WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

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Price 13 Rupees Ber Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum ;-or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Ber Annum.

New Series No. 126

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N future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SENT 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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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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				of			Ditto.
1	Ditto.			of	10	Ditto.	Ditto.
				of			Ditto.
2	Ditto.	2	each o	of	4	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Ditto.	1	each o	of	5	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	Ditto.	1	each o	of	5	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	Ditto.	1	each o	of	5	Ditto.	Ditto.
200	Ditto.	1	each o	f	25	Ditto.	Ditto.
1408	Ditto.	I A	each o	f	88	Ditto.	Ditto.
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#### 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

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51. 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.

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ralpo 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

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine Arts on the 15th of October.

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examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq. 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

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PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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Solicitors- Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.

which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at.

Launcesnto, Sydney. Bathurst. and Hobart Town, Melbourne Port Phillip And also negotiate approved Bills on the Coloniel

at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for col-

lection at the usual charge. By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths. 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 them-selves (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 miums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages

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

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MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON. Physician-R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street,

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., Wel-

lington-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

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SURANCES. The utmost advantages are secured by the smalles 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 fo select lives

Age. | 1st yr | 2d yr | 3d yr | 4th yr | 5th yr | 6th yr | 7th 20 | 164 | 171 | 1711 | 189 | 197 | 1105 | 111 Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives. Age. | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 Prem. | 1411 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 17 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 8 6 | 19 1

# 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 INSUR

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GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND

Published Monthly,

Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE

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R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, EQ 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 anddressed. John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J.

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

Johnstone, Edinburgh.

#### INTELLIGENCE. INDIAN

Calcutta.

We fully concur in the observations of the Hurkarn 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 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 dishonor, and consequently affix no moral stigma on the accused. Our Brother of Hare Street, states his conviction, from a preknowledge of Lieut. Moore, that he is not of a querulous disposition, and therefore wery unlikely to shave been willingly engaged in the rencontres 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 unitrary men alone, but by society at large. The strangest position in which an officer, however, can be placed is to had 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 Lient. Moore might not have induced persecution in a tenfold 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 "disreputable 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 addreed as one of the charges against him? But beside these considerations, we cannot avoid being struck by the apparent inconsistency of awarding to Lieuteemst Hawkes only the loss of two steps where it was known be had been the original aggressor, while the younger and injured man (so far as we can understand) is, without reservation, eashiered. This reminds as of reservation, cashiered. This reminds as 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 sum-marily dismissed, If the Hurkaru has reported the position of Lieutenant Moore correctly, (we are quite sure he belives he has,) his remarks are fully borne out, and further think that even yet severer terms of reprehension would have been justified by what, in such event. could not but be regarded as an uneven dispensation of justice.

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 Lordon 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 dawk. 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, Cosels, and according to report are all elegible 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 Greenlaw. For this immediate embarkation of the 1st Detachment, we see no need; it is quite certain that the Greenlaw 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 inconvenience to all concerned. The Head Quarters will go in the Cham-pion, we hear, about the middle of the week, thus leaving only 300 men to follow. The Regiment will emback about 1,000 bayonets strong, making with followers some where 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 swe hear 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 ship-ment of stores.—*Ibid*.

We hear from Bangalore that the 34th C. L. I. are order ed 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.



# PHEGAZETTE

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 Cummander in Chief shas 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 en leavours to procure Sutledge. He is to be superceded. 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

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

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 anthorities for the levying a contingent of Sakh Troops, to be officered by Bengal Officers, and to occupy our frontier stations to the North West.

THE Givernor 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 Punjub authorities in the direction of the Mansurawar

THE Calcutta Star has a communicati a from his "own Reporter' complaining of the howling of the Chowkedars during the night .- The " half pust two o'clock, and a fine rainy morning,' of the old watchmen in London was nuisance enough sometimes, but the Jackall 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

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 musuad. All our Troops have been with. drawn from Khelat and Moostong, the 20th Regt. B. N. I. being the only one to remain above the passes. This Regt. winters a

pany 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 yester. day that Mr. John Skinner of the firmSkinner & 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 immeusely; but Dr. Loiusworth, 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 Munday 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 lose Horse on the evening of Friday last, resumed its proceedings on the afternoon of the day-beforeyesterday, 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 im. paired, 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 Dendar wood and forward it to Ferozepoor via the died suddenly in the House of Correction, in the early part of yesterday morning; but we are not aware what verdiet 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 Lea. denhall-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 de posited 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 memo lalize the Court, are proved still to have existence, by their prompt and combined exertious to accept and realize the fair and pleasing hopes of success that are now held out to them.

being at the present moment in Bomb ay too great a number of individuals perfectly desirous of encouraging and supporting the revival of the Drua ma, we have not the slightest hesitation in look ing forward with a degree of strengthened confidence for the attainment of the onject so long yearned fer-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 up n the selection of a piece of ground suitable to the building, as also other important subjects connected with the undertaking, would, we imagine, he the best preliminary steps towards effecting

