

On our road on Friday night, we observed three very respectable gentlemen going hand in hand and committing the most unprovoked assaults on harmless native passengers and dragging out and maltreating native shopkeepers, sleeping on the road side.

A CASE OF ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER IN THE BARK BLACKNESS. A case of alleged manslaughter is pending before the Chief Magistrate, touching the death of a seaman named M. Donald, belonging to the bark Blackness. The deceased, it appears, had been missing during the whole of the voyage out. Two days before the vessel got up to Calcutta, off Mad Point, the Chief Mate struck the deceased on account of some neglect of duty.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 8.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—The *Arctura*, from Calcutta (no date); the *Caroline*, Hughes, from London 1st Jan.; and the *Genoa* Doude, from Liverpool 9th Feb.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the Late Baron Seatons Maitland has bequeathed the sum of nine thousand rupees, in equal portions of three thousand each, to the Hindu College, the Medical College, and the District Charitable Society.

These judicious bequests are greatly to the honor of the Baron's memory. He could not have so laudably provided for the welfare of his country.

We learn from a Cavalier letter of the 4th ultimo, that the 21st regiment was to come in from Gurgaon on the 11th, as that place will in another month be a second Arrakan; and in reference to this timely move, our informant asks whether it is usual, in military tactics, to have a frontal, rapid and often impossible march to a position, and there being a hostile force on the side ever? We presume this is the case with the 21st and one of the Shan's corps, where they have been fixed to some points west on the west bank of the Helmand, and if so, we need not say that the position was very faulty.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 8.

We understand that on account of influx of business at the Court of Requests, Government have it in contemplation to have another Commissioner.

We have had several cases of Cholera within the last few days, which we are glad to state have been abated consequent on the rain, thunder and lightning we have recently had.

It is rumored that Mr. Henry Torrens, Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is about to retire, and that he is going to accompany our worthy Governor General to England. Many will regret the departure of this official.

TEMPERATURE.

Kishnagar.—The Dewa manufacturing has continued favorably, and it is expected that concerns there will do very well. My musings appear to be not so favorable. Some concerns being expected to turn out an average, while others rather an indifferent crop.

In the vicinity of Banleah prospects are in general tolerably favorable, but considering the very late sowings, a considerable portion of the crop there may be considered very precarious.

All our Kishnagar, Jessore and the greater of the Patna prospects are very promising, but there are very general complaints of the quantity of jungle; should the weather prove favorable for the sowing, there will be plenty of plant for a fine out-turn, the seed having germinated well. Still the sowings having been generally a fortnight later than last year, besides the loss of a considerable portion of the early sown plant from drought, a great deal is to be decided from inundation—in fact, all now depends upon that, and the weather, which for the last two or three days, has been more showery than could be wished for.

Kishnagar District, June 4, 1841.—Since my last, the weather has been favorable, and though some portion of the district have had too much rain, still prospects generally are very good.

Yesterday we had heavy rain for some hours.

Dacca.—Advice from Dacca up to the 23rd ultimo, represent the 14th day prospects as still continuing very favorable, beautiful rain had fallen during the pre-ceeding week, and the plant was growing by inches daily. It is still very backward on account of the preceding thirty days drought. The river was rising rapidly, and the Messrs. Priceries very busy indeed. Every thing bids fair to present for bumper season, and we congratulate our blue friends on their prospects.

Eastern Star, June 6.

Madras.—A friend has sent us a scrap of information, in the form of an extract from a *Gleaner* letter, dated May 14th, contained in the following words:—"The 1st Bombay Cavalry got a flogging a few days since, which I dare say you have heard of—but as the 1st Bombay Cavalry are, we believe, at Deesa and no account of any reverse has been yet received in quarters, which the intelligence would, in all probability, have reached, had any such affair taken place, we may set down the whole as a mistake. We only allude to it now because the report may have been circulated."

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Branch Pilot James Keymer, who was drowned last Sunday night. It appears that he was proceeding down the river in charge of the *Cassidy*, Pilot Vessel; while off Hoggs River Point, finding the weather very oppressive, he slept on deck; the vessel happened to roll on account of a fresh wind, and he, unfortunately, fell overboard, and his body has not since been found. Mr. Keymer was an experienced Pilot and is a great loss to the Service.

He was at the Burmese war, and rendered great service there.

It was reported in yesterday's paper of a seaman having met his death on board the *Blackness* under rather suspicious circumstances. As we think the case to be interesting, we give the particulars in detail, as they transpired at the Police office before the Chief Magistrate.

Alexander Noble, deposed "I am an artied seaman on board the *Blackness*. I remember McDonald who died on the river it was two days before we reached Calcutta. The night before he died, it was his first watch on deck, 9 to 12, the mate struck him three times—I was on deck with him—it was with a rope's end—the cause was, because he did not receive a catfall quick enough. We were both ordered to go below, McDonald was crying. I asked what was the matter with him, and he gave me no reply—he was then in his hammock. A little before 4, the Carpenter called us—he awoke me and found McDonald dead. He was lying on two chests. He could not have fallen long dead, he was warm. He could not have fallen out of his hammock on the chest. We then took the second mate and the Carpenter, and took McDonald on deck and stowed him in his hammock and threw him overboard. It was about an hour after he was found dead, that he was thrown over. I don't know what the man died of. He died occasionally of bowel complaint. He had this face, and was a kind of a cripple. He was sober that day. I never saw him drunk except the day he came on board. I cannot tell the size of the rope with which he was struck.

John Hay Carpenter, deposed as follows. I knew McDonald; he was one of our crew. I do not know what the man died of. I was called by Thomas Fleming and went to look for McDonald, and found him dead. He was sewed up in his hammock and thrown overboard at daylight. It was 20 minutes to 4, when he was found dead. He was delicate on the passage. I do not know what took place the night before.

Miza Jann, servant to Mr. Childs the Pilot, deposed, to McDonald's taking the lantern on the rigging, and when he came down the mate asked him how the light blew off, and then struck him with his fist, three or four times on his head and chest. Witness heard next morning that the man was dead.

Mr. Childs of the Pilot service, who was Pilot on board, deposed, that he remembers hearing the chief mate report to the Capt. the death of a seaman and he (the Pilot) recommended the body to be thrown overboard as it was then getting into a state of putrefaction. This servant told him that McDonald was struck the night before. The day before McDonald died, he was leaving the boat and doing his duty with the rest of the crew.

He asked the Pilot's leave to go to dinner—he did not appear lame or sick, and the Pilot did not see him after he was dead; the Pilot was told that he had been sick and had been taking medicine.

Another seaman named Andrew Murray, deposed to the deceased being in bad health, his jaw bone broken, and his leg shattered.

Mr. Doo the surgeon, deposed that the deceased was always sickly, and that he died the night before he died.

William Barrow, the Carpenter, brought the case before the Court. He deposed that McDonald died on the 11th of May last, on the river, and that the deceased was on deck with him, and that the mate came down with a rope's end, and struck him three times. He asked the mate to give him a rope's end, and the mate replied that he had; he (the Mate) and McDonald fell on the fore-castle where we sleep, looking down in the fore-castle. The Mate accused the deceased for a block, crying much of being drunk, and that he (the Mate) was crying and shouting, and that he (the Mate) had just roped ended him about that time, and called James Meisidy to come down. I then saw McDonald sitting on his chest, crying; I told him to go to bed which he did about 3 o'clock, the Carpenter whose watch was on deck came down to call up McDonald, who had the morning watch when he was found lying half over a chest—dead. The captain ordered him to be thrown over board. The ship was lying off the shore about a mile and a half. The deceased was dreadfully ill-used by the Master and Mate during the passage, he was kicked and knocked down on several occasions and once on the foretop sail yard received a kick in the groin—the Master did that.

The Mate was bound down in the sum of 1000 Rupees and that of two Sureties of 500 Rupees each to appear and answer any bill of indictment that may be preferred against him at the next Sessions.

The Chief Magistrate did not think the case of sufficient importance to send it to the sessions himself. It could, he said, be brought on by private indictment, and Bissett was at liberty to do so.

We shall offer a few remarks to-morrow.

GRUBNER.—A friend has sent us a scrap of information, in the form of an extract from a *Gleaner* letter, dated May 14th, contained in the following words:—"The 1st Bombay Cavalry got a flogging a few days since, which I dare say you have heard of—but as the 1st Bombay Cavalry are, we believe, at Deesa and no account of any reverse has been yet received in quarters, which the intelligence would, in all probability, have reached, had any such affair taken place, we may set down the whole as a mistake. We only allude to it now because the report may have been circulated."

