bges for advertisements in tue FOR ADVERTISEME.
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the For others the eharges are:
ant
do per ino for z first insertion.
6 Ann
3 do
2

public Notice.
Fgomand after the ist July 1841, the Bombay Gazetan will be pablished diaily (Suandays excepted) without any additional charge to Suhsc
Bomboy, July I, I841.

WANTED immediately.
SIx first-rate Composiiots six second do.-they will liberally, paid. Apply at tius uffise.
July 19ih, 1441.

## notice.

$\mathbf{T H E}_{\text {GAzETtr }}^{\text {Public is hereby informed, that the Bombar }}$ GazkTrR Prass has been removed from the late
Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying
the Previses in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the-Bombay Chamber of Commeree and Ex. change Rooms, where all eo munications to the Editor
will be received. - Bombay, 5 th A pril 1841 .

## BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND

DISPATCH.

HICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Mouth.
The Public and Sulscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be pub-
lished at this Office for the present and every succeedlished ait.
ing Mail.
The Outstation Subseribers to the Bombay Gazelle The Outstation Subseribers to the Bombay Gazelte
are hereby informad that if they will favor the Editor are hereby informed that if they will havor the Editor
with the names of the Parties in Englaud to whom they wish their Overlant Summary to be sent, they will be forwardeal puenctually thronga the Post Office here by each Steamer.
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agouts in Englaad, Mossrs. Griudlay, Christian and
 Bombay Gasette OMice, Apollo Street, Odd Adniralty
House. House
We Subscriskrs to the Gazerte are requested
that whenever a change of residence or Station take place, they willt be pleased to give informaion of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forward${ }^{\text {ng their Newspaper. }}$
copper plata printivg. THE Public in general is hereby informed that - Visitivg and mivitation Curds,


Invitation Cards, Engraving \&e, on the most reasonable terms.
$\mathbf{F}^{\prime}$
R SALE.-A few copies of the " Cexlon MagazıNE" fron No. 1 to 8, for September, October
April, Priee 3 Rupees per Copy.-Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.
Gentlemen desirous of bocoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to
of the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
$T$ IE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.
Marryat's Code of Sigajals, Sixth Edition, of the Ist, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sapple-
ment to the above, and also the Honorable Com pany's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and eularked with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into 4e Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2 Procee lings of a General Court Martial held at Port Gearge on Captain D. G. DUPF, 16 th Regt.
N. ....................................... R. 1

TO FAMILIES PROOEEDING TO ENGLAND. A. highly respectable English Girl who has been fiv Camily or Lady to England, or to take charge of Childron - ply at this Office.

BO UBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.
MANY applications having beeu made to the EDIkiven to get up a Sporting, Mayazine, It is ksteby an. nounced that the 2nd No. of che Boasbax Sporting Magazive was published on the 29 th of March, and No.
3 will appear in July. The price to Subseribers is 12 3 will appear in tuly. The price to Subseribers is 12
Rupees a year, sinkle numbers i Rapees. CommuniRupees a year, sinkle numbers it

## F

TOR SALE, at the Gazette Office Respondedetia Bouds, each
Ship's Articles

## Office ;

 Ship's Artieles.Potieies of Insurance
Bills of Exchane
Bills of Exchan
Interest Bonds...
Billsest bonds.....
Powers of Attorney.
T T is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts
from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overr land Mail and to comprize selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercialarticles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fiue Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Exents will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach pus. from Affghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of pubpublished separately.
At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a siugle sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostiy be of the size in which our ex tracts of to day are printed, and will never exceed that o our editorials.
eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees and all subseriptions must be for one year.
If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.
Should the bi -monthly Overlaud dispateh be carried
into effect, of course the Supplement will become more

## valuable.

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

## THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALIA TIMES is published every five day for the cobvinice of being transmits, to Europ by the French Government Steam packets, it contains it will, also, for the future (by the means of Supplements) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled witl all the important news of the Mediterranean.
Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.
It will be forwarded by a rote addressed to the Edi tor or Pinter (wherever required.)
$\rightarrow$
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

## Agra Ukhbar, July 8.

Agra. - We regret to report, thit the rains enntinue to kep of, to the serious detriment of the crops and general
injury of the country, Wheat has in consequence risen 12 injury of the country, Wheat has in consequence risen 12
per-cent. The country to the Eastward as far as Bunarus seens to be suflering to a like extent, but at Bareilly and the there had been a very violest storm, of which an account is given by a. Corres pondent.
A serious Defaloation by which two Officers of Scindiah's
Contingent are sufferers to a heavy amount, has been commit Contingent are suffrers to a heavy amount, has been commitof which will be given hereafter. This is the second tines a similar case has occurred here, the first being in Mr. Cavendish's time.
Major Hodg
Major Hodges of the 5 th Cavairy, is, we learn about to
retire, having been bought out by the corps for rupees retire,
$50,000$.
Fattegurf.- (From a $\overline{\text { Correspondent.) }-O n ~ S a t u r d a y ~}$ last about mid-day, a alfitn-100 cing Hindoo armed with a lines, and without rhyme or reason commenced hacking the poor Serjeant and his child, and had it not been for the timely asistance of a Sepoy who was on guard about the place, the fellow might hive putan eternin seal seathed a portion of
father and son. The Sepoy, however, sheathe his bayonet on the back of this ruffian, and soon after secured him and sent lim to the K,twally. The wounds about the poor child and that on the back of the ruffian, are supposed to be dangerous, but the Serjeant fortunately has not suffired mach.
The cause of this unprecadented attack has not been had come with a view to take the life of th? Collector Sahib bihadur-God save the mark, for certainacts of oppression, which bo determined to aveug ${ }^{\prime}$ : aud the misto ok the Serjeant'
domicile for the kutcherry, which is situated some where near it. If there be the least, vestige of trath. in this story, we
would recommend the Collector to guard his sacred person; as (the Poets say) we have fallen on evil times !
There have been upwards of twenty murders in the district since the last three months-an awfal number, and shows at least that there is a great thirst for blood, if not for knowledge
anong the inhabatants. The Pulice shoul i be strictly luoked among the indabatants. The gulice shoul be strictly looked
to. by the Magistrate, and he should occasionally make secret visits to the Police establishments in the district, aud see that the peopls discharge the duties entrusted to them
with some degree of euergy. A few visits of this kind would with some degree of euergy. A few visits of this kind would
make them all rigilent, and keep them on the gni vive The make them all rigilent, and keep them on the qni vive The
city Kotwal, a man who is vested with great power and authority, is suspended from his situation, and is supposed to be implicated in a ease of murder ! How nocessary then,
that the Police should be a primary object of the Mastrete that the Police should be a primary object of the Magistrate's
attention. 5 th Jnly 1841 .
There is likely to be more fun in the 19th Mess; ere long another Sepoy will soon be out of jail, and has promised to give a dagger stew on the occasion. I fear poor yourg
MCDongall wil hardly be well enough to get mistaken again McDongall wil hatdly be well enough to get mistaken again
Lght ehain stocks would be a good spee just now. Lght enain stocks would be a good spec just now.
We have no Padries here, at least no pukah ones, we
have very good acting ones, red, blue \&e but not the "regu have very good acting ones. red, blue se but not the
lar dustman', so morality is not at a high premium.
$\underset{\text { Dimei Gazictre, July } 7 .}{\text { Dims are, or at aiy rate tit }}$
Dsciri. - The times are, or at a.y rate the woather is out of joint, for the rains after pouring down for a week have suddenly left us, and we have had for the last seven day* as
disagreeabole and unhealthy weather as can bs well imagin ed The heat has beenand continues iute ase and we have again a breathing of the hot winds.
Ferozerore, Ist Juty.
received a contideatial lettor from Mr. Clerk, stating, that no Foree will be required for the Punjaub. The T0ch Cavalry leave this, for Mustra or Nusseerabad, in Octobor uext. The Sentence of the Court Martial on Captain Mellish has been
divulged by one of the Members. Ordered that Cavalry Officers are to wear Dress Pouches and Belts at Evening and Private Parties-Ferozepore to be abolished as a Military Cantonment, and made over to the Seikhy -Gensral or Tem
porary leave to te granted indiscriminately porary leave to be granted indiscriminutely.
July 20-The Soldiers of John Compzay
over to the S sikhis, two troopers deserted last night, and are supposed to have goun across the Sutiedge. It is beliered
that Lieutenant Harrington 5th cavalry, with the men and that Lieutenant Harrington 5th cavalry, with the men and
horses (from the late 2.1) for that ragiment, w ill leave this in horses (irom, and that several Oficers will accompany the party amongst whom are Captan Ponsonby, Dr. Koe, Captain Lock, \&cc. \&ce., also Lieutenant Coruith and Christie with the men of the 4th company, for transit.
$\longrightarrow$