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 arthad 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 authoria ties, some defficulties arose in the manage. ment 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 temperate. ly 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 m y, 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 utilic, 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 shich 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 necessaries 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 E gland 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 cer prity 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 o 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 im posed upon these District Judges, before whom doubtless questions frequently arise involving technical points of law and the correct decision upon which one would imaa gine to require some knowledge of law, will be surprized to learn that they have hitherto. with one exceptions, 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 Le a party in a cause, and with regard to the appointment of a Mi itary 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 apcomments, they are a direct preach of faith on the part of Government ; In Lord Goderich's despatch which accompanied the char-

Government of Maharashtra

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 form. er appointments, and holding out a delusive putably delusive, for the Petition states that the pledge remains wholly " unredeemed," neous Judgements. We are not informed as to whether these " Learned Judges" assume the Endine, 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 haves may be, in every respect, equal to the "demand" bullying a drammer boy for not keeping his elbows in or some equally important point in military discipline, to assume his seat on the bench, as a Junga 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 deduc. tions will have due weight with the Home authorities, with reference to the appointment or Thursday night. of De crict Judges.

# Contemporary Belections.

We understand that the office of Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year will be filled by Mr. John Skinner of 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. Magniac 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 finds realized by the sale of the old theatre might be appropriated to the old erection of a new one, has been received. The Hon'ble 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 convice 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 diberal aid from their own purses and by their influence over their friends and associates .- Ibid.

# Suropean 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

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. 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. Garnons, B. D., Sidney, Sussex College.

The Rev. William Pollock, M. A., Trinity-College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Helen's Lancashire; patrons, the trustees. Value, 240l

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 Col-Presentations.

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, assist-

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 tasic and genius of our Nerman 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 exemplate the specimen of the cambridge.—It is at length makes the shares energily, this week; but, towards the close, we observe rather an improving disposition for business. London and Burningham. South Westerns, Gosports, Eastern Coanties, and York and North Midlaud are in some detained. In back shares we have to note some business in Bank of Liverpool. In back shares we have to note some business in Bank of Liverpool, and Boroughs are intricated for the coanties, and York and South Westerns, Gosports, Eastern Coanties, and York and North Midlaud and Manchester and Leeds.

In back shares we demand. Junction Stock is heavy, as also come could be compared to the coanties of the coanties, and Foreign Midlaud are in some demand. Junction Stock is heavy, as also come could be compared to the coanties of the coanties of

ter in 1833, a distinct pledge is given under cute the same, who will doubtless render a building which has long been an object of euriosity to strangers, once more an ornament to the town, and a credit to Alma Muter,

# WINDSOR. October 3.

The almost incessant rains during the past week have been a source of very considerable disappointhope that it would be would corrected - indis. ment 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 shootinasmuch as during the eight years which have elapsed, but one appointment in accordance with this pledge has taken place. No that intention, and to determine upon shooting over the preserves at Swinley, a butting upon the Great wonder then that feelings of disappointment Park: but after the break containing the Prince's and discontent have arisen in the Colony, or sporting dogs and his favourite greyhound (presented by Her. Majesty, and which invariably accompanies that the higher Court is filled with appeals, the Prince) had started for Swinley, a notification from theree arrived at the Castle from the keepers, intimatgrounded on the complimentary idea that ing to His Royal Highness that it would be advisable these august law givers have delivered erro, not to attempt to shoot at Swinley. The rain which had fallen that morning and during the preceding night rentlering the greater portion of the ground (over which the Prince would have to traverse) almost a per- called to the chair. He shortly explained the objects which feet swamp. The Prince, therefore, that morning, ac- the party originating the meeting and in view, after which a companied by Colonel Bouverie and Mr. G. E. Anson, resolution was proposed and seconded for the purpose of and the usual attendants, shot in the Home Park, in altering the present house list of the directors, by substituting the leighbourhood of the slopes, for about an hour, the names of Mr. Thomas Ollivant and Mr. James Kershaw having some excellent sport.

sants, and indeed every other description of game, in ing annual general meeting, to be held on the 13th of Octoboth the Great and Home Parks, should be carefully press wed until the commencement of the season next year, in order that there the "supply" of birds and of his Royal Highness and his friends; and it is for and it was thought that if some change were made, or " some this reason the Prince has caused these orders to be thing done," the bank would regain its position in the opinion issued to the keepers of both parks, and has determin- of the public. A very animated discussion ensued, in which ed, hit iself, to abstain as much as possible from shoot- many of the proprietors took part, and it resulted in the ing in those vicinities. The sharp look-out kept by mover and seconder withdrawing the resolution, in conse-the park-keepers has almost entirely put a stop to the quence of the apparent certainty of their being unable to depred ation of the numerous poachers with which the carry it, if they were to go a division, which was at first proneighbourhood abounds.

The unfavourable appearance of the weather yesterday hel 1 ut no inducements for the Prince to extend Norris, of the firm of Potter and Norris was for the appointhis she oting excursion beyond Swinley, whither his Royal I lighness proceeded in the morning, accompanied by the following members of the Royal Household: -Earl Delawarr, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Byron, Colonel Couverie, Mr. G. E. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Muri ay.

The f irds were found to be far more abundant, in consequence of the care which had been bestowed on that it was his opinion the appointment of auditors, who their pre servation, than at the commencement of phea- would confirm or disprove the statements of the directors, sant sho sting last year; and his Royal Highness and was the means of all others most likely to bring the bank friend had nearly two hours very excellent sport, and again into public favour, and raise the price of shares in the bagged a considerable number of pheasants and a few market. The meeting, however, did not think with Mr.

