

BOMBAY

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 57

PUBLIC NOTICE.

From and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

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

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 12 Rs. in advance.

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

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

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

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each Rs. 1 Ship's Articles, " 1 Policies of Insurance, " 1 Bills of Exchange, per set, " 8 Interest Bonds, " 8 Bills of Lading, each, " 8 Powers of Attorney, " 8

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARRIOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions, Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, " 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I., " 2

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. will offer for Public Sale, This day Thursday the 2d of September, the following new and fresh Goods, just arrived from England, and never before shown for Sale, viz:—Very neat Ladies' Cotton Printed Dresses, each in paper, and of various patterns and colors, Pieces each 7-8 containing 28 yards; London Printed Furniture Chintz, fast colors, and of the newest fashion in lots of five pieces; Twenty dozen very handsome pattern 60 inch worsted Shawls, an assortment of very fine square French Net, plain and figured, pieces of figured Silk for Parsee Gowns, a few pieces of Brussels Black Silk Bandannas 24 inches, slightly spotted with damp, pieces of Printed Silk Corahs, with very handsome designs of Shakespeare, &c., superior Ladies' Cloth, and an assortment of Bone and Metal Buttons.

ALSO, A few Cambric Muslin Shawls worked with Silk, and Ladies' Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs with worked borders in cases, each containing 6 dozen, pieces of Wollen Damask for Couch and Table covers of assorted colors and rich patterns, Red Canvas for Military undress Jackets, Bengal Check Dornish, bundles of Cotton Thread of various numbers, &c. &c. &c.

A Buggy and Horse and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer. Bombay, 31st August 1841.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests. Relying, therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M.P. Sir A. Pallet Green, B. N. Edward Barraud, Esq. Samuel E. Mangan, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M.P. Charles Morris, Esq. William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. Sir George Carrol, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields. SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par. Applications to be made either at their office, 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA—London of 1838, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS. George Fife Angus, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. James John Cunliffe, Esq. Halifax. Robert Gardner, Esq. Maitland. T. Sands, Esq. Liverpool. John Gore, Esq. James Bogle Smith, Esq. James Riddell Todd, Esq. TRUSTEES. G. C. Clyn, Esq. J. Gore, Esq. J. J. Cummins, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co. Solicitors—Messrs. Battlett and Beddome. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspector—J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit, which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at

Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne, Port Phillip.

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

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

By Order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ship will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atter and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algieras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. England and Alexandria, £ 45 .. £ 30 .. England and Malta .. 33 .. 22 10 .. England and Gibraltar .. 20 .. 14 .. Alexandria and Malta .. 12 .. 8 .. Malta and Gibraltar .. 13 .. 8 10 .. Malta and Co. fa. .. 7 .. 4 10 ..

B. M. WILCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLTON, Managing Directors.

FURNITURE DAMASK.

A few very handsome Gorman Damask Pieces suited either for covering Couches or Tables, at 72 Rs. per piece of 36 yards; also a few Boxes of real No. 4. Manilla Cigars at 25 Rupees per box.

TERMS—CASH. Apply to Messrs. Nessorwanjee Muncherjee at the Office of Messrs. AGANQOR Sons and Co. Bombay, 10th August, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in September next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

FOR KARRACK. The Company's Schooner Emily will start for Kurrack two days after the arrival of the next overland mail. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

FOR Sale a double Sea Couch with draws, in good condition, price moderate.

TERMS—CASH. Apply to—PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, Apollo Street. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

1, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Leven and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair, Earl Somers, Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Belhaven & Stenton.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman. William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Hamilton B. Ayrne, Esq., Morton Balmain, Esq., E. Boyd, Esq. Resident, E. Leveson Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident, Charles Downer, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., F. Chas. Maitland, Esq., Resident.

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 25l. 16s. 3d., for the first five years, and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death a payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

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

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

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE Secretary!

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

We announce, with sincere regret, the death of Mr. Ross Bell, at Quetta, on the 31st ultimo. The loss of this gentleman must be looked upon as a serious calamity, for with all his faults of temper, Mr. Ross Bell possessed high talents, and when his hot youth had passed, would have become a most valuable public servant.

The Bombay papers, particularly the Times, have been, for some time, playing a game of "fast and loose," with regard to Nusser Khan, who has been of much service to them in the way of paragraph. In one number of the Times, its readers were informed that Nusser Khan had come in; the following number contradicted this information; in the third number he was again said to be in; in the fourth, as free as a thousand miles of desert could render him, and so passed the Times. In the very last number of that Journal it is stated, that Nusser Khan had again come in, it being, we suppose, his time to do so; but like the Herd who amused himself by calling Wolf, Wolf, and was unattended to, so was the Times. The cry of "Nusser Khan come in," had been repeated too often to be credited, and, we confess, we ourselves read it with something of the same interest that we do the little of the paper itself—Bombay Times. We had, too, a suspicion, that whenever the event did take place, we should be the first to hear of it. The Times, whether thro' its weekly practice of announcing the event or not, we cannot say, is however right at last. Nusser Khan has come in. On the evening of the 25th of July, Colonel Stacy reported his arrival at Kheilat with the Khan, whom he had at last induced to accept of the protection of the British Government.