## CORRESPONDENCE.

cIRCULAR.
TO THE GENTLEMEN IN THE SERVICES ON THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.
The great advantages in point of convenience and amuser-
ment which the society at Ootacamund and on the Neetgherry Hills would derive from the Establishment of som en place adapted for purposes of the general meeting of it's
Members: and providing inducements for it in various Members: and providing inducements for it in various
ways-have been for some years most evident to all who have visited the place; they have formed a constant theme of discussion. and at one time (about 8 years ago) were an object of endeavour but without suceess; owing to a
difficulty, hitherto insurmountable, which is the constantdifficulty, hitherto insurmountable, which is the constant-
ly fluctuating state of the Society on the Hills ; from this ly fluctuating it would have been unreasonable to expect that the Gentlemen composing it, at any given point of time, should contribute adequate Funds for the formation
of an Establisliment, of which they coyld scarcely hopeto of au Establishment, of which they copld scareely hopeto
remain a sufficient time even to witness the commeacement thus, although during their stay in India, nearly every Mem-
Services of the Madras Presidency may once ber of the Services of the Madras Presidency may once or oftener visit the Neelgherries, for one or perhaps two
years at a time, Ootacamund may still remain without any years at a time, Ootacamund may still remain without any
place of General Meeting, or means of Public Amusement place of General Meeting, or means of Public Amusement
and it's visitors go on from year to year lamenting the and it s visitors Establishment, which would add so greatly to their eomforts and Amusements.
Under these circumstances
Under these circumstances an officer of the Madras
Presidency residing on the Hills has determinet to underPresidency residing on the Hills has determinet to under-
take the risk and labour necessary for the werk, subject of course to the encouragement to persevere, which he may receive in response to the present Appeal to the mem-
bers of the Services for their aid and support to the underbers of the Servic for their aid and
taking. taking. work, in it's commencement, will be directed to the
of a substantial and extensive mansion, capable of containing a complete Circulating and General Library two Billiard Rooms, two Reading and Writing (Sitting) Roons; two Refreshment Rooms with smaller ones fog Dressing, \&c. \&c., attached to them. These seem to be
the first and most pressing wants to be supplied ; and measures have been alresdy taken for the immediate formation of the Library by means of a contract* With one of the first
London Book Sellers connected with India (in order that part of the Establishment may be put in operation with the least possible delay) the terms of the proposed cuntract are, generally, as follows; the immediate supply of about
two thonsand pounds worth of standard Works in the various branches of Literature; as a nucleus for the future

Library aud the dispatch of all new works by elebrated
Authors as they are published, together with the best , \&c. \&c. \&c. at certain Number of furnished sleeping apartments (as quite detached from the Public one: Also, the erection of wisher Court, and this indeed has been so ,generally wished for, that means have beea taken for it's forming
part of the commencement of the work, should it be in
accordance with the sense of a suffieient Number of supaecordance with the sense of a sufficient Number of sup-
porters; also all bjeets of General Agency, which the porters; also all ebjects of General Agency, which the
Neelgherries have been found to call for. Such as securing Houses and furniture, registering and providin
of all kinds, exceecutiag Commissions, \&ce. \&cc. \&c. There appeerenty three ways, in which an undertaking of the kind proposed can bo supported. assist in the foundation of a work of (it is to be hoped evident Public utility: one, which has been so long and so generally called for, and the completion of which on a
seale proportioned to the demands of a Place already so seale proportionsh a course of annually progressing increase
large and in sush
as Ootacamund will be "Et. Honor et Deeus, to it's first Patrons for ever.
2nd. - Entrance Donations ensuring benefite not merely corresponding in value to the sums paid, but as the pro-
jector guarantees cent per cent in return for them. 3 rd .-Monthly Subscriptions from parties temporarily residing on the Hills and who may not beDonors. extent of the second must be mainly, if not selely, regarded, as deterinining the success of the whote plan, and it
shuuld therefore be particularly noticed-That, the Donashould therefore be particularly noticed-That, the Dona tions are made as sman as possible in the hope their
being general-that, they are payable in twelve instal
ments, to inconvenience no one-that they are reclaimable at the pleasure of the Donors at any time after three years
from the date of Payment; this last clause it is concdent from the date of Payment; this last clause it is confdently
believed will be considered most fair and just ; both to the Dooors and to the lnatitution -to the one inasmuch as it will enable those to receive back their money whom circumstances may deprive of the prospect of deriving the benefits for
which it was advanced, and. to the other, as it will have the use, free of interest, of advances, without the aid of which, use, free otion could never have been attempted.
it's forme the 3rd. mode of support, that is, by the monthly On the 3rd. mode of support, that is, by the monthly vill generslly be made up of persons, who might have assisted the Institution in it's infancy by Donations, in common with others; so, it is but right and wise, as a measure of protection ocriptions should be fixed at a high rate excention Subcarefally made in favor orall those who had not an opportuaity afforded them of becoming Donors at first.
Nothing further seems requisite for
idea of the proposed, Establishment and thing a general thergfore conelude by stating, that immediately a fair may pect of success is ascertained -a call will be made on the kill and kindness of Friends for suitable plans for the build ing, that the seleetion will depend on a properly constituted ommittoe at the Presidency-and that the easy adaption
of the aceommodations for all purposes of Publio Meeting or annusements such as Balls and Suppers, Publie DinnersMeeting and Working of the Masonic Lodge, acc. \&e., Will be most carefully, and at al
Donations to be pai i to Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, or
to Captain A. Douglas, 49th Regiment N. I. Ootacamund Pree and Entrance Donations Rooms, \&c. \&onations for Library Billiard