HURKAR.

CALCUTTA COURIER, JUNE 9.
At the time of going to press we have received no letters from the Straits—but the following is the rumour of news per *Arctura*. Kheshen was beheaded at Canton about the 3d of May, a Lieutenant of one of Her Majesty's ships is said to have fallen into the hands of the Chinese who beheaded him as they did one of the officers of the country ship *Rastumje*. These are rumours, they have been derived from a respectable source, but we have not any intelligence upon which implicit reliance can be placed.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 9.
The Semaphore of this day announces the arrival of the *Adrian*, (F.) Barrell, from Boston 10th Feb.

We regret to announce the death of Charles Nott, Esq. of the *Calcutta* Bar, the eldest son of Major General Nott, Commanding in Candahar.

The *Arctura* from China, has brought little or no news of importance. We have seen a Penan g paper of the 18th May, which a merely states that Sir Fleming Honhouse had issued a circular to the British community in China, expressing his readiness to forward their views in regard to opening a communication with the Chinese. A report had gone abroad that Keshen had been strangled. The body of Mr. Field, one of the three gentlemen taken prisoner, by the Chinese, had been found in Cassil a day with several severe wounds on the head and other mutilated. There is too much reason to fear that the other two gentlemen may have shared the same fate.

The following extracts comprise the remainder of the information contained in the paper:—*Surrender*.—The Soudaioy winds which have prevailed so strongly for some days past, and particularly during the latter part of last and the beginning of the present week, have compelled the *Theresa Fly*, and *Samuel Horrocks*, which sailed hence some time previously down the Straits to put back, after getting only about half way to Malacca, a circumstance which has caused much inconvenience and disappointment to several of the community who dispatched letters by them. They have, however, since again taken their departure. The *Barge Tazet*, from Bombay the 25th February, on her voyage to Singapore and China, after reaching the Sumbilinga, was forced to bear up for and anchor in the Southern channel on Saturday evening for water and provisions, which were readily supplied her and she resumed her voyage on the following day. The only arrival from the Westward is the *Brig Linnet* from Chittagong and Akyab; but she brings no news. This little vessel, built on the clipper principle, was launched in March last at Chittagong, and is now proceeding to China to be there eventually employed in the coasting Opium trade, for which she appears well adapted. The *Rajah of Acheen's* Gumboat arrived in the harbour on Monday evening, having quitted that port with the *Brig Break* and *Gumbat Ensalid*, from which she parted company in a squall the day after, and from having subsequently kept well in shore, she saw nothing more of them since. They may, however, now be hourly looked for. The *Nasoda* reports that fourteen of the convicts managed to effect their escape as soon as the arrival of the *Ensalid* became known at Acheen, but there was not the least doubt that the whole would be ultimately apprehended. The remainder, thirty-two, well secured and guarded, are on board the *Break*.

MADRAS.
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 11.
DISURBANCES ON THE BELLARY FRONTIER.
We in our last mentioned that intelligence had been received at Bellary of a body of Marauders having entered the river for the purpose of plundering the villages along the Northern Frontier of the Bellary District, in consequence of which two Troops of Cavalry were sent of immediately. We have since received letters from Bellary of five days later date and from Bellary of the 21st instant from which the following are extracts:—*BELLARY, 5th June.*—The rumours current at this station, as to very vague on the subject of the supposed insurrection that I cannot venture to come you with them, you may however depend upon the general correctness of my information as follows. On the 1st instant the Collector received reports from different Amdars along the N. Z. Frontier, and that of the Dharwar district, announcing that several strong bodies of Rihillas, Amdars and Marauders, were hovering about the border; and stating that the rhyas were so greatly alarmed that they were abandoning their villages and going away into *Ghurries* for security. It was further rumored that Balasee which was formerly a strong fort, though its defences are now greatly out of repair, had been seized upon by a party of the marauders and the district treasury, which is kept there plundered by them. In consequence of these alarming intelligence two Troops of Cavalry were ordered off by Colonel marches. One under Captain Graeme towards the Dharwar boundary, the other under Lieut. Sandly in the direction of the N. Z. Frontier; since which in a sequence of further reports that a large body of Marhatta Horse had crossed the river and was supposed to be advancing toward Hupatur, a third Troop of Cavalry was sent off with orders to make forced marches in that direction, but nothing has been since heard of the movement of the three Detachments, except from that of Captain Graeme. For my own part I am inclined to believe that the numbers and violence attributed to these predatory bodies have been greatly magnified, for Captain Graeme, I am told, writes that no raid has been actually made upon the villages on this side of the Tomburra, tho' at Hampasagar and Kunply the inhabitants are dreadfully apprehensive of an attack and have implored the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Detachment to remain with them, stating that if he do not they shall be obliged to put themselves under the protection of the *Rajah of Soudaioy*. Captain Graeme has therefore called for a Company of Infantry, and in consequence the Grenadier company of the 4th N. I. under Captain Fischer marched this morning for Hampasagar, which will enable Captain Graeme to move about the country. The Arabs and Marhattas are said to comprise a body of 600 of the former and 400 of the latter; the insurrection if it may be so called is in the name of the ex-Rajah of Savaia whose adherents are endeavouring to obtain volunteers at any cost, and as there are many Arabs and Rohillas wandering about the Nizam's country, who by the capture of Karnool and Napanee have been thrown out of employ, these enemies find no difficulty in collecting adventurers; and we hear that the Insurgent Force at Balamee is already busily employed in repairing the fortifications and making ready for a fire up. Four Companies of Native Infantry from Dharwar and four Companies from Kulladghee are moving upon Balamee, as also, I suppose, Guns, &c. from Bellary; and another company of Infantry is ordered to be in readiness here. This with the company away with *Treasure*, leaves the 4th a mere skeleton, without any thing like a relief for the men on duty. Lieutenant Moore 5th Cavalry arrived yesterday morning and started again in the evening to take command of his Troop, which is at present under Lieutenant Barrow; and Lieutenant Remington, of the same corps, now on leave at Bellary, has been ordered to twieth to join the Troop on command. General Wolfe was to leave Hyderabad on the 2nd and will be here on the 6th. We

had a splendid fall of rain yesterday which has made the place very cool and pleasant and I hope will tend to expel the cholera from this district.

BELGAUM, 2d June.—I hasten to send you the particulars of a disturbance at Balamee, about 20 miles from Kulladghee, which Fort has been seized by about 500 Arabs, who are supposed to be some of those which got away from Napanee. The Ryas throughout the Eastern Tribes of this district are in great alarm and the Native Armies report that these insurgents are committing every sort of depredation; in consequence the Flank Company of the King's own; Captain Burgoyne's Company of Artillery, and some Companies of Native Infantry, are under orders to be held in readiness to start at a moment's warning; the first report was so alarming, that the Officers Commanding at Kulladghee and Dharwar on the requisition of the Assistant of Balamee immediately detached the Flank Companies of the 7th and 47th N. I. with about 300 regular Soldiers, under Subadar Mahomed Gouas; the former accompanied by Mr. Davidson, the latter by Mr. Buntington, who was returning from the Hills quite an invalid. From all that I can learn the Arabs are in number about 500 on their taking possession of the Balamee Fort, they plundered the Government Treasury of several thousand Rupees, and a quantity of valuable Jewels belonging to a Troop which we lodged for security in the *Catchery*. They also robbed a Sowcar of 10 or 12 thousand Rupees. The whole of the Native Establishment, with the exception of the mamdar who took to flight, are in close confinement, and it is said that they are lying thro' starvation, as they refuse to take food whilst in confinement. The Arabs will have no doubt made a determined resistance, which will cause bloodshed, tho' they must eventually succumb to our Troop. It is supposed that they were dispersed thro' want, having no means of subsistence since they were turned out of employ and thus had nothing to eat but to get up a little bit of an insurrection. Their leader is said to be the son of an Arab Jemadar who fell at Napanee in February last but other accounts mention the ex-Rajah of Savaia's name as connected with the cause of this outbreak and so some of the insurgents have it asserted come from the Savaia country. I think it is very probable that they are men who were expelled from Karnool and Napanee and who have been since wandering about the Country without means of getting their bread and thus have been driven into this rebellion. Whatever however may have been the cause of this outbreak, the particulars are I believe such as I have given them, and since Sunday last we have been all in a bustle and our arsenal alive with preparations. At this moment 2 P. M. orders have been received for two Brigades of Artillery to march to-morrow morning under Captain Burgoyne. The detachments are accompanied by Conductor W. d. The Political Agent Mr. Shaw returned here some days ago and Colonel Dwyer, the gallant defender of Mangalore has just arrived at an assumed charge of the *Kannadines*.