The Colonel and his charge, were to halt two days at Kheilat, and then continue their route to Mr Bell's camp, where the terms of a treaty were to be settled. The melancholy death of that gentleman will, however, throw some delay into the way of a final arrangement, but while it is pending, Colonel Stacy will, no doubt, be careful not to lose the prize that cost him so much trouble, danger and address.

This event will be hailed with satisfaction by the troops in Sindh, who may now look to an early termination of their operations in that unhealthy and comfortless country. We do not indeed anticipate that this much-desired object of our Government, will have the effect of restoring Sindh to tranquillity, or of allowing them to withdraw all their troops from it. A smaller number will however, suffice, and as they will be stationary, their position will be one of comparative comfort, to that which they are now in. Government will, we presume, view this step of Nusser Khan's with peculiar satisfaction.—Ibid.

AGRA.—Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has determined on proceeding Home. The gallant Colonel will be much regretted by his Corps by whom he is deservedly esteemed, while the Station will lose an amiable and hospitable member of society.

An unfortunate girl was found dead in her hovel in the city on the morning of the 14th instant. Her ornaments and such trifling property as she possessed were missing, but were subsequently found on the person of a man, who consorted with her and who was seized at Muttra. The body of the deceased was examined by the Civil Surgeon, but no trace of violence was detected.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

The Semaphore of this morning reported the Woolstock, Austin, from the Mauritius 21 July.—Harkart, Aug. 16.

The latest accounts from Cabul mention, that letters had been received from Captain Woolburn, in which he stated his expectation of falling in with Aukter Khan, on the following day; he had been reinforced by a wing of the 2d N. I., and a detachment of Christie's horse. The Nidjroo people have been on a plundering excursion in the Kohistan.—Ibid.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state, upon what we reckon good authority, that before Sir Hugh Gough appointed his Nephew (but his son as was at first thought) to the office of deputy Quarter Master General, he offered it to Lieut. Col. Adams of H's M. 18th, an experienced officer, who declined it; and that it was next proffered for the acceptance of another Field Officer who likewise declined it: when Captain Gough reluctantly undertook the duties; and we learn that he is a very active and intelligent young officer. This account destroys all suspicion of any mere private interest swaying of patronage and is a guarantee for its future pure disposal.—Englishman, Aug. 16.

FIRE.—An extensive fire occurred last Saturday morning at about 2 o'clock, in the vicinity of Taltullah. Owing to the exertions that were made, and a supply of water having been promptly procured, the fire was after some difficulty got under, the consuming element being found to have destroyed a considerable number of thatched native residences.

This is another example of the deplorable effects resulting from the erection of huts roofed with thatch, in direct contravention of the Act lately passed by the local authorities; and is at the same time a repetition of the numerous instances of the total disregard to enactments resolved upon for the improvement of municipal affairs in this presidency. So long as the superintending authorities wilfully neglect the enforcement of their mandates, so long must Calcutta continue in a miserable condition. At the present period, the passing of these Acts apparently is a mere farce, as no sooner are they published, than they become a dead letter, and those whom they mainly affect, practically treat them with the slightest attention.—Star, Aug. 16.

Canton.

The Seaforth.—It being understood that Government had determined on making use of the Steamer for the conveyance of the Overland Mails between Colombo and Bombay, but that being previously taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Turnour, Mr. Wodehouse, Lieutenant Templer, and Captain Wilson, for £400 to convey them to Bombay, leaving this on the 28th September, the Chamber of Commerce addressed the Governor, suggesting that to be of use next month she should be despatched six days earlier, as otherwise she would be too late for the departing mail, as well as probably for the coming one, and thus lose a month.—Hereupon, it said, the Governor requested the gentlemen who had engaged the Steamer to expedite their movements accordingly, but they preferred tendering a resignation of their claim to her, which was accepted by His Excellency in order to meet the public benefit, as expressed by the Chamber of Commerce. We do not know the terms on which the Seaforth was taken up, nor how far Government was pledged, but the desire to accommodate the public, even at the inconvenience of a Member of Council, is highly commendable.

Since writing the above we have learned that the Governor's reply to the Chamber of Commerce is very handsome indeed, and that the re-

ason assigned for dissolving the contract was the evident inability of the gentlemen who took up the Steamer to fulfil what they had guaranteed to do—viz., to send back the September Mail by her. The only way therefore to insure full benefit was to send her entirely at public expense, which His Excellency resolved should be done.—Observer, Aug. 12.

Court Martial.—The General Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Macpheron on C. R. R. at length closed its proceedings on Saturday; but it is understood that the sentence will not be made known until the pleasure of Her Majesty has been received—a circumstance which is considered most ominous.—Ibid.

