Western, Gosport, Eastern Counties, and York and North Midland were some of the most active. The market for Bank Shares was not so active as in the Bank of Liverpool, Commercial Bank, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of England. The market for Bank Shares was not so active as in the Bank of Liverpool, Commercial Bank, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of England. The market for Bank Shares was not so active as in the Bank of Liverpool, Commercial Bank, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of England.

To-day the sales have been; Birmingham and Gloucester, new, 12; Eastern Counties, 72; Debenures, 73; Grand Junction, halves, 97; Great Western, halves, 55; Ambs, 71; Great North of England, 61; Liverpool and Manchester, halves, 32; London and Birmingham, quarters, 21; New Mills, 23; North Midland, halves, 32; Paris and Rouen, 81; South Eastern and Dover, 142.

The sales yesterday were to a limited amount, consisting of the Great North of England at 62; Liverpool and Manchester, halves, 92; London and Birmingham, thirds, 52; York and North Midland, 74.

Bank of Manchester.

(From the Manchester Advertiser.) The following is the copy of a circular letter sent anonymously to the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester within the present week, and which has caused no small degree of consternation among that body, from the misapprehension on the part of many of those who supposed it had been issued by the bank, many others thinking it to be a hoax, in consequence of its not bearing the signature of any party to give it an official character. The circular runs thus:—

"A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Manchester will be held at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, on Friday morning next, at half-past 10 precisely, to consider what will be the best mode of proceeding at the annual general meeting, for the benefit of the bank."

At the time appointed, an unusual assemblage of the proprietors were present, all anxious to know the object for which they had been convened. Mr. William Hill, of the firm of Smith, Hill, and Co., a proprietor of the bank, and also one of the directors of the United Bank in this town, was called to the chair. He shortly explained the objects which the party originating the meeting had in view, after which a resolution was proposed and seconded for the purpose of altering the present house list of the directors, by substituting the names of Mr. Thomas Olivant and Mr. James Kershaw, cotton-dealer, for those of Mr. John Brown and Mr. Samuel Prince, two of the directors retiring by rotation at the ensuing annual general meeting, to be held on the 13th of October, and who were recommended by the board for reelection.

The reason assigned for this extraordinary proceeding was in itself equally extraordinary, viz., that the shares of the bank were much depreciated in the market; that the bank had encountered a considerable amount of clamour and abuse and it was thought that if some change were made, or "some thing done," the bank would regain its position in the opinion of the public. A very animated discussion ensued, in which many of the proprietors took part, and it resulted in the mover and seconder withdrawing the resolution, in consequence of the apparent certainty of their being unable to carry it, if they were to go a division, which was at first proposed.

The second resolution, which was proposed by Mr. S. H. Norris, of the firm of Potter and Norris was for the appointment of auditors, who should be elected from among the proprietors, to investigate the accounts of the directors and the customers of the bank, in order that the proprietors might know whether the state of affairs, as reported by the directors was really true or not. Mr. Norris stated, and often repeated, that he had every confidence in the integrity of the present board of directors, and he believed the entire of their statements. But the shares were so low in the market, that it was his opinion that the appointment of auditors, who would confirm or disprove the statements of the directors, was the means of all others most likely to bring the bank again into public favour, and raise the price of shares in the market. The meeting, however, did not think with Mr. Norris on this point, and this resolution, like the former one, was withdrawn without being put to the vote, and the meeting afterwards separated, without its promoters being able to carry out any of the plans proposed for the sanction of the general body of the proprietors, and which, in themselves, it is evident were not of such a character as could accomplish anything approaching to "the benefit, of the bank."