LIEUTENANT ALLAN.—We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Allan of H. M. 57th F. Co. who died at Rajah's Choultry on route to Bangalore on Wednesday. The body was brought into the garrison last night and will be interred this morning at St. Mary's Burial Ground.

CEYLON.
HERALD, JUNE 1.
COLOMBO, 30th May.—Arrived—*Barque Morning Star*, Capt. W. Harrison, from Downs 27th January—cargo sundries—Passenger, G. C. Holder Esq.
On Saturday last, a native brig, under English colours, arrived at Galle from the Maldives, having on board as passengers, Captain Runkwick, Isaac Newington, the 2d mate, four seamen and 3 boys, being part of the crew of the late *Barque Risk*, (whaler,) wrecked at the Suadiva Atoll, on the 2d February last. We have not heard the particulars of this melancholy affair.

OBSERVER, MAY 31.
Epidemic amongst the Cattle.—Our attention has been drawn to the Epidemic now raging amongst the Cattle, and which has been general all over the country, both around Colombo and in the Kandyan provinces for the last four or five weeks. We have not had an opportunity of witnessing the disease ourselves, but it has been described to us as follows by a person of much intelligence and observation. The first symptom of the complaint is a gummy laden appearance of the eyes and nose, and a discharge for all sorts of food. The throat speedily becomes affected, and is swollen and very hard, giving acute pain when handled. Ulceration of the tongue, gums, and entire inside of the mouth follows, with much rapidity, and the flow of saliva is considerable—while the bullock stands in a cramped posture, with the head depressed, and seemingly suffering great pain. The mouth when looked into is much inflamed—the teeth are loose—the skin that covers the gums and has the lips cracks, and becomes detached on the slightest touch, laying bare an inflamed and discoloured surface; the tongue loses its fur, and with great heat in the mouth, there seems to be a general destruction of the papillae that cover the inside. At an after stage of the complaint, and immediately following these symptoms there is a discharge from the nose, and an ulceration takes place in the feet. The horny part of the hoof in some cases falls off, and in others the thick skin that is between the mouth and the nose goes also—leaving an ugly raw sore that hinders the bullock from feeding, and affords an opportunity for grubs to get into the feet. The illness is now at its height, and the sufferer laboring in severe fever, under which it frequently sinks and dies.

Tobacco.—Although Ceylon Tobacco has long been in repute throughout a considerable portion of the East, its consumption was very much restricted in consequence of the high export duty that was most impolitely levied upon it until 1837, when it was reduced from 18 shillings per cw (or about 200 per cent on the cost of production) to the *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent. Since then the production has rapidly increased as will be seen by the following return of Tobacco exported during the last four years from the Northern province, where the principal quantity and the best description are raised:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Data: 1837... 8,768; 1838... 8,589; 1839... 15,467; 1840... 15,633.

It thus appears that in two years from the alteration in the duty the Export of Tobacco was doubled, being another example of the universal law in political economy, that reduction of duty and consequent reduction of price increase the demand for a commodity.

This year the production of Tobacco near Jaffnapatam will greatly exceed that of any former time, as there are two European Capitalists engaged in the extensive growth of it. One of these gentlemen we understand, but happening to be in Manila to cultivate Tobacco, was on his way to hear that the plant flourished in Ceylon he determined to take this Island in his route; and having visited those parts in the Northern Province where it is grown he abandoned all idea of going further, purchased a tract of waste land, has now some 400 men employed in the undertaking, and will be able to export a considerable quantity this year. The other is not so far advanced, but it is said, the expectations of both are most sanguine of success.

Some Jaffna Tobacco, we know, has been sent home, and pronounced by persons, in the trade to be of excellent quality, but spoiled in the preparation. This is, of course, easily accounted for by the circumstance of its having been made up by natives only and for native consumption.

We have, however, heard many smokers declare that Ceylon Tobacco carefully prepared is equal to any Manila or Havannah Cigars. The most important matter is therefore already determined—namely the good quality that the soil and climate of the Northern Province produce; and there cannot be a doubt but when this is subjected to proper curing and manipulation, our Tobacco will compete successfully with that of any other part of the world.

As the neighbourhood of Jaffna affords such facilities for 3 shillings an acre and as much labour as can be employed at three pence a day to each man—it may be expected that in a very short time Tobacco will be enumerated amongst the Staple Exports of Ceylon.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with 2 columns: Arrivals and Departures. Data: June 18th, Lt. Col. A. A. Edmond, M. B. B. from Poonah; June 21st, Lt. Col. W. B. B. from Poonah; June 22nd, Lt. Col. W. B. B. from Poonah; June 23rd, Lt. Col. W. B. B. from Poonah.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Table with 2 columns: Arrivals and Departures. Data: June 23d, Barque Wm. Shand, L. Potter, Master, from London; June 24th, Barque Wm. Shand, L. Potter, Master, to London; June 25th, Barque Wm. Shand, L. Potter, Master, to London.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with 4 columns: Names, For, To Sail, Agents. Data: A Steamer, Suez, 10th July, Capt. Indian Navy; A Steamer, Suez, 10th July, Capt. Indian Navy; A Steamer, Suez, 10th July, Capt. Indian Navy.

H. C.'s Sloop of War Larne.

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Vessels Expected.

Table with 4 columns: Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Data: Sopnik, London, March 10, Foster & Co.; Sopnik, London, March 10, Foster & Co.; Sopnik, London, March 10, Foster & Co.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrences.

CALCUTTA.

At Allipore, by licence on the 3d June, by the Rev. Mr. McQueen, Mr. Wm. Smallman, to Miss Juliana Millner, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. Donnelly, Coolie Bazar.

At Ferropore, on the 10th May, the Lady of Captain Wilson, 6th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 7th June, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Hill, Deputy Commissary, Bow Bazar, Master Harold William Henry, son of Mr. Henry Cull, aged 5 years, 7 months and 29 days.

At Bimrore, on the 30th May, Munoo Fairid Mair, Bengal Civil Service, aged 25 years and nearly 4 months.

At Patna, on the 1st May, the infant son of Mr. Jas. Wright, aged 11 months and 18 days.

MADRAS.

At Bellary, on Tuesday the 21st of June, Leonard a Barrow, Esq. 2d Lieut Cavalry, to Perry, third daughter of the late A. Mac Donald, Esq. M. D. Inverness.

BIRTHS.

At Traypohar, on Sunday the 6th of June, the Lady of Captain T. W. Steele, 2d N. V. B. of a son.

At Russelcundah, on the 3d June of Dysentery, after a short illness, Ensign Edmund Elliot, 27th Regt. M. N. I.

At Waitore, on the 4th June, Lieut. James Simpson, of the 17th Regt. N. I.

Original Articles on Science and Literature.

METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, BY N. S. KUPFFER OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SAINT PETERSBURGH.

The Russian Government has ordered a measure which it will be desirable, as regards the science of meteorology, to see adopted in other countries.

Small observatories suitable for making meteorological and magnetic observations have been erected in several places belonging to the departments of the mines, in some of which, meteorological and magnetic observations are made, in others, meteorological observations only.

There has been formed at St. Petersburg, at the Institute of the mines, a Normal observatory, in which a certain number of officers receive necessary practical instructions, to enable them to take charge of the observatories established in the interior. They then give to their detailed instructions, in fact they have a uniformity in the method of taking observations, both in the hours of observation and in the choice of the instrument, which are sent out from the Institute of the mines, after having been compared with those of the Establishment. The meteorological observations are made eight times a day, i. e. every two hours, beginning at eight o'clock A. M.

The Barometers which are employed give the atmospheric pressure to half lines, Russian or English measure.

The Temperature is taken with Reaumur's Thermometer, of which the degrees are divided into five parts. They also record the minimum temperature of every day by a minimum Thermometer.