| Free | Entravoe Dona- <br> tion 12 Pago- <br> das or 42 Ru. <br> pees Payable <br> at once. | Do. Do. Do. <br> Rayable in 12 <br> Instalments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Donations. |  |

Free and Entrance Donations for Racket Court, at Ootacamund.

| Free | Eutrance Donations, 10 Rapees <br> each Member. If the support is |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Donations. |  |
| general, this sum is quite enough |  |
| if the sipport is not very ge- |  |

A. B. In accordance with the expressed wishes of a great Majority or supporters, the sleepirg Apartments, Reading Raeket Court it will be observed is quite a distinct undertaking.

COMMUNIS ERROR FACIT JUS
Str, - The tone of authority in which the writer "Preci-
ion has ventured to lecture the Public upon the mode in which a charge of Murder is to be dealt with in an English Court of Justice may have injurious effects beyond the parti-
cular case to which his criticisms apply I suincerely' respect the sound intellig Inich are well known to characterize the body of petty
Wurors in this city, and I think you will agree with me Jurors in this city, and I think you will agree with me tha such of them as attribute any weight to the doctrines of
"Precision" and writers of his class, should be armed with an answer and an antidote to their insidious errors. readers to a short extract from the pages of the commenta tor. I also annex two extracts from the common handbook
of Bvidenve, Phillips. I pretend to no legal research, these are books well known to the general reader.
I enclose "Precision's" letter with the passages marked to which my remarks and extracts apply.
The passages and authorities you will place in juxta posi tion or otherwise as you think be

1 am Sir,
Your's obediently. TBr'fit.
2. . . The former part of this (the Contract) has been brokee off, and $\#$ :
renewal muat depond on the extoan of the support received.
"A Priacipal in the first degree is he
 Gave the mortiotmont blow and that e that A. C , were present, aiding and abetting, but on the evidence it ing \&c. this is not a material variance, for the stroke is adjudged in law to be the stroke of every one of them, and is as strongly the act of the others as if they all throe had held
the weapon, and had all together struck the doeeased. Tha the weapon, ane parson supposed to have given the stoke,
identity of the
says says Mr. Justsice Fosster, inp but a circcurustance, and ith this
case a very inmaterial one. The stroke of one is, in con case a very inmaterial one. The stroke of one is, in con-
sideration of law, and in sound reason too, the stroke of all. sideration of law, and in sound reason too, the str.
They are all principats in law and principals in deed.

Pbillips on Evidence,
Part 3 C. 1 s. 3.



 ner and general appearance exhibited by the patient. So,
prosecutions for murder they have been allowed to state their opinion, whether the wonnds described by witnesses were likely to be the cause of death.
P. S. I shall surely not be required to quote au autho rity in support of the proposition, that whatever is properly
allo wed to be deposed to on oath before the Court and Jury, is evidence in the strietest sense of the term.
T.
to the editor of thb bombay gazette,
Sur- By giving insertion to the following Advice in your
Sourna: I woold feel thankful as there is every probability
 seminaries \&\%. of Bombay who I regret to nad
eot in these quaities from neglect of their superiors.
A Word of adviee to young Ladies.
What a pity $i t$ is that the thousandth chance of a gentleman's becoming your lover should deprive you of the pleathe siagle men of your acquaintance t yet such is too commonly the case with young women who have ieda a yreat many norels and mony is, with women, the great business of life ; with men it it only an incident. $A^{4}$ important one, to be sure ; but
only one among many to which their attention is directed, only one among many to which their aettention years of their
and kept entirely out of view during sereal and kept entirely oht of ofference gives the other sex a greatt
early life. Now this difter advantage over you: and the best way to equalize ya it as they do.
The less your mind dwells on lovers and matrinony, the more agreeable add proitabe will be y your hiollectual beings, who

geatlemen. If you regard men as | senteme. |
| :--- |
| have acoess to certaiia soardees of knowledge, of which you | are deprived, and seek to derive altine beanen you colk to them

their peunliar attainments and experience : if you talk hair peecular attainments anl weith another, and never remind them that you are candidates for matrinony, you will enjoy far more shan you can by regarding them under that
one aspect of future admirers and lovers. When that is the one aspect of future aumirers and hove not the proper use
ruling and absorbing thought, you have of your faculties; your maners are constrained and awkward; you are easily embarrassed, and made to aay what is
in jadged, silly, and out of place ; añd you defeat your own views by appearing to a great disadvantage. However secrety you may be in your seccula y indue im
are continually thinking ef them, and attaching portance to the acquaintance of gentermen,
show itself in your manners and conversation, and will betray seakness that is held in especial contempt by the stronger
a we
sex.
Si
Sinee the customs of society have a warded to man the pri-
vilege of vilego of making the first advance towards matrimony, it is
the safest and happiest way for woman to leave the maiter the sareat and happest. Whe should be so educated as to
entirely ia his hands. consider that the great end of existence-preparation for eter ity -may be equally attained in married or single life, and that no union but the most perfeet is at an desirabie.
Matrimony should be considered as an , iucident in life which. if it come at all, must come without your contrivances: and therefore you may safely put aside all thoughts of it till some one forces he subject on your aice by a partioular incerest in oonersable, and charming little giris
Lively, iagenuous, eon are often sported into dall, silent, bonsense about beauxs and
all because their heads aro full of nooss lovers. They have a thousand thoughts and feelnst which entertain and their preoccupation with a suluject which entertain, hetter let entienely alanene prerents their being the Crational and agreeable companions of, the gentlemen of their
acouaintance, which they were desigaed to be. acquaintance, witich atiots of serapes by this pre-occupation of
Girls get into all
and mind; they construe the commonest altendion a person who has never onee thought of them but as an agreeble acquaintance. They $\begin{aligned} & \text { beaxs } \\ & \text { beare not the }\end{aligned}$ beauxs are not there whom thee yappocted a
come jealous of their best friends if the beaux are there cond $J$ no not talk to them as much as they wish; ;every trife
and
 ohimeras. And all this gratuitous painstaking defeats it own ends ! The labour is all in vain such girs are not the most popular; and those who seem never to have thought
about matrimony at all, are sought and preferred before ${ }^{\text {them. }}$ We havo been shorn in the most striking manner, by Mis