Rum Duty.—It is said to be the intention of some of the Merchants to bring this question to a practical test immediately by sending Home a small quantity of Arrack; as until the matter is thus settled it will be dangerous to export a spirit of this description extensively.—If, however, Arrack is to be considered within the letter or intention of the law, it will lead to a very important branch of trade from the Island, though of a proportionate sacrifice of that in Coconut Oil.—Ibid.

Chamber of Commerce.—At a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 21st ultimo, D. WILSON Esq. Member of the Legislative Council, was elected Chairman in the place of J. ARNAGE, Esq., whose period of office had expired.—Ibid.

COLOMBO, 11th AUGUST.—Arrived Barque Morning Star, Capt. Harrison, from Trincomalee 21st July. Cargo Sata wood, Passenger, Mrs. Jeffrey and Miss Simpson. 11th, Schooner Andriarth, M. Pully, from Karcial 26th July. Cargo Sundries.

10th. Sailed Schooner Fancy, G. Hynes for Jaffna and Trincomalee, Cargo Sundries, Passengers, Capt. Mann and Lieut. Pugh. In the Roadstead, Symmetry, Morning Star, and Gem.—Herald, Aug. 13.

WE perceive that Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot is destined for the Ceylon Service and may shortly be expected in Colombo. In the event of this taking place, which appears more than probable, we would hope, that the gallant 95th will not be removed to Kandy in exchange for the 90th, until the former has completed the usual term of service in this Fort, viz., that of three years, which will be in March, next ensuing. When we consider that the months of February and March are more particularly adopted for the removal of Troops than any other of the year, we naturally think it only reasonable, that Sir Colin will allow this effective Corps (95th) to do duty in Colombo till their allotted term of appointed service here is expired. The health of European Troops in this Island may be greatly risked by an improvident removal, when the seasons are so adverse. The effects might not, we admit, be shown upon the march, but after considerations with respect to the change of climate might perhaps be very weighty of the attention of those under whose control our brave Soldiers are placed by Her Majesty's Government.—Ibid.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Lieut. Cormack H. M. 17th Regt. from Poona. Major Master—4th Lt. Drags. from Kharce. Ensign Kane—15th Regt. N. I. from Poona. DEPARTURES. Major Master—4th Lt. Drags. to England. Lieut. Col. Guescotte H. M. 6th Regt. do. Ensign W. F. Holbrooke—12th N. I. to Bhoj Bourchir—2d E. Lt. Infy. to Europe. Lieut. C. F. Kneller—11th Regt. N. I. to do.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY. DEATHS. At Quetta, on the 22nd July, Adj. and Brevet Capt. Robert Lewis, Adjutant 22nd Regt. N. I. At Dornas, on the 23rd Instant William George, the Infant Son of Assistant Surgeon Purnell, aged three months.



THE GAZETTE Thursday, September 2, 1841.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 16th Aug. and Ceylon to the 12th Aug.

Our myrmidons, in consequence of the Holy days, are rather vociferous in their requests that we would be sparing of the "grey goose quill," and grant them a little indulgence. We must solicit the favorable consideration of our readers on their behalf, and doubt not they will return to their duty and prepare for the forthcoming Budget of European Intelligence we expect on Monday by the overland mail.

European Intelligence.