For measuring the Hygrometric state of the air, we use two thermometers, the numbers, one of which is covered with a piece of wet muslin. Evaporation is so much more rapid, and of course the cold produced is so much more considerable, as the air is more dry. In this way the difference of temperature between the two thermometers measures the quantity of vapour contained in the air. If the air were saturated with vapour, there would not be any evaporation, and the two thermometers would mark the same degree. The hygrometric Tables will be found at the end of the abstract of M. Kupffer's observations, giving the tension of the vapours contained in the atmosphere to assist the thermometric observations in the open air and at the wet bulb Thermometer. They observe also at the same hour, the state of the atmosphere and the direction of the wind. They observe the quantity of rain and snow fallen twice a day at 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening. They make besides an observation after every heavy fall of rain; and in summer the observations are taken more frequently, to prevent evaporation.

They observe also at the same hours, the various inclinations and declinations of the magnetic needle.

The absolute inclination is observed once a month with a method of inclination by Gambey.—The true with the declination.

The meteorological observatory of the Institute of the mines was only formed in 1834; the first year was occupied in organizing the whole, and forming rules for them. During the second year they made regular meteorological observations, of which M. Kupffer sent an abstract to the society. These observations commenced on the 10th July 1835, and ended 30th June 1836.

Barometric observations. The barometric pressure registered in half lines (Russian or English measure) is reduced to the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit. F. which is the normal of the linear measure in Russia.

M. Kupffer's summary gives all the barometric observations for the months, days and hours, as well as the means of the different hours for the month, and lastly a mean of the different hours for the year. From these last means the result obtained was that the normal period is 0.08 lines (0.2) and that the maximum pressure took place at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Thermometric observations.—M. Kupffer gives a summary of tables of temperature for months, days and hours, also the means of the months, and hours, the general means of the months, and lastly, the mean of the year.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Month, Day, Temperature. Rows include 1835 July, August, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, and Mean of the year.

At the end of the tables of temperature M. Kupffer gives a summary of the tension of vapour contained in the air, which was obtained with psychrometric tables. M. Kupffer thinks that the method of psychrometric observations is not very exact, although however it appeared to him the best. In winter, the wet bulb thermometer sometimes indicates a higher temperature than the one exposed to the open air. In this case, he has referred to the observations. In summer two psychrometers placed by the side of each other showed different degrees, when there was a slight difference in the form of the bulbs and in the fineness of the muslin which covered them.

The following results are drawn from these observations, viz. that the greatest tension of the vapour contained in the atmosphere is at noon, and that in the month of July it is nearly four times as great as in December.

In tracing the tension of atmospheric vapour from barometric pressure, we also obtain the pressure of the air only. That changes the hours of maximum and minimum. The minimum occurs at 6 P. M. and the maximum at 6 P. M.

The magnetic observations, which were com-

menced after the meteorological observations were not sufficiently numerous—so that M. Kupffer in his abstract makes no mention of them.

As regards the observations on the state of the heavens, the direction of the winds, and the quantity of rain fallen, although places were reserved for them in his abstract, Mr. Kupffer will not think them sufficiently numerous to draw any conclusions from them.



THE LOVES OF BREVET-CAPTAIN LUCKLESS.

'Tis sad to think that all the bliss, our worldly hopes create, Shou'd shackled be, by sordid dross, and its cor- roding care That exil'd from our Native land, we find alas too late. How little worth life's pilgrimage, such dreary prospects are! Tho' reft of wealth, the stoic's heart, can bless Contentment's boon, And leave the cup and festive board, its fleeting joys to prove. But cold and bitter is the morn, and cheerless is the noon, Of him who shares no kindred heart, to cherish and to love. No voice of silver joy to greet, a welcome to his ear, No cheek to print affection's kiss, no hand to press his own; 'Tis this that makes life's gushing stream, run tamely, cold and drear, And robs the warm bright heart of youth, of Nature's sweetest tone.

'Twas thus a Sub in India's clime, bewail'd his sad "nuseeb," Two hundred dibbs, alas! he cried, it finds but bread and butter, Oh what a helpless thing in indeed, it is to be gu- reeb. Approach a spin, Papa and Ma, at once begin to sputter. I never thought when I came out, how sad an exile here Mine was to be, for Pa and Ma, and Uncles all declar'd The trees were hung with bright Gold mohurs, the streams ran Hodgson's Beer, But now I find how grievously, how cruelly I'm snar'd. I thought at first Parades and Drill, and Officer of the day, Should fill a Soldier's heart with pride, and lead his steps to honor, My handsome cap and bright red coat, and sword knot look'd so gay, As I proudly p-s-s'd in grand review to the town of Paddy Connor. One day I went to make a call, Oh Heavens! such a beauty! So bright her eyes, a sylph-like form, "our sub kooch buhoo ucha," Thinks I, I'll see her o' the course, alas! I'll be on duty, Hang all Parade! oh how I wish I was again a "butcha."

Again I call'd, and oh my heart! I thought it was "phutgees," She look'd so sweet and spoke so kind, I felt I knew not how, I heard her mother call her name, I think it was Maria, I made my bow, and sought the door, the bearer said, "ubjoo." Once more I call'd, the servants said, that "ghur men kees un," 'Twas false! I heard her voice within, that voice could I forget, I heard a door slam to, and saw, that lov'd one glide away. I cried, 'tis all the Mother's fault, not her's! not her's! I'll bet. Her father was a circuit Judge, five thousand dibbs his stipend, Thinks I my debts will all be paid, and I shall truly empty, The Gold-mohur tree, as soon as time, its yellow fruit has ripen'd, For tho' it is forbidden fruit, I've got an Eve to tempt me. I trim'd my Pony's tail and mane, and rode out on the course, I saw the carriages on a head, and made my Tat-too "door, And as I pass'd I bow'd to all, my eyes were fixed on her's, But she returned it not, and Pa and Ma look'd awful sour. What's in the wind I ask'd myself, a friend was riding by, I told him all my grievance, and he call'd me a "bechara," You griff says he, what don't you know, that he who bias most high Alone can win the gentle love of sweet Miss McNamara. Says I, if hearts are bought and sold, they're lit- tle worth my care. I read my Moore and Byron o'er, till I got them both by heart, I bought a dashing Buggy, bran new harness, and a mare, And I daily pass'd my scornful Love, and thought I look'd quite smart. I ran in debt to sneer my spite, and borrow'd through my bearer, I tried to cut a dash, but I got cut myself instead of it, I heard how in her sleeve had laugh'd Maria McNamara, So tir'd of life, I bent my thought, to try and soon get rid of it. I took to drinking Brandy hard, and smok'd Cheroots by dozens, I made my will, my heart I gave to her, 'twas all I had to give, I letters sent to Pa and Ma and Uncles, Anuts, and Cousins, And told them all how short a time, I only meant to live. I took a drive I meant to be the last I'er should take, But some good Angel hover'd o'er, and sav'd a hapless sinner. I met a Colonel Smith who said, that "under good Lord Luck, My Sire and he fought side by side," and ask'd me home to dinner. He introduced me to his wife, and to his lovely daughter, And said he hop'd we should be friends and soon become acquainted. He ask'd me if I'd take some Beer, I told him only water. But chang'd my mind, I felt so queer, I thought I should have fainted. Miss Smith was fair, with just a tinge that lent a shade of beauty, With jet black eyes, and glassy hair, in hue that match'd the raven, She sang and play'd, I tur'd the leaves, as bound- den to in duty, My heart had found, I thought at last, from world- ly cares a haven. We laugh'd and talk'd together, we talk'd and rode together, She call'd me "dear," I call'd her "love," and

vow'd eternal gratitude, She smiling said for man and wife, we suited to a feather, I sigh'd, and said I thought such hope, the name of beatitude.

Do you, indeed, Miss Smith replied, then why not ask my Father? I said I would, with her consent, the very first opportunity, She fell upon my neck, and cried, "in melting accents, La Sir, I puc'd my arm around her waist, and kiss'd her with impunity. I left her sobbing on the couch, and hasten'd to the garden. I found her father, with a man who held a long "hisab."

For interrupting business thus, I humbly beg'd his pardon, Oh! never mind—"Lall Jee" said he, "ham phir ooga Jawaab."

"Well Luckless, had I'm glad to see you make our house a home sir," Come when you like and take pot luck, you'll always find us hearty, Now let's go in to my good wife, "Bearer buttes lao mom ka," The "permanous" Mrs. S. will only bura ' when we've a party."