ELOPEMENT.—The Memorial de Pais relates that a few days ago, while a fine young man, about twenty-two years of age, and a beautiful girl about seventeen who had arrived at one of the principal inns of the town, were at table together, their tea-a-tete was interrupted by a commissary of police, who took them before the Procureur du Roi. The captive, and as it appeared captivated youth, pretended for a moment to be an produced a passport in that character; but there were witnesses present to prove that he was the son of the Marquis de P., of Saint Sever, and that the fair lady was the daughter of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of Toulouse. The young gallant was committed to prison, notwithstanding his companion took all the blame upon herself, and protested that he had been induced to make the elopement by her solicitation. It appears that the disappearance of case of jewels was also a subject of inquiry, but the fair fugitive declared that it was left in safe hands at Toulouse. Mademoiselle was delivered over to two of her relations, and was taken back to Toulouse.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING AND DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—The family of Mr. Crouch, of Ridgmont House near Woburn, formerly the residence of Thomas Potter Macqueen, Esq., has, during the past week, been thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement. It would appear from the report which has just reached us that the family of this gentleman, consisting of himself, sister, and one or two other visitors, sat down to dinner on Saturday, and after partaking of beef-steaks were all seized more or less with sickness, but which did not cause any particular alarm. On the same evening a cake was made, of which the deceased young lady ate heartily, and was soon afterwards, with nearly the whole of family, taken ill. The deceased Miss Mary Ann Crouch, aged eighteen, a cousin we believe, of Mr. Crouch, lingered until Monday evening, when she died. Various rumours are afloat, but as the inquiry is, we understand, adjourned to this day (Saturday), we forbear giving them until after the inquiry into the melancholy and distressing affair is terminated. We are glad to state that the other part of Mr. Crouch's family are recovering.—*Northampton Herald.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.—NOVEL.—A young gentleman, residing in the town of Shigo, has actually commenced a breach of promise action against a wealthy fair one. The damages in the declaration are laid at 1,000l. Some extraordinary matters connected with the attachment will, it is said, be brought to light at the next Assizes. The young gallant, an Esculapian, has in his possession several romantic specimens of the frail lady's powers of epistolary correspondence. The first interview between the parties was, we have heard, on the occasion of the heiress entering the shop where the youth compounded medicines, for the purpose of purchasing some Epsom salts.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

LULUARN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We understand that the editorship of this distinguished periodical has been placed in the hands of whistlers Thomas Hood. We warn its competitors to look to their subscribers. Never was there a man more likely to make a magazine popular, or to keep it so, than Thomas Hood. Campbell, Bulwer, and Theodore Hook, who have in turn ruled over the *New Monthly*, exercised their functions admirably—each with his own peculiar excellence. But with due reverence of names so eminent, he it is said, not one of them possessed so thorough, as Thomas Hood those mixed powers and tastes best calculated for the gratification of the mixed company of magazine readers. By the world, indeed, he is known out as a man who brings laughter to our firesides in the very teeth of Christmas bills and bankrupt debtors. Yet he is only not celebrated for graver powers, because the exceeding brilliancy of his wit has dazzled the eyes of his readers, and blinded them to his other un questionable merits. How capable he is of imagination,

and tenderness and pathos, let the "plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and some of the sweet ballad stanzas in the same volume attest. For these reasons we have sanguine expectations of the coming *New Monthly* under the editorship of Thomas Hood. What a galaxy of wit and genius, by-the-by, does not the mention of this periodical conjure up before us. Within a few years its pages boast of contributions from contributions from Campbell, Bulwer, Hood, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, T Moore, Miss Landon Mrs. Hemans, Lady Morgan, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Hall, Lander, Burry Co wall, the Smiths, Banim, and a host of lesser stars.—*Northampton Mercury.*

The Justice of Peace of the Nineteenth Century.