DINNER TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY

On Thursday a splendid entertainment was given to Lord Minto, and to his Lordship's colleagues, at the Thatched-house Tavern, by the Navy Club, consisting of upwards of 40 of the oldest and most distinguished officers in the naval service. Admiral Sir Philip Durham presided. In proposing the "Health of Lord Minto," Sir Philip Durham addressed the company somewhat in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, I know you will receive the toast I am now going to propose with that enthusiasm which it deserves, and which is called for much less by the dignified station which the distinguished subject fills, than by his official and personal character. No minister ever took charge of the naval department under greater disadvantages. At the time of his assuming office the navy was reduced to the lowest ebb it had ever reached, at least, in recent history. The storehouses were almost destitute of all the materials of war; the ships were dismantled—the seamen were scattered far and wide, and the officers were grumbling in retirement, neglected, and deeming themselves forgotten. In the House of Commons many gentlemen, either from conscientious motives to relieve the people's burdens, or to court popularity, were actually calling for retrenchment; and the expenses of the navy were with them a constant theme. "What is the use," was their constant cry, "of so large a force in time of peace? Why so many ships in commission? Why but to give employment to the sons of the aristocracy?" The result of these attacks, year after year, was the destitute state of the navy which greeted Lord Minto on assuming office. I had myself ample opportunities of witnessing this deplorable state of things; as I had also of witnessing its improvement under the administration of the noble lord. On my assuming the command at Portsmouth in 1837, I found the officers and seamen disheartened, believing or fearing that the country had forgotten their former gallant services, and thinking that the star of naval glory had set for ever. But the scene was soon shifted under the enlightened management of our noble guest. All deficiencies of stores were repaired: the sounds of industrious preparations were soon heard once more in our arsenals; and when shortly afterwards the trumpet of war sounded, the officers hurried to resume their cherished duties with unexampled vigour, and seamen flocked in from every quarter of the empire, uncomplained by pressing, and even unallured by bounties. In the course of two years from this time, to the astonishment of Europe, 17 sail of the line, of the largest and finest ships that Britain could ever boast of, were discovered in the Mediterranean, manned by the most distinguished officers and the most gallant seamen, superiorly fitted in every respect, and ready and anxious to meet any enemy that might present himself. This discovery—for such it was to those who were not aware of the activity that presided in our naval administration—had most beneficial effect on other countries, and it was soon found that to send a fleet to overawe, if not overpower, that of Great Britain, would be a more hazardous matter than had been imagined. Nor, gentlemen, have the improvements that have of late taken place in the navy, been confined to the fitting out of an efficient fleet; they have extended to every branch and department of the service. These improvements I had daily opportunities of witnessing during my command at Portsmouth, and it was with delight that I saw them advance progressively from good to better. You are well aware of the improvement that has taken place of late years in the gunnery department, and that for this we are mainly indebted to the exertions of that distinguished officer, Sir Thomas Hastings. The progressive advances in this department took place under my own eye; and I could not sufficiently admire the constant attention paid to it, and the perfect precision of firing to which this alteration led—a precision since demonstrated, in characters not to be mistaken, upon the coast of Syria, before, or rather through, the hitherto unconquered walls of Acre. It is pleasing to know that the improvements in what may be termed the domestic or social state of the navy of the year have been equally great. The general behaviour and manners of the officers—their language and demeanour to the men under their command—the quiet and gentlemanly way in which duty is carried on, without abuse or intemperate language—the regularity with which divine service is performed—in a word, the amelioration and refinement of the whole social condition of the navy was then, and is now, the subject of my admiration. All this shows a marvellous change for the better from the old times of the navy; and, what is more, the recent events on the coast of Syria, and on the distant shores of China, sufficiently demonstrate that this refinement of manners has been obtained without any sacrifice of the old sterling and substantial qualities of the British seaman. These improvements are, perhaps, in some degree inseparable from the progress of events; still they cannot but reflect honour on the noble lord under whose enlightened administration they took place. In speaking of the navy, gentlemen, you will, of course, with me, comprehend the Marines, that distinguished corps of which the service is so justly proud.

The gallant chairman's eloquent address was loudly cheered, and was replied to in appropriate terms by the first lord.—(Chronicle.)

SEIZURE OF THE SEAMEW. The Ship Seamew, taken by the British cruisers on the coast of Africa some months ago under the pretext of being engaged in the slave-trade, arrived at the port of Salem on Tuesday. The Seamew is owned by Mr. Robert Brookhouse.

She was seized at Ambriz, on the south-west coast of Africa, by her Britannic Majesty's brig Persian; all her crew taken out, leaving on board only the Captain, mate, and cook; and ordered to Sierra Leone in charge of a British Lieutenant and prize-crew. On her arrival at Sierra Leone, Captain Briant was kept a prisoner on board, and not allowed to go on shore, or hold any communication with any person from the shore. His papers, including even his family letters, were likewise taken possession of. The Court of Commissioners established at Sierra Leone for the purpose of trying vessels concerned in the slave-trade, finding that there was no cause for suspicion, refused to have anything to do with the Seamew; and she was taken thence to St. Helena, where she was given up to Captain Briant. The detention of the Seamew, from the time she was seized until she returned to the same port, was about four months. During this period both vessel and cargo were shamefully neglected, very much to the injury of both. At St. Helena, Captain Briant was obliged to ship a new crew to enable him to prosecute his voyage. The original crew having been taken from the vessel when first seized, were afterwards transported to St. Helena, and there released and left to shift for themselves. All but two of them have, in one way or another, reached home; and the owners are obliged to pay the wages of all until they return. We forbear to comment on these outrages at present, as we learn that suitable representation of the Tigris case has been laid before the Government; and as soon as the proper papers can be prepared the case of the Seamew will be represented. We have full confidence that ample reparation will be demanded for these aggravated offences. We learn that the bark Jones (likewise a prize, it will be remembered,) had sailed several times from the coast after being given up, but was obliged to put back, in consequence of leaks, &c., the effects of the climate and neglect of the prize-officers; and it was feared they would be obliged to condemn her. We are also informed, that in the case of the Tigris, the evidence was so shallow that the Grand Jury found not the least pretence for bringing in a bill against the officers, and both they and the vessel were discharged. Nevertheless, the United States are obliged to pay to the British prize-master mileage at the rate of eight cents a mile, for the distance from Africa to the United States, and from the United States to England, say 7,000 or 8,000 miles, and also one dollar and a quarter per day for witness-fees. A fine speculation this, suppression of the slave-trade.—Salem Register.

THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter, dated Naples, June 12th, has been received in Paris. The writer is a very respectable English gentleman resident in that city. "Captain Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 7th instant, reports that he had on his voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland, in the middle of April last, passed a large steamer drifting on the ice, in which she must shortly after have been blocked up. The Captain of the brig stated his number, and the steamer, in answer, the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer, which was endeavouring to proceed homewards, Captain Hammond supposes it must have been the President. He was obliged to make a circuit himself of more than 150 miles to avoid running into the same predicament.