"But sir—some moment if you please—I'll not detain you long, I wish to gain your private ear to my communication," "Indeed I some little scrape perhaps, or duns are rather scarce, Most lads are thus, before they've been, a week in any station."

"Not that Sir, I assure you, tho' I've not been over steady, But still I hardly dare to hope, my suit will meet your favour."

"Tut man! let's hear it, spit it out, well, now I am all ready," "My heart is lost—pierc'd thro' with love—your daughter the enslaver!" "Zounds Sir! you're mad, I'm sure you're mad, or do I hear a right, My daughter Sir! what marry you! a debtor and an Ensign!"

Is it for this you've visited my house, by day and night, Your visits here, I beg sir you'll allow me to de- clare. I scold'd good night, he answer'd not, but muttering walk'd away. I sat and work'd—a sudden thought came rushing o'er my brain, I hurried home "Bareet" I cried, "ask knob tez astora de," I bar'd my neck—uprais'd my arm—then, let it fall again.

Not yet, I'll live awhile, perhaps I may forget I said, The Mess and Billiard Room alone, shall hence afford me pie sure, And now a leading Batchelor, and Captain by Brevet I'm made."

S. has I've, my speech on Spasiators without need, At Hynd's social hour again will offer "Kaddoo bones," I'll leave such articles to those, whose prices can afford to buy, I'll to Old Ensign's quarters return, and live there very cozy Upon my captain's mansion, and a Bachelor I die. Bareilly.—(Agra Ukhar.)

Standing Notice.

OUR contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE. We beg to request that our correspondents will be careful in future to write BOMBAY GAZETTE so legible, that the United Service Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to discover his "mistakes."



THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 23. 1841.

ARRIVED—Barque William Shand, L. Potter, Master, from London 10th March.—Passengers, Lieut. and Mrs Cooper, Dr Forbes, Ensign Pennefather, G. R. Scatcherd, Esq. and J. Beil, Esq.

In consequence of the Editor's indisposition, the leading remarks are somewhat curtailed in to-day's Gazette.

THE dawks are becoming very irregular. Calcutta papers to the 15th and Madras to the 14th did not arrive till near 8 o'clock last evening.

The former contain nothing of importance to us, altho' the pleasant showers that have visited that presidency have given great joy and a change to that dry subject,—hot and fair weather. The Madras Journals are too much occupied with the June overland to afford much attention to other matters.

We learn from our Correspondent at Dapoolie dated 18th June, that a very large quantity of bales of Cotton had been washed on shore at Hurnee but have not the Buckinghamshire marks as noticed in the Postscript of our valuable contemporary the Bombay Times, and our Correspondent expresses his fears that the bales of Cotton may be the property of the latter which left this port on the 7th.

Our Correspondent observes that fine pleasant weather prevails at Dapoolie.

Since the above was in type we received the following postscript from our contemporary the Courier, and we would wish to cherish the same confidence as our contemporary, respecting the safety of the Buckinghamshire.

The following letter from the Assistant Magistrate at Dapoolie to the address of Messrs. Dada-bhai Pestonjee contains an account of ninety eight bales of Cotton which have been picked up near Hurnee and Bankote. Several others have been conveyed by fishermen to the Hubahee Territory. These bales are no doubt the same that were observed by the Captain of the Westmoreland; many nautical men having expressed an opinion that they would drift towards the shore of the Southern Concan.

TO MESSRS. D. & M. PESTONJEE, Bombay.

I take the liberty of writing these few lines to inform you that 50 Bales of Cotton have been landed at Bankote and 48 at Hurnee which were picked up by the Fishermen of this coast, and as I have reasons to suppose that they formed part of the cargo of the "Buckinghamshire." I thought it advisable to acquaint you with the circumstances. I examined the Bales yesterday and made out, though indistinctly, the marks on some of the Bales which perhaps you or other agents may recognize. The Bales of Cotton are all safely lodged at Bankote and Hurnee under the care of the District authorities. I hear from the fishermen who brought in the Bales that a number of them have been conveyed away to the Hubahee Territory, by the fishermen of that State. I have written to the Hubahee soliciting his assistance for the seizure of the Cotton, and to inform me of the number of Bales he may recover and at the same time to take measures for securing the property.

Believe me to be, Yours very Sincerely, (Signed) C. PRICE, Assistant Magistrate.

Dapoolie, 18th June 1841. Marks.

B I T Bales H E F S F I do R S N B F I do

The marks on the Bales which I send you are the marks of the "Buckinghamshire" but those on the others do not appear to have been considered, which will account for their not being identified. There is little doubt that the whole was part of the cargo of one vessel. There was no indication whatever of a wreck on the coast, nothing having been seen but ones of Cotton. There can therefore be no doubt that they were thrown overboard from the "Buckinghamshire" at the commencement of the gale. The number of bales is certainly much greater than that reported by the Pilot to have been left on deck when he quitted the ship. It is as the vessel was extremely drunk it is most probable that the whole of the gun deck cargo, about 350 bales, was thrown overboard. These would nearly correspond with Captain Emery's estimate of the number seen from the deck of the Westmoreland. It is evident, from the marks of timber having been seen near the coast, that the "Buckinghamshire" has not been wrecked.

The communications of our valued Belgium correspondent by some mishap not easily accounted for, did not reach us till yesterday instead of on Friday last. Although we extracted from our contemporary the Times some particulars of the emeute, we present the public with the communication unaltered.

I avail myself of the opportunity of a halt of two hours at this place, to write to you to say that the people at Badnary are playing on the Camp of the Kudjhee Detachment. It is not true I am told that a serious action between it and the Arabs took place and that two Officers were taken and 20 killed. They have had a little brush and I believe a few casualties on both sides. We are all anxiety to get up. The men expressed a wish to push on without halting for that but a glass of grog. Oh! your trumpet toilers I wish a few of them were here. But we must give the cattle feed—the men may as well have one at the same time. We are now within 26 or 30 miles of the scene of action and hope to be in the fun during the night or early to-morrow morning. The Fort is very strong and will require breaching, we expect an 18 and 12 Pounder, trawling guns with the remainder of the Artillery and some more Infantry from Belgium. I should suppose it will take 7 days battering to effect a practicable breach when I dare say you may expect to hear of the fall of the place by storm. There are two Forts (about 1200 feet high) and a fortified Petta to be taken at the latter which I suppose will be stormed I anticipate dirty work. The assemble is sounding for us to continue our march.

I had hardly closed my letter to you of yesterday, which I did at 10 o'clock, when we moved on again, and after crossing two ugly nullas and a wide river, down the bank of which we were obliged to let our guns and carriages with drag-ropes, we bivouacked for a few hours and again pushed on at midnight for this place where we arrived early this morning. I find that our Troops having been repulsed is all my eye—nor is there a word of truth in the report that two of our Officers were taken by the enemy. They had a brush yesterday in which two of our men and two of the enemy's were killed, and two of each side wounded. At about 10 A. M. as pretty a little affair as one could desire to see took place, between one of our outposts and one at a chowkey belonging to the enemy near the extreme end of the Hill on which the small fort stands. I thought myself the witness of a Field day, at which the light Company were advancing returning in chain indian-style, firing, and they did it, I assure you, in capital style and with all the coolness of a field day. They succeeded in taking the chowkey and eventually driving them off the Hill, and in the small Fort. In this little affair we had one man only wounded (in the knee) the enemy had several killed and wounded, the numbers I do not know. Yesterday was spent in recruiting in which Major Johnson and Captain Barrow made acquaintance with a few matchlock balls the outposts continued popping at each other all night, without doing any serious

mischief that I have heard of. Ground having been selected for the mortar and breaching battery, Mr. Ward proceeded to throw down part of a wall in front of it and on his return was overtaken by an old man bearing a flag of truce, and "cut" in it. The chief expressed his regret at having laid violent hands on our people, craved forgiveness and stated his willingness to come out, I do not know what answer he received. The mortars are being moved down and will open at 9 A. M. as will I believe the breaching battery, by which time I think it will be ready. The wall of the pettah is to be taken by storm I believe and it is hoped that we shall be able to get into the small Fort with the enemy, this done, our guns will be taken to pieces, carried up to the Fort and opened on the large one which is at the opposite side of the Petta, the latter standing in a flat between the two Forts which communicate by a trigidge behind the Town something like the heights, and castle of Doven, on a small scale. Cholera broke out in camp the morning I last wrote to you, I believe the day before yesterday, we had then 2 cases in Hospital in the evening 5, and yesterday 5, of these 6 went to their long home. Two of the Artillery, one of Her Majesty's 4th and two Sepoys, the water was had to drink on the road was little better than mud—the exposure to the sun and dew, I dare say is the cause, but Cholera prevailed and I believe still prevails at Kuladje which place is only 20 miles from this. I have volunteered for the forlorn hope, and the Staff Officer Captain Bayly, promised to speak to the Com. Officer for me. I am not sure that one will be formed.