Should a favourable change take place in the weather during the ensuing week, it is the intention of the meeting afterwards separated, without its promoters the Prince to visit Claremont upon one or two days

Her M jesty is not expected to proceed from the Castle to Buckingham Palace until next Wednesday

# Commercial Retrospect.

There has been less desire on the part of Importers of ood to realize, and in prices but little variation were at table together, their tete-a-tete was interrupted has taken place, the quantity of produce pressing for by a commissary of police, who took them before the sale not hat ing been large, but the markets have been Procureur du Roi. The captive, and, as it appeared in a quiet state, both the home trade and shippers captivating youth, pretended for a moment to be an proc ntinuing t ) operate with much caution, taking only duced a passport in that character; but there were witample for their immediate wants, and there appears nesses present to prove that he was the son of the Mar, to be little | respect that any amendment will take quis de P-, of Saint Sever, and that the fair lady was place at pres ent, at least until the political horizon has the daughter of the most respectable and wealthy inassumed a in ore settled aspect. The arrivals of Pro- habitants of Toulouse. The young gallant was comduce have been large since this day week, and many mitted to prison, notwithstanding his companion took ships are near at hand. Raw Sugar has been in all the brame upon herself, and protested that he had fair request b / the home trade, and full rates have been been induced to make the elopement by her solicitation paid. The 1 arien market is in a quict state, but It appears that the disappearance of case of jewels was prices do not give way; the stock on hand is however also a subject of inquiry, but the fair fugitive declared large. Refix Eb Goods have moved off less freely, and that it was left in sale hands at Toulouse. Mademoiselle prices are rather lower. In the Corree market much was delivered over to two of her relations, and was taken heaviness has existed, but the merchants having sup- back to Toulouse. plied the mari ets sparingly have prevented any fur-ther depression in prices. West Inda Cocoa dull of sale, and rather lower. The Tea market has present-near Woburn, formerly the residence of Thomas Poted a firmer aspect this week and prices have been sup- ter Macqueen, Esq., has, during the past week, been ported, but the trade have been cautions in their opera- thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement. It tions, large pa reels being declared for public sale. would appear from the report which has just reached Spices have met with a fair demand, and full rates us that the family of this gentleman, consisting of himhave been given .- Rice has moved off slowly, and at self, sister, and one or two other visitors, sat down to lower rates. R m 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 T'ALLOW 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 Gentlemen to the Edit or 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.

Forega.—There has not been much demand for yellow Havana, but holders are firm, and have refrained from pressing sales.

Coffee.—Few pur chases were made privately in Coffee for shipping but Foreign was not procurable on lower terms, but the home consumption market exhibite la mora lively aspect, and prices were more set-

tion market exhibite in more thosy acrees, and the leave been firm for Brandy, and a better desire has been munifested to operate. In Geneva purchases to a fair extent have been made at 2s ld to 2s 2d for common, and the home trade have paid 2s 7d to 2s 9d 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 bome 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

#### Trade Report. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.

#### Bank of Manchester. (From the Manchester Advertiser.)

The following is the copy of a circular letter sent anony nously to the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester within the present week, and which has caused no small degree or 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 Mancheste 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 proprietary were present, all anxious to know the obj 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 Umon Bank in this town, was cotton-dealer, for those of Mr. John Brown and Mr. Samuel It is the epecial desire of the Prince, that the phea- Prince, two of the directors retiring by rotation at the ensuher, 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 calumny and abuse

The second resolution, which was proposed by Mr. S. H. ment 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, Norris on this point, and this resolution, like the former one, was withdrawa without being put to the vote, and being able to carry out any of the plans proposed for the sanction of the general body of the proprietors, and which, before the Court leaves Windsor for London for the in themselves, it is evident were not of such a character as could accomplish anything approaching to " the benefit, of

> ELOPEMENT.—The Memorial de Pau 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,

> 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 after wards, with nearly the whole of family, taken ill. The deceased Miss Mary Ann Crouch, aged eighteen, la cousin we believe, or Mr. Crouch, Ingered until Monday evening, when she died. Various rumours are affoat, but as the inquest is, we understud, adjourned to this day (Saturday), we forcear giving them until after the inquiry into the melanchoty 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 1 Sligo, has actually commenced a breach of promise action against a wealthy fair one. The damages in the declaration are laid at 1,000/. 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 poss ession several romantic specimens of the frail lady powers i 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 pur-chasing some Epsom saits!—Mayo Tetegraph. COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We under-