LOSS OF THE MINSTREL.

Another frightful calamity had occurred, in the shipwreck of the brig Minstrel, on the 18th May, in the St. Lawrence, with 156 persons on board. We copy the narrative of the disaster from the Quebec Mercury of May 23rd—

"Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the brig Minstrel, Captain Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing the disastrous intelligence of which the following is, we believe, an accurate summary.

"The Minstrel left Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st April last, for Quebec, with 141 passengers, emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore-chains. Upwards of 100 passengers embarked in the boats, but their doom was quickly sealed: the vessel heeled off into deep water, and went down stern foremost, so suddenly that the painters of the boats [a rope at the head of a boat by which it is temporarily fastened to any thing else is called a painter] could not be cast off; and the people who had embarked in the boats perished with their equally unfortunate companions on board the ship, except four of the crew and four passengers, who alone of upwards of 150 souls remained to tell the sad tale. These eight persons had embarked in the gig, which was towing astern; and fortunately for them the rope which attached it to the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day when they were taken off by the ship Wellington of Belfast, Captain McIntyre, and brought to Grosse Isle.

"Captain Outerbridge, of the unfortunate Minstrel, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those who were in the gig.

"The following are the names of the survivors: crew, Patrick O'Loughlin, steward; James Grady, and Thomas Enright, seamen; and John Donohue, apprentice. Passengers: Flaherty, shoemaker, and wife, Honoria Ringrose, and Collins. Total saved 8.

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The following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes Crew-Capt. Outerbridge, male, and 9 others 11; Passengers—Male Adults 47; Female ditto 41; Males under fourteen 10; Females ditto 8; Males under seven 9; Females ditto 12; Infants 10; Total perished 148.

The Minstrel was well known in the Quebec trade as a passenger-ship from Ireland. She belonged to Limerick, and registered 296 tons. Last year she arrived at Quebec on the 23rd May, from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

The passengers above-mentioned as being saved, left the Wellington at Grosse Isle, and came to Quebec in the brig Puetis, Captain Ross, from Limerick, with 131 passengers.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island has long been distracted with a dispute arising from claims of certain persons to whole townships of the Island, in 1767, on the one hand, and the complaints of the tenantry, and their declarations that those lands ought long ago to have been escheated to the Crown and regranted to those who have improved them, on the other.

THE NEW YORK THEATRE.

The National Theatre of New York was wholly destroyed by fire on the 29th May, with all the scenery, dresses, properties, &c. The French Church immediately adjoining was greatly injured, and two other Churches were scorched.

POST-OFFICE REFORM.

Letter Receiver, addressing the Times, alludes to our late exposure of the gross mismanagement of the Post-office business, so properly brought forward and so justly established by Mr. Howitt.

On the old plan (he says) when the postage was taken the letter was stamped and done with; now at the last minute of the time for making up the dispatch (and you are required by the regulation to give the public the full benefit of time), you are called upon to weigh letters, receive pence, and what is worse than cut off single stamps (as you must serve a single postage label if asked for) and if you do not, a complaint is lodged against you.

Mr. R. Smith, the head of the twopenny department, has for weeks appealed to the Lords of the Treasury on the part of several individuals, but their lordships are not moved to compassion or consideration. The complaint proceeds thus:—When the postage stamps were distributed to the letter receivers, a circular was sent to them which compelled them to sell the stamps, without any profit, but promising that a poundage should hereafter be allowed.

Now Parliament is pledged to make up any deficiency in the Post-Office revenue, and the public will have the system fairly tried. Would it not be better at once to go into the whole matter, and digest an arrangement which should be just to the plan itself, to the Post-office and its employes, and to the public? Will this be done the system of cheap postage has had no fair trial.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Monday, judgment was given by his Honour in the important case of Bannatyne v. Leader, which occupied more than a week in argument during last Hilary

Term. The suit was instituted on behalf of the creditors of the late Mr. Maberley against Mr. J. T. Leader and other persons claiming under Mr. Richards, the partner of Mr. Maberley, alleging that an assignment of the 1st July 1831, of Mr. Maberley's house and furniture in the Regent's-park, to secure a bond for £12,300 given to Col. Maberley on his marriage, was fraudulently executed, in contemplation of bankruptcy and with a view of giving Col. Maberley an unlawful preference over Mr. Maberley's other creditors, and claiming, therefore, on behalf of the creditors, a moiety of the partnership which was transferred to Mr. W. Temple Leader, the father of the defendant in 1825, for a sum of £104,000, and also an account of profits, since the alleged bankruptcy in July, 1831. The effect of the Judgment was, that the bill was dismissed with cost.