P. S. The battering guns are just going into battery 8 A. M. I write in haste to tell you that the Petta was taken by storm last evening, one man, a Sepoy killed. I saw Mr. Davidson the Collector wounded entering the breach. Captain Finney is wounded; two men of the Artillery and 4 of the 4th Regiment wounded. I don't know if any of the Sepoys are wounded. I was in advance with the Artillery who first entered the breach. John Kennedy of the Artillery is badly wounded in the head, his skull is fractured. I fear he cannot live, I did not get a scratch. I shall write to you all the particulars during the day if possible, we are now getting guns up the Hill to play on the small Fort. Cholera still continues to prevail but no deaths since my last. Charles Parker is the name of the other man of the Artillery wounded. I am only surprised that we had not more casualties for a most tremendous fire was kept up on us, one Dohy bearer wounded in the arm. I saw one horse belonging to the irregulars killed and one wounded. I speak generally from what I saw and those near me, there may be more casualties. 10th June 1841.

We had intended to have published in to-day's issue an elaborate report of the affair in the Insolvent's Debtors' Court on Monday, in the matter of Thomas Jeffries, an insolvent who was declared by the Commissioner to be guilty of fraud and sentenced to four months imprisonment; but in consequence of a fair copy not being completed, we must let it stand over until Friday's issue.

It is what we understand occurred at the Police Office yesterday, in the afternoon had like to have had a peculiarly singular occurrence. The following particulars were announced to give satisfaction that was demanded, and for his clean heels, which quickly found their way to the Police to bind the threatening friend over to keep the peace, or he would in all probability have been flogged with a horsewhip. It originated we believe in a love affair, where pictures were exchanged and the fair young lady confiding in the pledges of an unconventual gentleman of moustacha notoriety whose office is within one hundred miles of the entrance to the Custom House, was induced to leave England and come to Bombay. "Promises and pie crusts are means to break" but we hope that false motives of delicacy will not prevent the young lady's coming forward to bring the culprit to his bearings and to seek that reparation for the injury done her, that our laws grant.

The wreck of the Memnon was sold for Rupees 2000. We understand that 6 boats have been seized by the authorities containing bales of cotton belonging to the wreck of the Memnon to which the boatmen had very sagaciously helped themselves. Punishment will no doubt be inflicted on the offenders.

From the Englishman of the 10th instant we learn that a letter has been received dated May 17th, from which we gather the following intelligence of the progress of Colonel Shelton's Brigade.

The Brigade under Brigadier Shelton reached Jumrood, and march from Peshawar, on the 16th, after harassing and forced marches through the Khyber, knocking up cattle, &c. The Kildar in the fort here, with his Sicks, gave a salute, though it was expected they would be not quite civil, but they are; Avitallibi is in camp; the convoy is within one march of Peshawar now; so all is over, and the Brigade returns direct to Cabool in a day or so. On hearing of its near approach, the rascals who had collected at the Attock to the number of some 7 or 8000, all bolted after threatening and detaining the Convoy, Zenas, &c.; they were all the camels to when they got there, till which time the Convoy was without them. Thus ends for the present these parts, fully as a Seikh war. Avitallibi is encouraged.

The means of getting our troops up, to enable him to get off with his valuables, &c., which he could not possibly have succeeded in doing without; for he was obliged to protect himself in his fort. He has been removed from his Government, but would have cut whether or no when possible. What with Company's paper from coin sent up here to Government through McNeaghen and his boards at Peshawar, now safe, his health is said to be something very enormous; he is a fine fellow. The precarious situation in which he has long been placed, and the nature and habits of the people with whom he had to deal ever since his absolute rule at Peshawar required the control of a rod of iron, and what was matter of absolute necessity has been by people not acquainted with the foul and lawless villains with whom he has ever been surrounded, attributed to cruelty; even denunciations as fast as they were caught, was not sufficient to quell the daily plunders and murders; and lenity, or mercy, is a thing quite thrown away upon them, for they never knew or heard of it, and could not appreciate it even remotely. He is the lord of hospitality and liberality.

I suppose that this move of the Brigadier if it brings up the old Shasha Zenana safe and quick, added to Sungho Kale will be worth a Doonaboo order duly registered in Doctors Commissions. There is a report that the Bombay Cavalry have bolted from the Brahooos, but I have as yet heard nothing beyond it. It is said that when General Elphinstone at Cabool heard of the sudden move of Brigadier Shelton's Brigade he flew in a tremendous rage, a regular puddle in a storm, but which afterwards lulled on receiving letters from Mackeson, &c. [it was on his requisition that the Brigadier moved off so soon.] Reports, &c. from Cabool do not hold out any prospects of the Military Chief obtaining popularity, *au contraire* already. Arbuthnot's the Ticket; the Presidency will be lucky to get such a man.

It will be quite a treat for this Brigade to get to Cabool, for they will be as bad as Major Sturgeon with their marching and counter-marching etc. now; however, now it is to be hoped that Paradise of a climate will soon be enjoyed; even the really good is enhanced by comparison and you can imagine how the finest climate in the world, for such is Cabool, is looked forward to as a change, and relief, from fatigue, heat, dust, glare, profuse labour, and ceaseless exertions; not to mention expense, the only meanings I have ever been able to find out for the words "zeal for the service," a phrase or term uncessantly in the mouths of big, or would be big men; people unlike any other of course and quite above the dictates of such an every day low thing as common sense. I'll send you a receipt in my next how to make a General, a Brigadier, and a Commanding Officer; the ingredients are all mixed but they are not off the fire yet; in fact all the requisite ingredients are to be had here ready by looking for. Adieu for the present; as soon as Herat falls, and the Brigadier gets Yar Mahomed for his Abdar and Baigzan for his Hookah Burdar, and Sir W. Mo. Nagnan reigns in his stead, I'll let you know.

We here see what the *Englishman's* correspondent terms the end of the beginning of a war with the Sikhs. For a long time an open rupture has been fully calculated upon. We congratulate the Brigade upon its success, though in all probability the love of exploit in the northern region of Hindostan would prompt it to look and to hope for more glorious doings and the distribution of prize money. Avitabili has taken good care of himself and although deeply engaged with the great matters of the state he has not forgotten the soft yet powerful voice of nature—take care of number one.

The *Courier's* issue of yesterday contains some very fair and elucidatory remarks on the disadvantages to the Political and Military prospects of India, that Military Authority should be invested, pro tem, of course, in a civilian; which arrangement gives rise to much jealousy and is very inimical to the subordination and cordiality necessary to carry into execution those measures which the peculiar case demands. In Europe the Military Authority is some time vested in the civil power, but only in the instance of internal disturbance that the rights of the people should not be invaded: in other respects the Military is the paramount authority, at liberty to adopt measures in loco, to carry out the main principle of the project. Had Wellington and Marlborough been required to obey the injunctions, however inglorious in their tendency, of a civilian younger in years and a mere babe in experience to themselves, how would the orders have been fulfilled, how would they have permitted or rather submitted plans which had been months, in concocting to be exploded in one minute by the ill calculated orders of a young civilian? A military Commanding Officer must have full control and deliberately act as his superior judgment in military matters may dictate. From whomsoever he receives his sword, from him alone should he receive commands: because to him he is responsible for his conduct. It is unseemly, it is unwarrantable, except where a Civil power predominates to subject a general to the caprices of a civilian. The remarks:

...that Military Officers standing and experience of civilians much of service. It is entirely necessary authority of a force is where im-ly required

to be undertaken on the shortest notice; strategy and diplomacy must be inseparably connected. He who can, by a requisition founded on his political powers, cause large bodies of troops to be moved in any direction and to any distance, is in reality their Commander, and by his interference renders their nominal Chief an absolute cypher. That military officers should feel the deepest repugnance to being so controlled and that they should evince want of cordiality towards the political Agents is perfectly natural. But it is not merely by the nomination of members of the Civil Service to these appointments that the feelings of gallant and experienced warriors are outraged. A practice still more objectionable exists. We mean that of appointing a Captain or Subaltern as an Assistant Political Agent and thereby enabling him to control the movements of a detachment commanded by an officer of far higher rank and longer standing than himself. The interference of the Civil authority must always be excessively galling to a warrior when in actual service in a foreign land, but it is ten thousand times more disagreeable when that authority is vested in a junior member of his own profession, who has sheathed his sword to pen professions.