> stand that the editorship of this distinguished periodica has been placed in the hands of whimsters I no mas Hood. We warn its competitors to look to their sub scribers. Never was there a man more likely to mak a magazine popular, or to keep it so, than Thomaa 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 eninent, be it said, not one of them p ssessed so thoroughl as Thomas Hood those mixed powers and tastes bes calculated for the gratification of the mixed compan of magazine readers By the world, indeed, heis known but 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, becauthe exceeding brilliancy of his wit has dazzled the v.s. ion 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 Monthlies under the editorship of Thomas Hood. What a galaxy of wit and genius, by-the-by, dose not the mention of this periodical conjure up before us. Within a few years its pages boast of contributions from contributions from Camphell, Bulwer, Hook, Hood, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, T Moore, Miss Landon Mrs. Hemans, Lady Mogan, Mrs. Norton, Mrs Hall, Lander, Burry Co nwall, the Smiths, Banim, and a host of lesser stars,-Northampon 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-dozeon 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 drunkenness in its most offensive form on the Sabbath, and neglecting church. On inquiry, it is found that this his hahitual 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 mends 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 gaol, 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 legis lators who allowed the law to remain on the statutebook, not the justice who enforced it, would be to blame. But Mr. Ashworth admits, that under certain circumunder 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 wil; 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 detective 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, "Wilful will do't." Because the the offender was likely to slip through his fingers, Mr. ASHWORTH, to gratify his own wilfulness, 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 bind 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 aim to enact the part of Justice Overdo with impunity "Put him in the stocks, the law says! but we have no stockss." 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, teetotallers, church-rate defaulters, &c. then indeed there will be some ground for the outers you have raised." These extreme cases are not so impossible as Mr. Ashworth streme cases are not so impossible as Mr. Astiworth seems to suppose. We have known a man tried at the Jircuit 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 poaching. The Justice in question disliked a poacher as much as Mr. Ashwoarh dislikes a drunkard; and, like him, inding one statute would not sait his ourpose attempt. inding one statute would not suit his purpose, attempted by a fictio juris to make another applicable. This ones of men substituting their likings and dislikings or the real written law; and hence the almost uni-ormly 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,

and father-an obliging neighbour; but set him ou the bench and his nature is changed. He feels that he is placed there to be a "terror to evil doers," without very clearly knowing whom the law designates as evil-doers, or what powers it puts into his lands to control them. He is told that he is devoting hls time to the service of his country without fee or reward, and that in gratitude for this the superior courts will wink at his mistakes in matters of law. He grows puffed up with his own consequence, reckless from his irres-ponsibility, self-willed from the idea that he is above receiving remuneration for his services. Under these influences, the quiet obliging neighbour and goodhumoured family-man exeands into a "tremendous Justice Midas." He pelts the poor creatures brought to his bar with statutes, as the boys did the frogs-"it is sport to him though it be death to them." much by way of contribution to the natural history of the genus Justice: the practical application is, fore the present, left to our legislators.—Spectator, Sept. 18.

Removal of the wreck of the Royal George-On Saturday, the 25th of last month, the Lively sailing lighter was sent into the Dockyard, with her hold full of timber recovered by the divers, who have been very active and successful; but the very violent gales of last week have put a stop to their operations for some days, though a stiff breeze and heavy swell do not usually prevent them from working. We are happy to state that the accident to private John Skeltou was by no means so serious as might have been supposed from the paragraph which appeared in the papers, which we have since found to be incorrect and exaggerated. The charge of powder was placed by Lance-corporal Jones, who descended for that pursose from the starboard side of No. 4 lump ; and as this operation only takes a few minutes, all the other divers remained on deck until it was placed except Skelton, who, from excess of zeal, was unwilling to lose time, and went down from the opposite side of the same lump, to ascertain the best position for another charge. When Joues was coming up after having place; his charge, the signal was made to Skelton, was coming up also, which being reported to the sergeant-major in charge of the battery, who was watching Jones's-movements, the moment that he saw him above the surface, taking it for granted that Skelton must be up also, he gave the word fire" to a private in the hold stationed at the voltaic battery, and an immediate explosion taking place, Skelton who was about 10 or 12 feet below the surface, was stunned by the shock, but on being brought on deck, and the vizor of his helmet unserewed, he was immediately recovored, and felt no effect whatever but a slight pain in the chest, Lieutenant Hutchinson immediately sent him on shore to the Ordnance Hospital, where he had leeches applied to his chest, rather as a measure of precaution, that could do no harm, but might be useful, than as a case of necessity. Next day, being pronounced well by the surgeon, Colonel Pasley took him out to his duty at Spithead, giving orders that he should not dive again for a few days, but be employed at other work, Neither he nor the other divers have been discouraged by this accident, for that same afternoon Private James Anderson took Skelton's place, and amongst other fragments of the wreck, recovered a piece of the kelson, measuring 18 feet in lenght On Monday, only four days after his accident, Skelton resumed his place as a diver with his usual zeal and activity. Indeed, he would have done so sooner if he had not been prevented. The sergeant major was so much grieved at his own inadvertency and shewed so feeling, that no fault was found with him; but as an additional security the names of the divers have been called over, as on parade, before any of the subsequent charges have been fired, and in preparing for an explo-sion the signal is made to all of them to come up from the bottom. This last precaution, however, was always pursued, and was so on the occasion alluded to. The intrepidity and prudence of private John Skelton were also displayed about a month ago, when a boy fell overboard from the Success frigate hulk, whose father, a pensioner named Gardon, gallantly jumped in after him, and got hold of him. Knowing that neither of them could swim, Skelton attached a line from the stern of the vessel to his own body and plunged in after them, to prevent his being carried away earried away by the tide, which ran strong; but before he could reach them, a boat was launched by Lance-corporal. Ireland, by means of which Mr. Bulley, then in charge of the Success with a party of men, recovered Gordon and his son, neither of whom could swim. Some months before Mr. Bulley saved the life of a pensioner who fell over, by his promptness in the same manner, and took him on board the Indus, where animation was restored by the skillful treament of the surgeon of that ship. This circumstance was officially reported to Admiral Bouverie by Colonel Pasley, with due praise of Mr. Bulley's humanity and activity. Another accident occurred at Spithead on Friday, the 24th ult., to the same Corporal Jones, who was working under a sort of bank formed by the explosion of the day before, from the lower part of which he was endeavoring to move a piece of timber by an iron dog, worked by the crab on deck. This process of pulling out the timber, which proved to be one of the ceiling or lining planks over the floor timbers of the wreck, deranged a pig of ballast weighing sbout 3 cwt., which fell upon Jones's helmet, and had not his head been thus protected, it wust have killed him on the spot, for it made an indentation in the metal as large as the palm of the hand, and nearly an inch deep. Several tons of iron ballast have been got up by the divers; and the ceiling planks, when drawn up, have usually had some very hard shingle ballast adhering to their upper surface. When the present gales subside, fine weather may be expected tili the end of October; after which the water will be too cold for the divers, and the days too short to work out so many slack tides as in summer, so that the operations will again be discontinued for the season.