Government of Naharashtra
uo to bo nood durse the better. Where girls are brough up to bo good daughters and sisters, to consider tho de
velop nent great business of life, and to consider matrimony as a goo only when it comes unsought, and marked by such a fitess of things, invard and outward, shaws it to be be of of the ap
pointments of God they will fully pointmeats of God they will tully eajoy thoir yeara
of single ife, free from all anxiety to bo estalishod, and will geaerally be sou, fht the first in marriage by the wise
and good of the other sex ; whereas, those who are brought and grood of the other sex, whereas, those who are brousht
up to consider that the business of life is to get married, an

 important and the most delicate, is that on which every one is most given to jokese and baterter thete friends 1 muehy mis
chief has been doae by this coarse inier chier has
intwhat ought to be the most sacred of our cerns : and every delicate, refined, and high minded cor should set her face agaiust it, and by refraining from such
jests herself, give no oae a right to idaulge in them at her jests hersen, give no vae a right to iadulge in them at hit Well educated girls have a wide range of topic and their gentlemen friends; and it is much better to with then, and with your fomate frituds, of things
peopl, of books, pictures, and the beautios and wond peoplt, ofbooks, pictures, and the beamietion or Mr. B'
naturs, than of Miss As spoted complexion broke. engetgemsut, or the quarrel between C. and D. you are familiar with the warks of great minds, and spend
nuuch time in readiug them, or it reunh time
entific researches, you need not be told to avoid gossio, you entinc researchesis ,
will have no relish for it. If not poossossed of much
mental cultivation, you may yet find topics enough, without talking of popple ; and it it so diditucult to do dhat, without
sinuing when we can.

 In the first pasace he has made a terrible mistake in his " In tam de guerre" -as he proves himself anything but a just persoo. He quotes everytuing that can ianplicate MePhun
without once alluding to mach less briagivg forward facts which tend gratly to exonerate him. Is his Justice ? I fear Mr. Eititor your devils have been playing sad ticks with Mr.
Justitia's letter, or I am sure it would have been more intelli: gible and intelligent.
I would wive thons. sooty Imps a good "drubbing" were I so
used. Wiat does " unsight unseen' mean? words known only to the initiated in the " unknown be sow" Your Devils Sir are wicked Devils* for no man in his senses could have produced so dispointed and rediculous a compo-
sition-and those black Gents have much to answer for. sition -and those black Gents have much to answer for.
Now for the instances adduced by Justitia. He says there
 caunot remember anything of the sort being proved. Again
hat mantioms his beity scuck with he mantions his being, struck with a haommock streteher a
Yard long. Now he must have been in some new sort of a Ship-or the poor fellow has never seen a hammock stretcher
for it is n,t much more than half a yard long-besides it wes. for $i t$ is n,t much more than half a yard long-besides it was Again "he was thrown overioaacd and towed in the Sailors.
 abaft the Mizen, Clains. Agaia" he was starved by the
Captains orders." and yet provisions were always served Captain' orders, and yet provisions were aways serven
out tor him. . The first mate, was repeatelly knocked down and a dagger held over him, ris rests on the word of man who was disrated for having liquor in his birth belonging
to the Ship without the Captaias kuowledge. Now wh a credence can be placed on the testimony of such a man-
besides looks at his evidence on the trial-Mow very different from what the other witnesses stated on many points.
$\mathbf{Y e t} \mathbf{M r}$. Justifia" breaks out with " $v$ virtuous indig and exclaims " Britons why did you not tear him to pieeo on the spot? ?:1! (There's Justice for you with a vengeance)
 or we might ve gratifisd with another." Contempt Casz. Th first mate and one or two of the Crew should be hanged im were nearly Guilty of his death to blame with the Captain-Wilfully


 understand and I advise him strongly never to publisa nis gibberish, for Phitosophers s.ay "a iool may pass for a wise man if he holds his tongue.
Froin Mr. Editor what I shall ever be
17th July, 1841.


been the Admiral's fault. A committee has sat to discover the cause of the immense mortality amongst the Troops at Chusan but the result is not known. The supercession of Captain Elliott has given universal satisfaction.
The inefficient state of the Indian Navy is not so much a matter of complaint as the manner in which the authorities have attempted to remedy the evil, for, so long as the daties are not oppressive, the Officers have no just reason to complain. We have heard that several have been admitted into it from the Merchant Service to the prejudice and supercession of those who have served their apprenticeship and attained a step or two in it. We are aware that this Government when left to shift for itself in such cases of emergency labours under no ordinary dificulties The exigencies of the service must be attended to, hands must be procured and it matters not at what rate or to whose disadvantage. The country Service alone can supply the deficiency and it's Members are pretty liberally paid to quit it for any ordinary pecuniary advantage. Yet a primary consideration should be shown to those who are already in the Navy and possess claims on Government and it were to be hoped that such innovations as those complained of had not been introduced. It is by no means encouraging to those who have made the study of their Profession their peculiar interest ; on the contrary it is likely to produce a listless sullenness and an impression that talent or exertion are to meet with no reward and that time alone is to work out the changes of advancement.
In these observations we confine ourselves to the Nautical Branch of the Service alone-Medical Gentlemen have also been selected from among Private Practitimers for the Indian Navy, but no objection oan be raised against this measure as it works to the detriment of hone.
What we object to, is the placing those who are taken from the Merchant Service above the office rs already in the Indian Navy and who are sufficiently qualified to perform the duties that may devolve on them. We denounce this measure as illiberal and unjust and we hope for the sake of the thonor of the Ser viee that it may not be again resorfed to.