In the Insolvent Debtors Court on Friday, Lieut. R. J. Dansey, late of the 60th foot, was brought up for his examination.—He had been a lieutenant in the army, and his only certain income was his pay of £150 a year. He had occasional gifts from his father. His debts were about £3000, contracted in three years. He was entitled to property in reversion, which he had charged with annuities that he had granted. In August last he raised from Mr. Squires £960, for which he granted an annuity of £140; and he also raised £440 from Mr. Allen, and granted an annuity of £70.—The insolvent was questioned respecting the disposition of the money. Amongst other payments he paid a sum for money lost at cards, and hazard. He said he had a gold watch, chain, and a pin, worth about £50, which he had lost in not very "reputable company."

The Waterford street row and knocker-wrenching furor has not been effectually suppressed by the incarceration of a noble Earl and his friends in the Queen's Bench prison. Three fashionable and very simple-looking young men were by the light of the moon the other night detected using their best exertions to wrench off the knocker from the door of the Marquis of Downshire's mansion in Hanover Square. The parties found it a more difficult matter than they expected to possess themselves of the Marquis's knocker, and just as one of the "gentlemen" was elegantly giving it as his opinion that the freak was "no go," the night-walkers were noticed by the police. The magistrate before whom the young gentlemen were brought, released them from want of sufficiently palpable evidence of their penchant for the Marquis of Downshire's knocker in particular.

Mr. George Phillips, a well-dressed person was charged with ringing bells in Air-street about two o'clock in the morning. Mr. George Phillips, in reply to the charge, "could only remember having knocked at two doors;" but it must be recollected that it is characteristic of gentlemen of this class to place a good memory, any other decent talent or virtue amongst the things they call low.

To give some idea of the extent to which the foolish practice of knocker-breaking is now carried, it is only necessary to say that in the C division beat alone upwards of a dozen knockers were destroyed. Four or five in Argyle-street, as many in Davies-street, and two in Golden-square, were among those for which the unlucky policeman will have to give an account of.

LITERARY PIRACY IN BELGIUM.

Extract of a letter from the Hague 20th inst.—"We are informed that the French government has recently, through the medium of its Charge d'Affaires at this court, made overtures for bringing into execution the principle laid down in the lately-concluded Treaty of Commerce, that it is expedient to put a stop to the mutual piracy of literary works. Our government cannot be averse to this, although Holland has much less interest in the matter than France, as very few French productions are reprinted here. To France, on the contrary, it will be of great importance, as it will throw aside the only reasonable argument urged by Belgium when overtures were made to her for the suppression of literary piracy, and France may then renew with greater effect her endeavours for the principle being mutually established.—The ratifications of the commercial treaty between the King of the Netherlands and the Republic of Texas were exchanged here on the 15th inst. by the Plenipotentiaries of the two States, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Baron Verstolk de Goelen, and his Excellency General James Hamilton."

ADMIRAL BROWN'S FLEET.

From Buenos Ayres we have dates of March 27. Admiral Brown's fleet, intended to act against the Oriental republic, is stated to be one of the finest ever fitted out, and the success of the expedition was apparently reckoned upon with the greatest confidence. The exchange on London was 2½d. to 2¾d. per dollar.—(Herald.)

CARNIVOROUS CHARTISTS.

At Merthyr, Dowlais, Tredegar, and Nant-y-Glo, the Chartists, and many other workmen, have declared war against the present high price of meat, 8d. per lb.; they have signed a solemn declaration not to

purchase any till the price is reduced to 4½d. per lb. Nearly all the butchers that attended the above markets, last Saturday, returned with their meat unsold. The principal consumption at the Welsh ironworks is bacon, a large supply of which is obtained from Bristol and the Forest of Dean. The wages have been reduced 15 per cent. The labourers are now earning 10s, the colliers 18s. to 24s., roller-men 28s. to 35s. per week. Iron is selling in a finished state at Merthyr at £6 to £5 10s. per ton; this is a fine time for the railway proprietors to lay in their stocks. The price of bread has no reference to wages at the iron-works; as a proof of it, in 1835, when wheat was 5s. per bushel, the workmen's wages were then higher than they had been for many years previous, and 10 per cent. higher than in 1840.—(Advertiser.)

GOING A-HEAD IN SPAIN.

A Madrid paper calculates that since the decease of Ferdinand VII. there have been 10 ministers of foreign affairs in Spain; 10 grace and justice; 19 interior; 12 finance; 21 war, and 14 marine. The actual number of general officers in the Spanish army is—64 lieutenant-generals, 173 major-generals, and 372 brigadier-generals.

CAPTURE OF GAVIN SCOTT AT MARSEILLES.—The police authorities of Paris yesterday communicated to Mr. Lawson, Solicitor of Paris, a telegraphic dispatch from the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône, announcing the capture at Marseilles, of Gavin Scott, for whose arrest Mr. Lawson had made application as having absconded with the sum of 8,600l. in gold and notes belonging to his employers, eminent cotton-manufacturers in Glasgow, as has been already stated under our English head from the Glasgow papers. The delinquent was travelling with a passport in the assumed name of Charles Hamilton Douglas, and hope is entertained that the bulk of the stolen property will be recovered, he having been closely followed from Havre, where he landed with upwards of 4,000l. in gold in his portmanteau, to the great surprise of the custom house officers.