Absudities.-To attempt to borrow mouey on the plea of extreme proverty. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it.—To sit shivering in the cold because you wont have a fire till November.-To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the tittle-page of the works they praise or condemn .- To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you.-Not to go to bed when you are third and sleepy, because " it is not bed time."—To make your servants tell lies for you and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves. plexy, produced by the excessive drinking of gin." -To tell your own sercrets, and believe other people will keep them. To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it.-To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work.—To fancy a thing is cheap because a thusiasm now and then when you are dining out; but low price is asked for it—To say a man is charitable it is perfectly ridiculous to proceed to such extremities at because he subscribes to an hospital—To arrive at the home, where the modes of inventing rage are infinite. For age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly or absurdity your fellow-ereatures may be guilty of. To vote tematically tear their own hair when they fall into a with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

an eagle, or the feet of a snail. To a man in expectancy, a day appears a week, and a month a year. To than it has set; and summer has scarcely arrived, before autumn seem ready to appear.

Matches," said some one to Sheridan, "are often often dipped in the other place."

On a cold frosty morning an unfortunate spalpeen | lately it was to be condemned as ruinous to those who mankind. She was just beyond girlhood, with a faultlesses was late in his attendance at school, when he was severe ly reprimanded by his master. "Faith, sir." said young Pat," it was no fault of mine at all at all. The road was so slippery, that every step I took forward was two backward." "Oh, you hig blackguard, how can that be? If you walked in that fashion, you never could he here by any means." No more I could sir, and so I played the road a trick. I turned my back on the school, and made it believe I was going home again!"

The Power of foretelling Death.

Some persons have an idiosyncracy to be affected by manations which have no perceptible effect on maukind at large. Some have catarrh and asthma when near certain grasses in flower; some when near a hare, dead or alive; some have an indescribable sensation of a most distressing kind when near a ca'. Elizabeth Okey has a sens of great oppression, sickness, and misery, when within a certain distance of persons whose frame is sinking. The emanations which are constantly proceeding from us all are so altered in their composition, I presume, in extreme debility that a high susceptibility may suffer from them. Wherever the effect upon her has been of a certain intensity, I understood that the patient who produced it has died. The phenomenon has been known to the nurse, and invariably verified by her for a long period before I heard of it; and Elizebath Okey only by chance com-municuted it to me in November during her delirium. When not in a mesmeric state-that is, when not delirious nor somnambulist, she has not this idiosyncracy, and is perfectly ignorant that she ever has it. In her somnambulism she has it simply; but, in her delirium it is attended by an illusion that she sees a figure, something like the representations of death wrapped in a white robe, the more intense the oppies sion from the emanation, the taller the figure; the stronger therefore, are the emanations, the nearer the person to his end. This is perfectly in accordance with the phenomena of dreams, which are a sort of delirium. If we have an i flammation of the foot, the heat of this is very likely, in our dreams, to make us fancy the part is roasting on the bars of a grate if we have the rheumatism, we may dream that some one is giving us the bastinado : in oppression of the breath, we may dream that we see " demon sitting upon us-in short have the nightmare, and it is very conceivable that, the more distressing the oppression, the larger might the figure be imagined. Thus, the sensation, which she knows to arise from the influence of a person hurrying to the grave, gives her a fancy that she sees the figure, waen in her delirium; but if she is near a sinking person when in a state of som nambulism, in which her reasen is sound, she not only has not the sensation merely-sees no figure, but tells you that the idea of the figure in her delirinm is a delusion-the product of delirium. On learning this wonderful fact, I examined carefully into it, and ascertained its reality. But having had, among a few of the students who have signalised themselves, some by scribbling and some by talking, experience of the falsehoods and absurd objection to which all the mesmeric phenomena of my patients were exposed, 1 resolved to coouduct her into my other ward, in which she was unacquainted with the diseases of the patients, and with the patients themselves, and to conduct her there at the close of the day when she could not see the pa-Accordingly, about five o clock in December. I begged the nurse of the ward to accompany us. enjoined the little girl not to utter a word, and I led her, not to the bedsides of patients, but up one side of the ward and down the other, without stopping; and no one knew the subject I had in view, I felt her shudder as she passed the foot of two beds and after leaving the wards, she told me that she had felt the sensation, and seen the figure, which in her delirium, but in her delitium only calls Jacks at two of the beds. The nurse, informs me that, in passing one bed, she heard her whisper, " there sjack," while she shuddered; but I did not, although I had hold of her hand the whole time. This patient, who was then in a state of perfect insensibility, soon died ; the other, I hear, is still alive, but his disease will be, from its nature, necessarily fatal. I considered it my duty to inquire into this interesting fact. There was nothing in it contrary to established phy siological and pathological truths; but it was an unusual modification; and had I not inquired into it, I should have been devoid of all spirit of professional inquiry and, moreover, should have exposed the innocent and excellent little girl to another false and base accusation of imposture.-From an account of Elizabeth Okey by Dr. Elliotson.