In continuation of the subject relative to the state of parties at home which we briefly alluded to in our Saturday's issue we will now consider the possibility of a coalition taking place between the present minis try and the opposition.-Altho' we are aware that such an event has been talked of as a contigency possible by nfluential men on buth sides, we are of opinion that there exists but little probability of its taking place at present

We cannot see how Sir Robert Peel could possibly take office under Lord Melb,urne or h,w Lord John Russell could admit of the former taking his place as Leader of the House of Commons-Sir Rohert Peel would however, we imagine take office upon no other terms: the differences of opinion are too distinctly marked, too clearly defined to admit of such an arrangement without a great sacrifice of the leading prin ciples of both parties-We have hitherto only mentioned Sir Robert Peel as connected with the probability of this coalition-But if he and the moderate conservatives were to join any ministry of which the
liberals formed a part, what would become of Lord Stapley and the ultras? No support could be expected from them, on the contrary, virulent and never ceasing opposition. Sir Robert wsuld have to reenact his tergiversation of 1829 and again sacrifice his character for political honesty at his old and favorite Shrine of "expediency." - A more dangerous word was never admitted into a statesman's dictionary-It ma be apphed to uses of dishonesty and falsehool and at best can only be of adrantage as a cloak for the most determined rat-tism. Whetherthe Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert were or were not sincere in their reasons for making the Emancipation bill a ministerial mea sure is of no consequence; theirhaving done so, shook th confldence of their supporters, who of course could not form any idea as to how soon their leaders might again turn round and in a like manner renounce every principle of theif party upon the same plea of expedieacy,
It may be the case with repal and there is a greater probability of it, for The Roman Catholic relief bill ha d
not one third of the number of supporters when it was first proposed in the house as have recorded their votes in form of Repeal. The £5 £8 or $£ 10$ Clause in the new Registration bill affects the franchise of the Roman Catholic, in Ireland almost if not quite as much as the Relief bill itself-And our readers must recollect that a great trial of strength lately took place on this very point and which ended in the defeat of ministers. Then there are the corn laws, the very last straw the present men haveto cling to : It is inpossible that the landed proprietors who form so large a majority of the Tory party in the house will support any Ministry who will not support them, and no coalition ministry can. Then we have the poor laws and our foreign pulicy, the whole of which has met with the condemnation of the present opposition; we imagine it is an impossibility so to reconcile these differences of opinion that the issue would be the framing of measures for the benefit of the Cuuntry, and we are moreover really inclined to think it matters little who are iu office, so long as there is a sufficient support for them in the house-this support as we said in a $f_{\text {ormer }}$ number is indispensible and we know not how either party can command it without a dissolution of Parliament. A good opposition is, as a great Statesman onee said, next to a good ministry in working out our Countrys, wellfare and we are not by any means sure that Sir Robert Peel with Lord Stanley avd his party have not done more real good in the former that they ever did in the latter capacity.

We shall recur to this subject in a future number

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In the article, "Prencillings Messenger, May 9 . account of Mr. Charles Buller, which is writter with much ability, and will afford our readers a good knowledge of oue,
who oceasioually amuses the house by his pungent " Thus far for the present, as to the trading part the Ministry, but let me not be mistaken-let it not be imagined for a moment that in denouncing abuses, and the think of applying my observations to the clerical body as whole. Sir, I must be lost in more than Egyptian dark ness, were 1 not sensible that, amid the accumulating host
of professed servants of the temple, there of professed servants of the temple, there are to be found,
in every rank, real and most worthy exemplars of the in every rank, real and most worthy exemplars of the
doctrines they teach, and as far as frail humanity will allow consistent illustrators of the true principles of religion. To such, of course, my strictures can have no application -they are, however, the 'exceptions' to the rule, and it more than lamentable that, such exceptions are chiefly to be
found amoug the lower orders of the priesthood. If we furn to the Bench of Bishops for humility, brotherly love, or toleration, the rule offends us, and him of Exeter stands prominent of his class. Con we the Deans of our establish
ments-lett Hildebrand, of York, answer for his compeers Step lower to the Prebendaries, pluralism is their darlin sin. Then look to the Rectors, Vicars, Perpetual Curates and so.

## To th' end on on, $o^{\text {' }}$ the

and, with here and there an exception, the
Chirstian Church are universally desecrated services of the thiness of its servants. I thought I had done the unworsiastical matters, but recollections crowd upon me as well
to the honour as to the dishonour to the honour as to the dishonour of the subject I write
upon. I must, however, turn to another per upon. I must, however, turn to another part of the theme
I started with. It seems almost a profanation I started with. It seems almost a profanation, after the
opinions I have expressed with regard to a large proporopinions I have expressed with regard to a large propor-
tion of the corps ecclesiastic, that $I$ should turn to the consideration of the merits of the corps legal-such part
of it, I mean, as may properly fall under the denomination of it, I mean, as may properly fall under the denomination of ' minions of the moon,' - the practitioners yclept petti-
foggers-lawyers by virtue of a stamp effice certificate, and foggers-lawyers
pickpockets by favour of opportunity. Affice certificate, and
Never did an old pedstead swarm with bugs more than does this country, at the present time swarm with lawyers of every grade, class,
and character. To the honourable part of the profession the observations 1 shall feel it necessary to make can have no reference, although $I$ must be permitted to express an opinion that where they to do their duty to themselves, and the country, they would be more energetic in their endea-
vours to extirpate the vermin that have erept into the gravours to extirpate the vermin that have crept into the gra-
naries of the profession-they alone can do it, and therefore naties of thet is the more censurable in them. But I perceive 1 have reached the limits of my chain; I must, therefore defer my ramble amongst the thorns and briars with which
the subject of small lawyers and gentry who offer their services to the public to collect rents and recover debts without costs in case of failure, uutil next week, when I hope to make my bow to those incipient devils, in a small
way, called pettifoggers.
"CENSORIUS."
"CENSORIUS." 'Are you really serious about a revision of the Corn
Laws? asked one of Melbourne's intimate friends. 'Can't you see, my dear fellow, replied the nonchalant Premier, that when we alluded to corn, it is all chaff
May Lectures at Exeter Hall. -The following popu-
lar Series of Leetures are expected to be delivered, at Exeter Hall, in the course of the present month:-
On the Science of Dozing-by Lord Glenelg.
On the present Scarcity of Money-by Lord Montford On the present Scarcity of Money-by Lord Montford.
On the Nutritious and Stimulating Properties of an On the Nutritious and Stimulating Properties of an
Ounce of Cheese and Pork-water Diet-by one of the Poor Law Commissioners., On the value of sound Common Sense and a clear Un-
derstanding-by the Duke of St. Alban's.
On the Blessings of Tee-totalism-by Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
On the Profanity of Swearing-by Lord George Loftus.
On the doings of those that have nothing On the doings of those that have nothing to do $\rightarrow-$ by Lord
Melbourne's cook. On the Efficiency of the New Police-by Lord WaldeOn the Salutary Influence of Sabbath day Floggings in On the Army-bblition of ©Capital Punishments-by Jack
On the Virtues of Cottenbam Cheese for Toasting-by
the Lord Chancellor.