THE CORONATION.

Whoever has visited Versailles, or is conversant with the works of the modern French school of paintings, will remember David's large picture of the Coronation of Napoleon. The artist was commissioned by the Emperor at the time to execute a second copy of this picture for Milan, at the same price, 75,000fr., as is generally understood to have been paid for the original. This picture was commenced by David at Paris, in 1808, and was finished by him at Brussels in 1822, as is attested by his signature, which is visible upon it. He never received anything for it, and it fell to his heirs. After a variety of transactions it came yesterday to the hammer at the auction-rooms in the rue des Jeuneurs; was put up, with some difficulty, at 500fr., and was knocked down at 2,300fr., to a dressing-case-maker and dealer in curiosities. Sic transit gloria mundi!

A ROYAL CLAIMANT.

Two nights ago, a patrol in its rounds found a man asleep on the pavement in the rue de la Cité, without even the shelter of Diogenes. On being awakened and questioned, he replied that he was a man who had been in opulence, but was then poor, and that his name was Stuart, at the same time raising his head as if his dignity was violated. The patrol begged leave to escort him to his palace, and conducted him to the Palais-de-Justice. Here he was found to be in possession of articles which might have belonged to Kings, but which neither such persons nor their sons are ever accustomed to carry about with them. In a species of wallet were four silver goblets, and rings, chains, ear-rings, medallions, and other articles of jewellery, all of which he asserted were the remains of his former fortune; giving it to be understood at the same time that he was of the real Royal blood. Of this, however, the Commissary of Police thought it necessary to require further proof, and, therefore, committed the soi-disant descendant of the Royal House of Scotland to the Prefecture.

A FRENCH GENERAL.

A paragraph which we quoted the day before yesterday from the Siècle, stated that Major General Bourjolly, had been put on the unemployed list, in consequence of some differences with General Bugeaud. This appears not to have been the cause, from a letter addressed by General Bourjolly to Marshal Sout, and published in several journals, of which the following is the substance. The Major-General, in answer to the Marshal's letter announcing his compliance with his application to be put upon the unemployed list, confesses that it was what he did not expect, as it was impossible for him to accept any other command than that which he held as Inspector-General of cavalry in Africa. In this capacity

the General reminds the Marshal that he had pointed out to him, certain "monstrous abuses" in the African Army, in reply to which the Marshal said that his observations were generally found on facts materially true, but that he had made them with too much severity. On this the General observes, that he was ignorant of any official or secret instructions, warranting an officer in extenuating facts materially true. General Bourjolly proceeds to remark that, although an aide-de-camp of the Marshal, he had not during the different ministries of which the Marshal has been member since 1830, owed to him any of the promotions by which he had risen to the rank he now holds, and concludes with saying, "you have had the goodness to assure me of your kind intentions towards me and to promise me to seize an opportunity of assigning me a command in the service to which I belong. I request, M. de Marchal, that you will reserve this favour for another, who, in your eyes may be more deserving of it than I am, and who will better justify your confidence!"

PREPARING A PREMIER.

A Paris letter in the Gazette of Upper Germany states, that M. Thiers has had his passports signed in Paris by the Austrian Ambassador, from which it is inferred that he intends to visit Vienna; and that he has announced to his friend his intention to visit the fields of battle of Austerlitz and Wagram. The letter mentions an absurd rumour, that the real object of the visit of M. Thiers to Germany is to endeavour to regain the good opinion of Prince Metternich, without which the King of the French will not consent, at any future period, to confide to him the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which it is added, is the only one he would accept.

NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER FOR WAR.

On Wednesday, Mr. WALKLEY formally asked Lord Ingestre, whether a new invention, described in the Times newspaper of August and September last, and in a pamphlet by Mr. Walsby, had been correctly described? The invention was of some enormous destructive power, which had been tried in the grounds of Mr. Bayd, in Essex, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Harcourt, Sir Francis Burrell, Lord Lugeston, Colonel Gardwood, and some other gentlemen. According to the description, a boat filled with solid timber, crossed in every direction, and clamped together with eight-inch spike-nails, was scattered in a thousand fragments by something discharged at it from a distance. Mr. Walkley thought the House and the country were entitled to some more information on the subject. If such a power were really in existence, it would put an end to war.

Viscount INGESTRE said that the account of the experiment was perfectly true. He thought the invention of the greatest possible moment to the country; and the same opinion had been expressed by Sir Richard Keats and Sir Thomas Hardy, now no more; besides officers still living among whom was Sir George Murray. Sir George had since recommended the Government to inquire further into the matter. In that recommendation he perfectly concurred. In justice to the inventor, the inquiry should be immediately proceeded with. This gentleman had had to struggle with the utmost pecuniary difficulties; he had expended a fortune in the prosecution of his invention—he had resisted the tempting offers of foreign powers to purchase his secret; and it was cruel to him, and unjust to the country, that the merits of his discovery had not been long since investigated. Lord Ingestre had warned Lord Melbourne that he might feel it his duty to bring the subject before the House; and had the session continued he should probably have done so.