DEATH OF A DRUNKARD. -On Friday an inquest was held at the Cherry Tree, Backchurch-lane, White chapel on the body of Mrs. Sophia Frayling, aged 50 .- Eliza, beth Minden, of 9, Backchurch lane, deposed that the deceased had for some time past been in the habit of drinking gin to great excess, and had so addicted herself to itthat it was her principal support. The last time she saw her alive was on Monday night, about eight o'clock, in company of her husband (both drunk), standing in front of the bar at the Cherry Tree. The deceased, on seeing her, said, "Ah! Mrs. Minden, I'm not long for this life, and there is no one will wail for me much." She left, and the following morning, about half past seven, the deceased's husband, who was hardly soher called her up, and said his wife was dead. On going into the room, she found her lying on the floor, with her clothes on, quite dead. She searched her, and found in her pocket an empty gin bottle. There was no appearance of poison, or marks of violence on the body.—By the Coroner: The deceased was in the receipt of the interest of 1,800l. paid half-yearly. The last payment was about a month back, the whole of which had been spent in gin. Their bill for gin generally amounted to 91. or 101., which was punctually paid on receiving their money. A short time since the husband joined the testotallers, wishing the deceased to do the same, but she refused. He was not a teetotaller above a week before he relapsed, and became a greater drunkard than before. The children had all left them disgusted with their dissolute habits.—Mr. J. Tribe, surgeon, said that, having heard the history of the deceasad, he should say her death was caused by an attack of apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking .-The summoning officer said taat the husband had been drunk ever since the deceased's death, and that morning he had seen him lying dead drunk in front of the Cherry

HINTS TO THE CHOLER C. - All experiment with cups and saucers, glasses, mirrors, &c., are much better performed, for obvious reasons, at other people's houses than at your own. It is very pleasant and quite pardon. able to sweep a few glasses off the table in a fit of en. for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands paraxysysm; there is no occasion for it, because you might happen to be wearing a wig, and the effect would beludicrous. It is far better to thrust your hands desperat Time is only an imaginary quality. T two per ludicrous. It is far better to thrust your hands desperat sons, differently situared, time has either the wings of ly into the loose locks of somebody sitting next you tarring them violently for the space of an instant, and then apologising for the wildness of your excitement and the extreme susceptibility of your disposition will one in possession, the sun seems no sooner risen, find many admirers, but to pull your own hair has at best but an affected and theatrical look. The practice common to many of the choleric—that of taking off their hats, flinging them at the first object they see, and then made in heaven," "Yes" replied the wag, " but very kicking them, regardless of expense—is one that seems to have arisen out of an instinctive feeling, but until

fall very frequently into a passion 1t is less exceptionar figure, a clear brown complexion, and shining brown hair, ble now; the cheap hats are immense conveniences to the simply braided over her forelead a short curling upper choleric. It is better, however, to snatch a friend's off lip, a ft full eyes, with thin lids and long lashes, and therehis head and set your foot upon it, taking care to pick it up immediately, tenderly putting it into shape a little and brushing its injured nap, and returning it with your unfeigned regrets. I should not forget to mention one ingenious expedient, which is sure to produce a speedy relief to over-excited feelings. It is recommended on authority as infallible. You should first lock the door of your sitting room and then lie down on your back upon the rug before the fire, taking at the same time one of the bell-ropes in either hand. In this position you will find a little violent pulling very pleasent. But don't leave off merely because every body in the house comes rattling at the door, desiring to know, not for their own, but for Heaven's sake, what's the matter. Keep on tugging at both bells until the door is broken open -you will then come to quite comfortably .- George Cruikshank's

SELF RICHES .- At an inn in Sweden there was the following inscription in English on the wall :- " You will find at Trollathe excellent bread, meat, and wine-provided you bring them with you." This will serve for a description of human life. So much depends upon the temper in which events are met, and on the prud nce that foresees and provides against them .-Sharp's Letters.

ERROR OF SUPPOSING THE WHALE TO BE A FISH .-The whale, though an inhabitant of the depths of he ocean and invested with amazing power in swimming and directing its course, with no legs to walk and no capacite to exist out of water, its proper element -the . whale, notwithstanding these fishlike qualities, is not a fish, belongs to the order of mammalia-of animals that bring forth their progeny and suck e them with milk; and its fins differ in a singular manner from those of fishes; they nearly resemble the human arm, and terminate with a hand, having four fingers. The whale is thus enabled to clasp its young, and carry them in its arms, and per-form many of the acts of dalliance and affection for which the mother is distinguised amongst terrestrial animals. The tail of the whale is also a curious combination of mechanical powers; and, in addition to the great strength bestowed upon it, the muscles allow it to be turned any way, with as much facility as the human arm. The blood of the whale is warm, like that of terrestrial animals; its brain is much larger in proportion to that of the fish ; its eyes have a remarkably intelligent expression; and its sense of hearing is so acute as to increase very considerablythe difficulty of approaching it near enough to inflict the stroke by which its great strength is finally overcome. Parley's Penny Library.