An old English dramatist has defined a Justice of the Peace to be a person "who for half-a-dozen of capons will dispense with as many penal statutes." Like all other things, the generic character of Justices has been modified by the lapse of years and altered circumstances of society. The Rochdale Justices of the Peace have been in the habit of punishing men under an old and unknown statute for absenting themselves from church on Sunday; and some remarks on the subject in the newspapers have elicited a couple of letters from one of their number, which, whatever be their value in other respects, throw considerable light on the characteristics of that class in our own times. The first of these letters (addressed to a Manchester journal) contains this statement—"For myself, I beg to say, that though bad characters are occasionally brought before the Magistrates on a charge of neglecting to attend a place of religious worship, and convicted, yet this is never done except where their conduct in other respects on the Sabbath has been so grossly offensive and disorderly as to render punishment absolutely necessary." The unavoidable comment upon this strange statement was, that either those other acts were of a nature to subject the perpetrators to punishment, or they were not; that in the former case they ought to be punished for what they had really done, in the latter they ought not to be punished under a false pretext because they had done something for which the Justice would have punished them but that the law did not give him the power. Some observation of this kind in the *Morning Chronicle* drew forth a second letter from this Rochdale mirror of Justices, in which he re-asserts his doctrine more in detail. "A man is brought before the Magistrates, charged with 'neglecting' in its most offensive form on the Sabbath, and neglecting church. On inquiry, it is found that this is his habitual practice, and that his conduct in this state renders him a pest to the neighbourhood. Perhaps even you will admit that such a character deserves punishment, and that he ought to be fined for drunkenness. Well, fine him. He refuses to pay, and has no goods on which to distrain. What then is to be done? Put him in the stocks, the law says; but we have no stocks, and the vagabond escapes scot-free. To prevent this result, and in respect to such characters only, recourse has been had to the statute enabling Magistrates to fine for non-attendance at public worship, under which committal follows in case of non-payment. We do not see how this enumeration of details tends the matter. Mr. Ashworth, the Justice in question, admits that the non-attendance at church is a mere pretext to enable him to get hold of a man he would otherwise be unable to punish. Rather than see him get off, he will clap him up under some other pretext than that which has excited his indignation. He sends the man to goal, not because the law says he ought to do so, but because he is angry at the law for not bidding him do so. Placed in the commission to administer the law only, he takes upon him to make the law which he administers. A puritanical justice, who really committed the man because he absented himself from church, we might regard as a narrow-minded fanatic but we would not entertain any apprehensions of his; wresting the law to serve his own purposes. The legislators who allowed the law to remain on the statute-book, not the justice who enforced it, would be to blame. But Mr. Ashworth admits, that under certain circumstances he would not enforce what is law; and that under other circumstances he would ostensibly enforce it in order to do what the law did not entitle him to do. No man is safe at the bar of a judge so latitudinarian in his principles and practice. Mr. Ashworth has been putting in force, not the law of the land, but his own will; and questioned for doing so, he, like all self-willed people, grows more resolute. In his first letter he says—"It may be a question whether it is judicious to punish apparently for neglecting church, when in fact it is for other offences; and I confess I never cordially approved of this mode," &c. In his second, he valiantly declares—"For pursuing this course you pronounce me unfit to remain on the bench; and you will doubtless think me more unfit when I tell you, that though I exceedingly dislike the course, I am not prepared to relinquish it entirely, being determined to avail myself of the law even in its defective state, and thereby to punish such infamous characters as I have described." And again—"My sole object has been to insure good order and correct conduct on the Lord's day; and I shall still pursue this, and in this way if necessary, till convinced of its illegality." This is, in plain English, "Willful will do." Because the offender was likely to slip through his fingers, Mr. Ashworth, to gratify his own willfulness, twisted the law, though he never cordially approved of this mode and the criticism to which his conduct exposes him only renders him more passionately wilful. The storm of newspaper censure only makes him cling closer to his determination, as physical storms have been said to make the Swiss cling to his paternal abode.—

"So the loud tempest and the whirlwind's roar But bid him to his native mountains more."

Were it not for consequences of such perverted reason we could laugh at the angry Justice, storming at the newspapers, and all because it never occurred to him that the purchase of stocks for the parish might enable him to enact the part of Justice overdo with impunity. "Put him in the stocks, the law says; but we have no stocks." Then why does not he get them? The ancient Justice dispensed with a statute for a capon; and the modern Justice breaks through a statute rather than pay the parish-carpenter to erect stocks. "When I or any other foolish Magistrate strain the statute to make it bear on poachers, tectollers, church-rate defaulters, &c. then indeed there will be some ground for the outcry you have raised." These extreme cases are not so impossible as Mr. Ashworth seems to suppose. We have known a man tried at the Circuit Court, having been committed by a Justice for an assault, the Justice himself having assaulted him, under a suspicion perfectly well grounded, but which he was unable to prove, that he was out poisoning. The Justice in question disliked a poacher as much as Mr. Ashworth dislikes a drunkard; and, like him, finding one statute would not suit his purpose, attempted by a ficto juris to make another applicable. This is one of men substituting their likings and dislikes for the real written law; and hence the almost uniformly oppressive character of "Justice's Justice." Your Justice of Peace in his private capacity is no worse than his fellows—a loving husband, it may be,