The system of appointing a Political Agent as a sort of Supercargo to a Military force must have originated in the early commercial days of the Hon'ble Company. The sooner it is discontinued the better. We know of no parallel in modern history, to such a proceeding unless it be the custom formerly pursued by the States General of Holland, in sending field deputies with their armies. These functionaries were a source of constant annoyance to the great Duke of Marlborough, when that illustrious warrior held the office of Generalissimo of the allied English and Dutch armies. If so eminent a strategist found their presence an incubus which paralyzed his military talents and neutralized the courage and energy of the gallant men he commanded, it surely is a convincing proof that the presence of the diplomatist in the camp is neither welcome nor desirable and that with the exception of general political instructions from government, the commander of an army should be perfectly independent of all control. He, who is to superintend the execution of warlike operations should be allowed to arrange all the details and disposition of the force he commands. The best person to negotiate with obstinate and energetic enemies is he who leads the force employed against them.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTION.

COURIER, JUNE 22.

The following is a list of the latest dawks, and expresses which were despatched to Suez by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Cleopatra* on Sunday last.

Calcutta regular Dawk up to the	7	June
Express	9	Do.
Malras regular dawk up to the	10	Do.
Express	11 and 12	Do.
Agra regular Dawk	10	Do.
Express	10	Do.
Columbo regular Dawk	1	Do.
Express	3 and 5	Do.
Number of letters sent per Steamer	20,887	
Of Newspapers	6756	

AUSTRALIA.

Four British Patrols, March 12.

The *Courier* has received from Corr a letter on Saturday, containing a very favourably worded and interesting report of the expedition, by one of the passengers, for publication in our columns to-day. A fuller report will, in all probability, appear in an early number.

The passage to Corner Inlet proved a very tedious one; a succession of calms and contrary winds preventing the vessel from exhibiting her sailing qualities. On the 13th February the *Singapore* entered the harbour, with a gentle breeze from the southward, which afforded the passengers a favourable opportunity of examining the harbour, and observing the appearance and general features of the country which surrounds it. On entering the harbour the lofty summits of Wilson's Promontory are observable on the left, and though barren in the extreme they present a striking feature in the outline, and are valuable as a guide to the entrance of the harbour. The chief indication of the entrance to the harbour is, however, a group of islands, called Seal Islands, which in some degree protect it; by steering from the largest of the cluster N. W. for about three miles, and afterwards N. W., an excellent channel is kept of at least five fathoms depth, and generally more. There is another, but a narrower channel, at the west or Wilson's Promontory side, close in shore. By this last channel the *Singapore* entered, and returned by the other.

In the first instance the exploring party attempted to effect a landing in Gippe's Land, on the N. W. side of Corner Inlet, but after undergoing much fatigue, and considerable delay, they were obliged to abandon their attempt as fruitless, and to direct their attention to a different quarter. Having effected a landing, they travelled along the shore in search of a proper place to form a settlement, until they came upon part of the wreck of the *Clonmel*, which lay embedded in the sand, the beach around being strewn with the remnants of the goods lost by the wreck. From this position they discovered the supposed island sea, mentioned by Captain Lewis, but which they subsequently ascertained to be merely a communicating channel with Corner Inlet. Tracing up this channel to the banks of these rivers they describe as surpassingly rich, and such as would gain by comparison with any other district of the province.

After exploring the country in every direction in the vicinity of the rivers, a landing was effected on the east bank of the principal river, and the horses, cattle and stores, were got safely ashore. Operations were immediately commenced for the erection in this locality, which seemed the best suited for the purpose, of a store, huts, &c. While thus engaged a number of natives came upon the encampment at a time when only Mr. Orr and two of the men were present; and commenced examining the different articles of property landed, apparently with the intention of helping themselves, but they succeeded in diving them off by firing blank cartridges. Two days afterwards while riding in the vicinity of the encampment, Charles the Aborigine who accompanied Count Strelskian on his perilous journey through Gippe's Land, and had accompanied the expedition in the capacity of guide, discovered the recent footmarks of a large body of the natives apparently moving in the direction of the camp. The alarm was instantly given,

and the necessary precautions adopted to prevent the party being taken by surprise. Toward evening two of the gentlemen detected the movement of a spear among the bushes close to the camp, and it was then resolved to advance towards their ambush, and, if possible, discover their intention. To avoid giving them unnecessary alarm only half of the party advanced, and found the blacks to the number of thirty, drawn up in a line, brandishing their spears, and using the threatening gestures customary with the blacks on such occasions. Charles was instructed to make them understand that the intentions of the party were pacific, which he eventually accomplished, after a most noisy interchange of salutations, they laid down their spears and came on to the encampment, close to which they kindled their fires and danced their gorra-borra with great glee. The following morning they departed, highly gratified at receiving a few trifles and nothing more was seen of them, until when the ship was under way some of them put off in their canoes.

The harbour is described as in every respect safe and commodious, and both the channels and the river on which the settlement is formed, are said to be navigable for steamers, or vessels of light burden, though impracticable in various places, at present, from the obstructions offered by fallen trees. It is proposed to call the river and future town "Alber," in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. A more beautiful site for a settlement, it is said, can scarcely well be imagined. At low water the receding tide shows a fine yellow sand, with a navigable river meandering through it; and at high water the scene is still more imposing—a noble sheet of water, enclosed on all sides with gently sloping banks covered with luxuriant herbage and evergreen shrub, and the lofty mountains which bound the prospect behind forming a splendid panoramic view.

Only Dr. Stewart and Messrs Rankin and Orr have returned by the *Singapore*; the other gentlemen, Messrs. Kirsopp, Broadbent, Knagborne, M'Leod, and Macfarlane, with Charles for their guide, purpose returning overland, in the expectation of discovering a practicable route for the conveyance of a sufficient force being left to guard the encampment.

varying system, which promised one thing to-day and produced another to-morrow.

"The above, as well as I can now recollect, was in substance what I said at Clairsville and Steubenville. I see in it nothing to retract and nothing to explain, and should have repeated the above at Pittsburg, but for the fact that those around me exclaimed, 'That is enough.' when my answer was given.

"I think that our friends need entertain no fear of harm from what I said among them. My opinions upon all subjects of general interest are well known here and in the south; and Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia have responded in no equivocal language. Alabama and Mississippi will not fail to class themselves along side of their southern sisters.

"I am, dear sir, truly yours, JOHN TYLER

In reference to the death of his predecessor, President Tyler has published the following recommendation:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

"When a Christian people feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise his righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge his goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

"The death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement pecuniary calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of nations as well as individuals, upon our heavenly parent.

"I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the people of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the 14th day of May next, for that purpose, to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under the frowns of His Providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our government and our country.

"JOHN TYLER.

"Washington, April 13, 1841."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

[FROM THE PAPERS.]

The following letter from Governor, now President, Tyler, to Colonel W. Robbins, will be read with interest at this moment.

His views on the important question of the tariff—the distribution of the public lands, and incidentally on the subject of the currency, are briefly but clearly indicated. His reference to the coincidence of sentiment on this important topic of public interest between General Harrison, Mr. Clay, and himself, leaves not a doubt as to the general course of his administration of the government. Under the bereavement with which it has pleased divine Providence to visit our country in the death of our beloved President, we have reason to bless his mighty name that he has left us an anchor of safety in "honest John Tyler."

"Williamsburgh, Va., Oct. 17, 1841.

"My dear Sir—Your letter and its enclosure reached here a few hours after my arrival. I confess myself not at all surprised at the gross perversion of all truth on the part of our opponents. This is not confined to Pittsburg. The leading editor of the *Locos* in this state is busily engaged in the same dirty work, but take good care to make representations precisely opposite to those made by his allies with you. His correspondents represent me as having held at Clairsville a very different language from that ascribed to me at Pittsburg. Thus the one plays his game desperately for the south, and the other for the north. Our friends everywhere should, as far as practicable, be made to understand this. Here the administration party are open-mouthed against the compromise. They would annihilate it entirely; and this at the moment the manufacturing interest becomes deeply interested in its preservation. With you the tone is changed, and while Mr. Van Buren is here sustained as a friend to free trade, the effort is now making at Pittsburg to induce the belief that he and his friends are the exclusive friends of industry.