A western editor, in speaking of vegetable wonders, says he heard the other day of a young lady whose lips were so sweet that she dare not go into the garden for fear of bees.

Dr. Johnson laughed at Lord Rai ... es' opinion, that war was a good thing occasionally, as so much value and virtue were exhibited in it. " A fire," said he " might as well be thought a good thing; there is the bravery and address of the firemen in extinguishing it; there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and properties of the poor sufferers. Yet, after all this, who can say that a fire is a good thing?'

A good woman called on Dr. B-one day in a great hurry and complained that her son had swallowed a a penny. 'Pray, madam,' asked the doctor, 'was it a counterfeit?' 'No, sir, certainly not,' was the reply of

the Mother.

A Good Story. - One day, a sturdy peasant in the environs of Evernx was at work in the fields amidst storm and rain, and went home in the evening, thoroughly tired, and drenched to the skin. He was met at the house-door by his loving wife, who had been at home all day. " My dear," said she, "it has been raining so hard that I could not fetch water and so I have not been able to make you any soupe. As you are wet through, I shall be obliged to you te fetch me a scouple of buckets of water; you will not get any wetter." The argument was striking; so the man took the buckets and fetched some water from the well, which was at a considerable disa tance. On reaching the house, he found his wife comfortably seated by the fi e; there lifting one bucket after 30th September was 111,60 Bales against the same period of the other, he poured both over his kind and considerate the previous year, while the consumption for the 9 mouths partner. "Now, wife," said he, "you are quite as wet of 1841 ending on the same date amounted to 94,794 as I am, so you may as well fetch water for yourself; against 73,000 of 1840, being an increase of 21,000 Bales. you can't get any wetter.

SMART RETORT .- An Englishman was ridiculing a Persian for worshipping the sun, when the latter replied, So would you, but you never see him "
THE POET. I never seen a poet that warn't as poor

as Job's turkey, or a church mouse; or a she poet her shoes didn't go down to heel, and her stockings looked as if they wanted darnin', for it's all cry and little wool with poets, as the devil said when he sheared his hogs -Sam Slick.

ENERGY OF THOUGHT .-- When Rosse, after concealing for some time the import of his visit, suddenly informs Macduff, that his castle has been pillaged, and his wife and children murdered for some mornents Macduff is speechless, but when Malcolm attempts to comfort him, with what bitter hatred, and thirst for vengeance, does he turn to the messenger, and utter these words, which are striking only by the energy of thought they contain:

He has no children.

In no book do we find, in so great a number, more noble and powerful thoughts, than in the Holy Scriptures; where, in describing the terror the name of Alexander the Great caused to all nations, it says, "The earth was silent in his presence." In speaking of the separation of the waters, whilst the children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, the Bible says:

"The sea saw, and retired." The merit of a thought is, that it harmonizes with any given subject. If a writer, wishing to excite fear, used tender and delicate expressions; if, for a light and gay subject, he. broached pompous and majestic sentences, however beautiful in themselves these thoughts might be, they would only produce a bad effect, because they are misplaced. Thought in a well regulated mind is mos tly exact, and relates to the object it represents; in a badly disciplined or suffering mind, thought is necessarily confined, thought being the basis of language in its bsence there can be no proper style. - Madame B. Rio-

frey's Governess, No. 1X. HAPPY FAMILY .- When we had seen Maurice's treasures, Joachimo came up with a smiling face, to express his hope that we would walk as far as his door, to see his wife and bairns. These were scattered over the floor of his cottage in great profusion ; some squatting, some crowling, crowing, laughing, and shouting at the return of their father, while their mother was quietly enjoying it all, on her knees, with bright glistening eyes. Joachimo had, it seemed, little else than health and children; but these prattling wee things made the house more cheerful than the dead sides of salted hogs that hung silently in Maurice's kitchen, proclaiming him the wealthier man. And Joachimo would, have said so too, if he had been asked. He was walking up and down with the youngest in his arms a happy creature of two years old, fat, comely, and brown, with bright eyes and long lashes, who, as Joachimo talked to him, looked his father gravely in his face, and at length laid hold of that pleasing toy in the hands of a young child—his father's nose. Joachimo then turned to his wife and whispered with her, and presently the eldest girl was sent out with an empty bottle. She soon returned with wine and one glass, out of which we all drank each other's health down to some young girls, who were too shy to drink wine before strangers. One of these, whose shyness was at length overcome, was a charming specimen of wo-

was about her features that placid expression of languide grace which gives the charm to many of the artique Greeian statues. She was dressed in a simple blue jacket fitting close to her bust, and a full blue petricoat, and appeared utterly unconscious of her loveliness. Neighours came in and sat about the floor, embrased Joachiio, said a word to the happy wife, and then su ned their attention steadily to ourselves."-Description of Corvo in Buklar's Azores.