Kussell, a city policeman, stated that about one o clock that
day he saw a crowd in a pnrticular part of smithield, and he

The Lishnn mail to the 2ith May has arrived, but brings
 rep rted, cailed forth an intimation from the Spanish Minister,
to the effect that sucha a circummstance would very probably proo
toke wis between Portugal amil Spain. The practical fulfilmeat of Yoke a wor between Portugal anil Spain. The practical fulifimeat on
the Douna couvention. the appointment of Baron Renduffe, as Portaguese Minister at Madrid, who had been ohjected to, has con
trivuted to produce some degree of coolaess and int feeling between
the two goveraments. trivuted to produce some degree of coolaess and ill feeling betwen
the two goveraments. Lord Howard de Walden had sent the
Es oir, hnd a Portuguess goverameat cutter and schooner of war, to cruise respectively off Maveirament the Azores, and the Cape de
Verils, in seareh of the President stenmer. (idvertiser.).
 day paper called the Bri ish Queen, evidently concocted by inter-
ested parties to make an impression against the gallant Commo-
dure :
" Sir Charles Napier has received drders from the Lords Comdure : :- Charles Napier has received orders from the Lords Com-
missir Sioerso of the Admiraty to proceed ia the Peficun to Lisbon,
and take command ia the Tagas, vice Comioodore Coffin, who is
and missiouers of the Admiralty to proceed io the Pelicun to tisbon,
sad take command ia the Tagus, vice Comacodore Coffin, who is
at Prymouth.
The statement is entirely destitute of foundation, as will be The statement is entirely destitute of found
sees by the following notye from the Commodore
"1
" Sis, -The Editor of the British Queen has been kind enough
o appoint me to the naval command at Lisbon. I trave to request you will have the yoodaness to contradice this stateneent, and
say that I have resigued my command in the Meditermuean, and
and now eadeavouriug to obtain a cummand in Maryleboue. I have, etc. May 30.
(Sua.) " Ma
The American packet Albay, Captain Wats We, arrived at Havre
Ther

 tory nature. These papers, contain little case of iuterest. The
Britannia steainer hau arrived out on the 6 th May with dates from Britannia steainer hau arrived out oa the 6th May with dates from
England to the 19th April) the non-arrival of 'tue President had
created a deep feeling of anxiety and distress; we have extracted a created a deep feeling of anxiety and distress; we have extracted a
list of the passeugers, who sililed in this ill fated vessel from list of the passeugers, who suiled in this ill-fated vessel from
New York. Of poilitical uews there is literally none of the reast
consequeuce. We are glad to see that the repurt of the peculiar
 is stated to
A eorrespondent at Rome informs the Augsburg Gazette. that
the Pope has refused to accept the nomiuatiou of M. Mulier, the Pope has refused to accept the numiuatiou of M. Mulier,
cannoo of the cathedral at Bologene, to be a aministrator of the
diocese for the Arehbishop, and his censured the chapter for diacese for the Aretbishop, and his censured the chapter for
makiag the election. This incident was considered likely to
hinder the settement of the difference between the courts of hinder the settemen
Rome and Berlin.

## June, 4.

We und-rst ind that Goveru ne.it his given the hint to We und-rst ind that Goveru ne at his given the hint to
vailious of its friends wro have conne tions in the country, that they may wite down to their ueighsourhio is that a lower duty than 12s. ou forêgn wheat is not refly intend. The duty of ss they sxy has been propos-d, in order
to a lowior some yiel ing to the Opposi iun party in Oommi.tee. They expest that some friend of the agriculturat are to meet such a propusitiou half $w \cdot y$, by allowing the
duty tostand at 12 s . This has alr ady b en indoustriously impe esed upon he farmens and smail lan lowners in nome districts, and they have been persua led at the same $t$ me that with a fixad duy of 12s th. y will be as fully protected
frotn foreikn competitions as they are by the duties in the present shding seale. The ninposture, we take it, will not
sell wi/h our hisnest farming friend ..-Posr.) Marriages in high life con:inue to be th order of the diy. The noxt on the list is La ly Ca.oline S Sannope, sister of
the Dachess of L -iuster, who wit be led to the hyinental the Dachess of L iuster, whu wit be led io
aitar by E. A. Sunf rd, E G G M. M. (Pust.)
On Monday (the actua birth-tay ot the Quesn), a sin.
gular nuve'ty was displayed in the park of Cossey, Norf, Ik gular nuve'ty was displayed in the park of Cossey, Norf,川k
io hon our of the oceasion. Tho Ulinese flag, for which in honsur of the oceasion. The the Bringham suistitut-d the British ensign -on the fort of Cuasin, was hoisted on Queen Mary's tower bslow the Uai $n$ Jack, which always floats thme at ti nes of rej.ricing- It is a s.nal. 1 rectangle triangle, of silk da navk, cut in Vadykes at the dgas, and of a dull red coluur, Iu the centre is displayed tae tortuous deazon so otten de
picied on china vases, curiously wrought in kold, but
 app issut $y$ wituout insetip iow- (Nirwich Mrcury)
The Dukes of Sussex, Gloucester, and Buckingham (hrather of the prese.n Duks of Buckinghain), anl Lorils
Grenville, Wellesley, Eises. Tor-ington, Douklas, Montfort, King, and Cahsle, signed the faunous Grenville protest agaiust the Corn Bill of 1815 ; and Eall Giey wa ne of those who voted akainst the measure. But o the 20 th March ia that year it was pasosd by a majority ot 123 votes Sudden Death of Major Bolton.-Yesterday a $C$ sroner': Jary assembled, at Oid Burliagion street, to in quire into the death of this grn-leipun, aked 34, late of the tha Dragoons. A waiter at the Buringiou Hotel stid he
Has. ha i ka, wsu dece ised upwards of fourteen years. The last tume he sawy hinn alive was on Fridiy when $h+$ callg 1 and
wisielt to have a rootn. Thare beink noue vocant, witnes procurel one for him at Nero Opposite- H- (witness) saw poo wore of him until the followiug eveuin, when be foun 1 him lying in bed, a corpse. - The housemaid at Nerot $H_{v e l}$, said the deceased retired to bed about ele en o'clock H - was perfectly sober, and appe cre i in excelient healih
and spirits. About ten o'clock the following morning. and spirits. Anout ten o'clock the fillowing morning
fiuding deceased's roon door open, she went in, but seeing finding the watertjug had not bsen moved, she left the rooin not wishing to disturb him. At six o'clock the waitesaid ho wonld go up and wake him, as he had lain long enong'l. She accompanied the water up stairs fur the was found to be quite doad, with the sheet firmly k arped
in both hands. She search-d the room, but ejull fin 1 in both hands. nothing to iodicate that Marley, surgeoo, deposed that he was called to see Me deceaved on Suturday evening. H, found hin quite
dead, and hai not the least dount that he had been so dead, and hai not the least dount that he had beeo so
abovetivelve hours. He could detect no poisin of a a y kind, his death bein $z$ caused by a fulness of blood in the the 7th-Drazoons, said the deceasels had always enjoyed the best healh -Vordici, " Died by the visitation of God."(-Herald.)