"My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville, and at Steubenville. At both places, in regard to the question, 'What are your opinions as to the tariff?' I answered, that I was in favour of sustaining the compromise bill. That it contained the principle of retroaction the moment the duty attained its minimum which forced up the protection *co instanti*, to what was equivalent to 40 per cent. That the change which it effected in the place of valuation and the mode of payment, was fully equal in my view to 15 or 20 per cent., and that with a cessation of the war upon the currency which had paralyzed the industry of the country, I was sanguine in the hope and the belief that prosperity would be speedily restored. That in connection with this, I would take occasion to say, that I was in favour of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states, and in favour of raising the revenues by duties on imports in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation, as every way onerous to the people, unproductive to the treasury, and expensive in the collection. That in these views I was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and General Harrison, so that there existed a prospect in the event of General Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced in place of a fleeting and ever

INSOLVENTS DEBTORS COURT.

IN RE MARY MILLER.

The insolvent had kept the Sackville Hotel, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. She had borrowed money of a lady named Babbington, and the furniture in the hotel had been sold. The insolvent ascribed her ruin to "accommodation bills," which she had embarked upon in consequence of "bad seasons," but she told the agent of opposing creditors that "if she could get the abominable whigs out of her house and the Tories in she should go on like clock-work."

Mrs. Babbington was examined. She was a creditor to nearly 3,000l.

It was contended that the insolvent had improperly contracted the debt with Messrs. Bell, wine-merchants, when she was involved in accommodation bills.

The Chief Commissioner said it would be, in his opinion, straining the law to come to an adverse conclusion on this case. They had heard certain representations she had made, and she was not the only foolish person who had thought for the last four years that the whigs would go out—(a laugh).

Mr. Cooke said the witness who had given evidence had stated that the insolvent told him a "good story" about accommodation bills, he (Mr. Cooke) could not tell.

Chief Commissioner: That led me to ask him from which side of the Tweed he came—(a laugh).

Mr. Cooke: There is a dispute about it, Sir.

The Court adjourned the case until Monday, for an affidavit.—*Argus*, April 4.

LOSSES EXTRAORDINARY.

The annexed catalogue of invaluable articles, belonging to the following distinguished ladies of title, were not lost at her Majesty's Drawing-Room, but have been missing for some time past, and if I find, it is requested that they may be returned to their respective and dissipated owners:—

- Quintessence of the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire
- Parity
- Sensibility
- Refinement
- Intelligence
- Delicacy
- Hopes
- Expectations
- Patience
- Domestic Comforts
- Commodious Happiness
- Virtue
- Propriety

The majority of twenty-one on Thursday night in favour of Lord Howick's amendment and against the Government, clearly showed, as Horace Twiss acutely remarked, that the actual supporters of the Ministers were determined to begin a new score on their count. The Tories never calculated on so happy a result.

A bill recently brought in by Mr. East and Sir R. H. Inglis provides, that after the 1st of January, 1842, all dog-carts, &c., shall be prohibited throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, under certain penalties, in the same manner as those are now prohibited in London by the new Metropolitan Police Act of 1839.

The *Temps* states that the will of Mme. de Fencleres has finally been declared null and void, on account of its informality, and consequently that her property, which amounts to 9,000,000f., will be divided into thirds, one of which will go to the father and mother of the niece whom Mme. de Fencleres intended should be her residuary legatee, and who consequently, at present, gets nothing.

A barber was once asked what was the reason that nature had not given beards to women? The tonsor replied, "Because they could never hold their tongues long enough to be shamed!"

The exchange of film for percussion cap guns to the Army, will cost this year £130,000.

GEOLOGY.—In moving the superstrata, consisting of an upper thick deposit of sandy gravel with the clay, shale, coal, &c., in the quarry a little west from the railway tunnel near Kalkirk, the section now exposed, about 25 feet deep, exhibits marks of powerful volcanic action. Above the rock the strata in one part is thrown into nearly the form of a circle, for the space of 12 feet, from the centre of which there appears a radiated action, as if the combustible materials had exhausted their force; to the west the convolution appears to have also been considerable. The appearance was just observed when about seven yards north from the place where the workmen are now engaged.—*Edinburgh paper*.

SUICIDE FROM ENVI.—The *Courier de Bordeaux* mentions the arrest of an Englishman in that city on a charge of attempt at suicide! It says, that after a rather copious dinner, and a libation of Chateau Margant to meet, the idea of suicide came into his head; whereupon he went to the river side and plunged in. Some men got him out, but a few minutes after he repeated the attempt, and was again fished up. When, however, he was a third time on the point of "plunging to endless night," the bystanders thought it would be better to give him over to the police, and he was locked up accordingly.

DREADFUL FIRES IN THE PROVINCES.—Yesterday intelligence of the subdued fires was received at the different insurance offices in the City:—Monday night the premises of an extensive tan-yard, in the village of Hales-worthy, North Devon, were discovered to be on fire, and although several engines were almost immediately brought to the scene, it extended to an alarming magnitude, and it was nearly five hours before the conflagration was stopped. The flames, after destroying the whole of the tan-yard and premises, the property of Mr. Ho-kus, attacked that gentleman's dwelling-house and four large houses adjoining, which likewise were burned to the ground. At one period of the night, the flames attained such powerful ascendancy that the destruction of the entire village appeared inevitable. Subsequently, however, additional assistance arrived, and after great exertions the fire was got under. The loss cannot be ascertained, but it must be very considerable.—Tuesday morning a dreadful fire broke out in the village of Parry, about 12 miles from Worcester, and totally consumed five houses, the habitations of poor industrious labourers, who, not being insured, will suffer severely by the sad event. It is supposed to have resulted from the overheating of a flue.—Thursday morning a fire took place at Rochdale, which destroyed the cotton and woollen mills the property of Messrs Butterworth and Sons. It was the most extensive fire that has occurred in that part of the country for several years past. How it was occasioned no idea at present can be formed. The premises were very capacious, nearly 300 feet in length, and six stories high, and covered an immense area of ground. The destruction of property is reported between 30 and 40,000l.—Thursday evening a destructive fire broke out in High-street, Brompton, a few miles from Exeter, which raged with frightful violence for four hours, and burned down three houses. The property is insured in the West of England fire-office.—On the same evening another large fire took place at St. Austell, a town near Penzance, in Cornwall, which destroyed the extensive naphtha works situated in the outskirts of the town. It was occasioned by an explosion of one of the retorts. The destruction of property at the above fires is estimated at upwards of 50,000l.

WANT OF RESIDENT SURGEONS IN THE LONDON HOSPITALS.—Mr. Baker held an inquest yesterday at the Duke of Sussex, Rosemary-lane, on the body of Philip Meyer, aged 36, a dock-labourer. Jane Meyer, of Star-court, Rosemary-lane, the widow, said that on

Tuesday morning, whilst chopping wood with a hatchet, deceased chopped off the fore-finger of his left hand at the joint. He directly went to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he said he was kept waiting an hour before he saw a medical officer, and when he did his finger was merely dressed with common strapping, and he was told to call again on the following morning. He again went, and the same species of dressing was repeated, and nothing more done. Next morning he was seized with violent and rapid internal pains, and soon after his jaws became firmly locked. Mr. Jenkins, a neighbouring surgeon, was called in, who said all he could do was to wait for the recovery of deceased, as he died at noon the same day. Mr. Jenkins, surgeon, said that deceased died of tetanus, or lock-jaw, caused by the injury to the finger. If deceased had consulted him on the first instance he should have put the finger in a cast and not strapped it with adhesive plaster. In answer to the foreman, deceased's wife said she thought the length of time her husband was kept waiting at the hospital before his wound was dressed was injurious to him. Mr. Jenkins was of a contrary opinion, as there was no immediate danger from hemorrhage. The jury considered that hospitals were left too much to the care of house pupils, and they hoped soon to see a legislative enactment passed that would enforce the residence in our hospitals of well-qualified and experienced practitioners. They then returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death, and that it was to be exceedingly regretted that deceased had not received prompt surgical assistance at St. Thomas's Hospital."

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