EXECUTION OF A GRANDSON OF FREDERICK II. OF AUS-TRIA... The fate of the young Conrad was now to be decided, and Charles of Anjou summened a Council to adjust this momentous p int. In that a sembly it was resolved, that the grandson of Frederick II, should perish as a tebel and a traitor on a public scaffold, and with him the Duke of Austria and his other noble associates were doomed to suffer. A formal process was prepared against them, and sentence of death awarded. The royal boy protested against this fiendish resolution; less affected by the terrors of death than by the indignity of his fate, his magnanimity never forsook him; he bowed to the will of heaven; but his spirit revolted at the thought of his illustrious blood being shed, as a common malefactor, in that capital where his forefathers had been crowned and obeyed. But his cruel destiny was irre-vocably fixed by the blood-thirsty Charles of Anjou. In the public market place of Naples, the effold and all the pomp of death were prepared; and of the 26th of October, 1268, Conrad, the last male heir of the house of Swabia, and Frederick, the last descendant of the ancient house of Austria, were led to public execution.
With the same magnanimous composure which he had
throughout maintained, the imperial victim asserted his right to the Sicilian crown, and denied to the Count of Anjou the lawful power to decree his death. Then having tenderly embrased his associates in death, he uttered a short prayer, and bitterly bewailed the sufferings of his disconsolate mother; and, amidst the tears and lamentations of the sympathising people be submitted his head to the executioner. The decapitation of his head to the executioner. The decapitation of Frederick of Austria, of Count Gherardo of Pisa, and of his father Calvano, immediately followed, and many other nobles at the rame time suffered death. This com., plication of horrors struck deep into the hearts of the assembled multitude. The youth of the prince, the beau, ty of his person, and the constancy of his soul, produced a violent impression; and the execrable murders of that day prepared the spirits of men for the dreadful retribution [ the Sicilian vespers ] which was destined shortly to follow... Sir Robert Comyn's History of the Western Empire.

#### Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH 1841.

Business which was suspended during the holidays, can hardly be said to have yet fairly recommenced, and the prices offered for almost all descriptions of goods continue low, with but little prospect of improvement. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corron.-Exportation of Cotton to China continues, and the Castle Hunily, James McLennan, Reliance, Palatine, and Chusan, are loading for Macao; and in consequence of considerable purchases for this Market, the price of Cotton has risenhigher than the state ofthat in England would appear to justify. Old Surat Cotton of by no means superior quality has been purchased at Rs. Ill @ 112 & Candy The prices of Bombay Cotton in England during the month of September, may be quoted as a shade lower than during the previous month, but as the demand was active both for ome consumption and exportation, the accounts cannot considered on the whole as more unfavourable than those of the previous month. Extensive sales of low American qualities had also taken place, and, as there was little pressure to sell, at slightly improved rates. About 60,000 Bales of the old Crop were supposed to be still in the American ports, and the crop of the present year was not expected to be more than an average one, altho' on this point the accounts differed consicerably. The Stock of East India Cotton on the PRESENT PRICES.

Surat..., 112 Dholera..., Rs. 103 @ , 105 Komptah....., 100 @ ,, 102 do.
OPIUM.—The price has given way slightly and the best Opium in the Market may now be had at Rs. 720 to 715. The new Opium which has arrived is not of the finest quality, and we have not heard of any of it being sold. Balance of former year's Importation....Chests 2,000 Imported from the 3rd to the 16th November 1841..... Exported from the 27th October to the 16 lust.... 384

Remaining...... Chests 1,947 RICE.—The unfavorable state of the weather in England had caused a fair demand for rice.

ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE.

COFFEE.-Continues to be sold at from Rs. 111 to 111, at which rates neither the English or Continental Markets hold out any prospect to exporters. EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PRICE GOODS .- So little business has been done

during the week that we do not think it necessary to in-

sert any of the few sales that have come to our knowledge:

coarse Muslins have been sold at very low prices. The demand for coarse cloths continues but at low prices. In this days Times some sales of Cotton Yarn are reported .- viz.

3,000 lbs. of No. 36 @ 81 Annas P tb. do. do. METALS .-

ENGLISH BAR IRON.-Continues dull in England, and notwithstanding the law prices current here considerable quantities are coming in. One hundred and twenty tons have been sold at Rs. 251 & Candy and other sales at low rates are reported.

The low rates have encouraged the export of this staple but not in proportion to the supply.

Swedish Iron.—Is firm in England; and there was no Steel in the Market, sales of the former have taken place at Rs. 533 P Candy, but the stock in the place in first hands is not large.

THE MONEY MARKET. EXCHANGE ON LONDON. -2s | 0d to 2s | 01 @ 6 Months sight. Is | 11d to Is | 114d @ 30 days sight. GOVT. BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Can be purchased at Rs. 981 but the price offered is only 98 for Bills at 60 days

BILLS ON MADRAS .- At 30 days sight 1001 FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO LONDON .- £ 3. 10 # Ton. ", TO LIVERPOOL AND CLYDE.—£ 3. 15 \$\psi\$ Ton.

To Macao.—Some improvement has taken place within the week, and engagements have been made @ Rs. 18 \$\psi\$ Candy.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE, BY J. W. CROSCADDEN.