Lovs IN Lownon-Yesterdny a decent-tooking young, wo
man, pamed Susananh Anin Barrett, was br nght before Mr. Al

## 



F-2 $=35=$
 round her waist. He told her she was a very foolith girl to
sunmit to sucti reatment, and she said she haa been led away by
her father nod mother, and she had beeo brought the warel
in a cab. - Mr. Aldermnn Lucas asked her huw old she was in a cab.-Mr. Aljerman Lucas asked her how old she was

- Thie prisoner said she was just seventeen. -The Alderman

 ried him at stepney Caurch four months ago, but he used he
so ill that she was obliged to return to her mothers a few week
since
He quarrelled with her every day. At last he said if she
wished to be rid of tim hith kue wished to be rid of fim he knew how to mnuage it hecording t
law. She asked him how that was, and he told her he would sell her at Smithfifld. She answerred, she never heard of such a thing
but he assured hher it was a lawful mode of transferring a wife, an
she we but he assared her it was a lawfol mode of transferring a wife, and
she was glad to be legally rid of nim if it were allowabie. Her
mother thought that as she could get rid of her hushband, went motserch of John Lune, a young man who had patid his a address
in seate
es to her when she was single, but whom she had not seen siuce es to her when she was single, but whom she had not seen siuce
she aceepted the eattentions of . Mr. Barrett., MM. Lane agreed
to buy her at the she accepted the attencions of y Mr. Barrett. Mr. Lane agreed
to buy her at the price named by her husband, and he assured her
he would marry her in due form if the law allowed it. Though the he would marry her in due form if the law ailowed it. Though the
terins were settled, the necessary forms to legalize the matter nere not gone through. She was duly led through a turnpike-gate,
with a hatter round her waist, and orought oo to Smithtield wher
Wr Mr. Lnne askes the price of her, and paid the sun maimed. Just aft that some person eried, "Here comes the police; the buyer and
seller slipped off, and left her standing in the crowd. Mr. Mlderman Lucas expressed his astouishment that, as loug as the school-
master had been abroad, there should be dolts who would class women as a species of cattle, the pr.perty in which could be pass,
ed oy open sale in a eattle market. If such transiers were legal, Smithfield would not be large enough to hold the wives tha
would be brought for sale. He warned che prisoner that if would be brought for sale. He warned che prisoner what if shat
took Mr. Lane for a secoud hasband she would forfeit the righ to a maintenauce she now had frou the first. She had heiter
retura to her mother, and give her husband iuto custody the first retura to her mother, and give her husband iuto custody the first
tine she saw him, that he might be prosecuted for attempting to
sell her.-The wife said the iuea of getting a maintenance from sell her. The wife said the ieae of getting a maintenance from
her husband would never be realised. He had stripped her of hee clothes, eveo calling and tuking a neiv pair of stripped her of hee off her fee
aftec she left him. afte she left him. - The Alderman discharged her, after urging
her to give her husband into custudy wherever the found him.-
(Courier.)

The Courrier abstains from the hostile language used by not refri in from a little fling at Lord Palmerston, who it calls the " roue par excellence " of the English Cabinet,
and it expresses a doubt as to the effect of the appel and it expresses a doubt as to the effect of the appeal
made by the Whig Ministry to the feelings of the people, made by the hig Ministry to the feelings of the people,
who, says the Courrier, will place little reliance on the sincerity of measures which have all the appearance of a
deach bed repentance. The notioes of the result of the dieath bed repentance. The notioes of the result of the
trial oi Darmes, and the two persons who were tried with trial of Darmes, and the two persons who were tried with
him, are very short. They are not, however, without in A terest.
The Temps, after expressing its approbation of the verdic
.. We cannot predict the fate of Darmes.. reasons of state policy and ministerial responsibility can alone decid
it. The execution of Fieschi did not prevent the crime Alibaud, neither did that of Alibaud prevent the attemp of Meunier. On the other hand, the pardon of Meunier did not prevent the orime of Darmes. With such facts before
us' all calculation as to what would be the effect of the us ${ }^{\text {all calculation as to what would be the effect of the }}$
application of capital punishment, or of commutation in the case of Darmes, must be useless. It is for Ministers to reflect on the course to be recommended to rcyalty, but
we should be disposed to approve of an act of clemency."
The National, with unusual candour, bestows its approbation upon the verdict of the Court of Peers. "Our well known opposition to the peerage," says this
journal, " shall not prevent us from acknowledging the equity and impartiality of its acts. In the interest of humanity we feel deep regret at seeing the penalty of death applied with a prisoner who avowwed his crime, no other solution
could have been expected. The sentence of the Court of could have been expected. The sentence of the Court of
Peers, as regards the other prisoners, appears to us to bear the impress of true justice, and we hasten to pay to
trath, on this occasion, an homage which we should have trath, on this occasion, an homage which we
been happy more frequently to have rendered.

Prince Loois Napoleon has addressed to the President of the Council, and, as a letter from the Prince in the Com.
merce states, to the Ambassadors of Rassia, Austria, merce states, to the Ambassadors of Rassia, Austria,
Wurtemberg, Sweden, Bavaria, and Portugal, the follow ing document; " proters.

During the nine months which I have been in the hands 22. f.the French Government, I have borne patiently all the ontrages which have been inflicted on me; but I can no
longer refrain, and authorise oppression by my silence. My longer refrain, and authorise oppression by my silence. My position ougyt and the degal side. Ist, Morally, the Go:
the moral side, and then
vernment which has recoguised the legiinacy ef the head of my family, is obliged to recognise ne as Prince, and to reat me as such. That policy has its rights, I do nos dispute ; let the Government nct towards me as towards
its enemy. and remove from me every means of injuring it,
it will be just ; but, on the contrary, it will be inconsistent it will be just ; but, on the contrary, it will be inconsistent
and mean if it treat me, son of a King, nephew of at
and and mean if it treat me, son of a King, nephew of at
Emperor, and allied to all the sovereigos of Eurepe, as a
and ignorant that they have never served the conquered, any
that misfortune breaks wll ties ; but the French Govern. hat misfortune breaks ull ties; but the French Govern. what 1 am ; for this principle is its own, it is the cause its existence. The sovereignty of the people made my uncoe
Emperor, my father King, and I am a French Prince be birth. I have then a right to the respect and the consider royalty, glory, and misfortune, have any weight. If, for royalty, glory, any life, I boast of my birth, it is because
the fime in my pride is suitel to my position, and becaust I have paid for the
first favours of fortune by twenty-seven years of troubles first favours of fortune by twenty-seven years of troubles
and sufferings, 2 nd, as to my legal position, the Court of and sufferings, 2 nd, as to my legal position, the Court of
Peers has created for me an exceptional panishment. In condemning me to perpetual imprisonment, it has only
legalised the decree of fate, which made me a prisoner of war, it has endearoured to unite humanity to policy, by
inflicting on me the mildest punishment for the longes inficting on mime lime the applieation of it, the Government is
possible tirear of the intention which I ampleased to impute
far in arrear on my judges. Accustomed, from my childhood, to a rough life, 1 do not at all complain of the unsuitable simplicity
of my dwelling, but what I do oompiain of, is being, the
ictim of vexatious measures, annecessary for my security. During the first months of my captivity, all communication Durht the outside was intercepted, and within 1 was kett in
with
the most rigorous seclusion; but since everal persons have the most rigorous seciusion; but since several persons have
been permitted to communicate freely with me, all interal restrictions are without object ; and yet it is precisely since
they have become useless that they are more rigorous. All the ordinary duties of daily attendance are subjected to the most minnte investigations, and that of the most faithful
servent who has been permitted to follow me to this place
is beset with obstacles of every kind. So great a terror
has been established among the garrison and the employe's
of the citadel, that no individual dares to raise his towards me, and it is nesessary do be bold evan to bey
polite. And how should it be otherwise, when the simple act of civility is regarded as acrime, and ant who wish to ameliorate my position, without failing in their
duty, are threatened with denunciation to the and the loss of th-ir places. In the midst of that
whicrities which the chief of my family rendered so great, I am like a. excommunicated person of the thirteonth century ; every.
body flies at my apprach, and all fear to come in contact
with me, as though my breath were with me, as though my breath were contagious. But this
insulting inquisition, which pursues me men to my sleep
ing-chamber, and follows my steps ing-chamber, and follows my steps when 1 breathe the air
in a distant corne of the fortress, is not restrieted to my with my family, my effusions of heart, are often subjence te the most severe censure ; and if a letter contain a to lively expression of sympathy for me, is sequestered, and
the writer of it is denounced to the Government By an
infinity infity of details which are too long for enumer
appears that it is studiously attempted to remind
inst instant of the day of my captivity, and to ery Vao
continually in my ears. It is impor continually in my ears. It is important to observe that non
of the measures to which 1 have alluded
with with the Ministers of Charles the Tenth, whose dilapid to rooms I uccupy. And yet those Ministers were not on the steps of a throne; they had not been condemned to z
simple imprisonment but simple imprisonment, but to a more severe penalty-to
deportation. The deportation. They were not, in short, the representative
of a ease which is the object of the veneration of Frane
The treatment which The treatment which 1 endure is therefore neither just, no legal, nor humane. If it is hoped to subdue me, it will be
found that the hope is vain. Marks of kindness, and uot
insul insults bend the hearts of those who suffer.

The Temps, in alluding to this protest, says, " we hope
that Government will comprehend what an unt protestations of this kind have upon its character for gene-
rosity, and its claims for respect."

Tbe Correo of Madrid states, that as a dilizence wa going to Jaen, a few duys since, a strong amell, as if of bad a case, like those usually emploved in conveying fish, +1 ng ope the on the lid ve:ng little was erident that hor mucilerer had hop-d, by the sendine her boly to a distance from the scene of his criuse, $t$, escal e detection. The conductor of th: vehicie, and ali the pav-
seng-rs, were placel uuder arres, until soune isqu ries seng-rs, were
could be made

- A Belgian Corresponilent writes :-

The first list of strangers arrive 1 at Spa , has just ap peared ; the numbers on the 23 inst. amounted to 218, and
wo find among them many English families of distineion The small town of Spa has put on a festive appearance and the inhabitants are rivalring each other in decorating not husises and the hotels. The Municipal Conneif his douse, have made saest ouflays in embellishing the Salle de Reunion, which now look thee fairy palaces. All tastea and denires may be saishied at this delightfal place of abode; those with the mountainsand the promenades of $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{pa}}$, those who are bon-ivants may seat themselies at the table of the Hotel de Flandre, a fine estahishment which is just undergone great i ingrovements, and where M. Sury,
the p.oprietor, the Vaiel of Belgium, has united comfort to luxury. M. Sury has jurt hi, ed the et lebrat. d fountai meer there with every care and attention, while thuse will megt there with every care and attention, while thuse whe
are well will be delighted at finding in the $m$ dst of the woots as kood a tableas is usually to be procured only in la

Obituary. - General Count de La Tourd'Auverg 7 友 -The Marquis de Grammont-The Marquis de MarkThe Count Gustave de Galard- The Marquise d'Aramon. The Schoolmastmr in Wales. - At the Tuwn Hall old svoman, 75 years of age, whose face b.re marks of ald svonan, 75 years of ake, whose face $b$ re marks of
great violence. It appears that the defendant had haras oben the door of her dwelling-bouse, and had manatitel her while in bed, by kneeling on her breast and benting and scratching her in a most violsnt and bruial manner. The defendant, in reply to the charge, confidently urged
that the old dame was in league with the powers of darls that the old dame Was in league with the puwers of darking under this impression, and suffering from the pains of ear-uche, produced, as he firmly believed, by the incantutiona of the complainant, she admitted having used considerable violence towatis her. The reasoning of the bench seemed to have no effect on her, and he was cominitted to prisong for two monthw, in defank of a fine of $£ 5$,
and was further ordered to find securities to keep the peace for fuur monthy-(Examiner.)
Shagspear-A large at endence of the curious in. to the auction-rooms of Messrs Evans, of Pall-mall, on ac. count of its being the day appointel for the sale of an ondoubte 1 autograph of the immortal Shakspeare. This inter esting and valuable signature is afinyen to a bleed of bargain and sale of a house, purchased by him in Blackfriars, from Henry Waker, dated March ither "The house it describeit as "all that dwemling-house or tenement, with the appurtenances, yiteated and being with
in the precind. circuit, and compass of the late Blaok firyers. London, etc." This indenture is stated at the commencement to be "Between Henry Walker. eitizein and Minster of London, of the one par ie, and Wintie of Warwick. gentleman, Williain Johnson, citizen and witne s, of gentlemen, of the other partie." This deed is regularly mumbered in tho Rolls of th Court, heing placed in the iadex under the nane of Sliskspeare, the purchaser, insteat of
H . Walker, the vender, as is the usual mode. was much competition for this highly valuablo, reliet of down for the large sum of $£ 165$ 15\%. for Mr, Eikins. Mane during the salo ; and this one lot appeared to excite thy grestest interest among them.-(Herald.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, A house,jbyJ. w.cros cad den.