Sir FRANCIS BURRELL bore testimony to the extraordinary powers of the invention; and trusted that so important an engine might be secured to the country.

Mr. BARNARDON doubted the wisdom of making such inventions known; and there the matter dropped. FOOD AND WAGES AHEAD. On Thursday, Mr. WOODHOUSE moved an address to the Queen, praying that she would give directions that there be laid before Parliament, through the medium of her ambassadors or diplomatic residents abroad, copies of all regulations established in foreign factories, together with explanation in detail describing the character of the food used therein, and the wages paid whether in specie or in kind. The motion was agreed to.—Spectator.

On Tuesday, an inquest was held in the Barracks at Woolwich, on the body of John Grice, a bombardier, who died that morning from being shot on Monday by private James M'Garrathey of the Royal Artillery. The dying man's short declaration was read—"The prisoner asked me to lend him some money; which I refused, because he was tipsy, after he had urged me several times. The confession of M'Garrathey, on being handcuffed in the cell, was also given in evidence—"I was irritated, vexed, and maddened by liquor; and I am a murderer. He was my best friend, and I hope to God he is not dead." Several officers and soldiers were examined, and they gave the prisoner a good general character for the fifteen years that he had been in the corps. The Jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder.

This case gave rise to a dispute between the civil and military authorities. As soon as the murder was known, Nimmo, a Sergeant of police, repaired to the Police-office, and told Mr. Jeremy, the Magistrate, that the authorities at the Barracks refused to give the murderer up until he should be examined by his officers. Mr. Jeremy sent the Policeman back, to tell the officers, that unless the man were surrendered, a warrant would be issued; and in the meanwhile, reference was made to the Mutiny Act; the 109th article of which directs officers to use their utmost endeavours to deliver men or officers to the civil power, when accused of violence against person or property. The Magistrate's Clerk pointed out, that any officer infringing that direction was liable to be cashiered. Nimmo returned, and said that Lieutenant Gilbert, the officer of the day, refused to give the man up without the orders of Lord Blosfield, the Commandant. Mr. Jeremy then issued his warrant; but Mr. Gilbert still refused to obey it, saying that the Coroner had told Captain Somerville not to give the man up. Mr. Jeremy said that it would be his duty to submit the case to the Master-General of the Ordnance.—Ibid.

DUBLIN CITY. The Tories have succeeded in persuading Mr. West and Mr. Grogan, a wealthy wine-merchant, to try their fortune at the poll. The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says that a meeting of Tories subscribed 5,500l. for election expenses; Mr. Grogan himself putting down 3,000l., and promising more. Mr. O'Connell arrived on Friday, eager for the fray. Mr. Hutton, whom Mr. O'Connell pronounced to

be the best man in default of a Repealer, is east off to make room for the Marquis of Kildare, the son of the Duke of Leinster; the Marquis being almost a Repealer. Mr. O'Connell definitely announced his brother-in-arms at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday.

I pledge myself to you that the Marquis of Kildare stands for Dublin, and that he and I will go to the hustings, and I trust triumph over our opponents. The Marquis of Kildare is the candidate for Dublin as presented. He is every thing we want but a Repealer, and there was a Repealer of his family before. Let it be remembered, that of that family it was said, 'Ipsa Hibernia, Hiberniorum'—more Irish than the Irish themselves! It is a glorious thing to have one of the noble house of Fitzgerald standing with me for the city of Dublin.

[This relative qualification reminds one of Swift's story of some impudent Englishmen who visited an Irish convent. They feel the poor nuns each with a chaste salute. One of them, more modest or more sarcastic than the rest, apologized—"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Betty. No offence, Sir; my name is not Betty; but I have a cousin named Betty." Ibid.]

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

At a meeting of Archbishops and Bishops, held at Lambeth, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1841, the following declaration was agreed to by all present.

We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, contemplate with deep concern the insufficient provision which has been hitherto made for the spiritual care of the members of our National Church residing in the British Colonies and in distant parts of the world, especially as it regards the want of a systematic superintendance of the clergy, and the absence of those episcopal orders. We therefore hold it to be our duty, in compliance with the resolutions of a meeting convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 27th April last, to undertake the charge of the Fund for the Endowment of Additional Bishoprics in the Colonies, and to become responsible for its application.

On due consideration of the relative claims of those dependencies of the empire which require our assistance, we are of opinion that the immediate erection of Bishoprics is much to be desired in the following places—

- NEW ZEALAND. Cape of Good Hope.
THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND CEYLON.
NEW BRUNSWICK.

When competent provision shall have been made for the endowment of these Bishoprics, regard must be had to the claims of—

- SINIERA LEONE. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
BAHREIN, GUJAN, NORTHERN INDIA.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, SOUTHERN INDIA.
PORT PHILLIP.

In the first instance, we propose that an Episcopal See be established at the seat of Government in New Zealand, offers having been already made which appear to obviate all difficulty as to endowment.

Our next object will be to make a similar provision for the congregations of our own communion, established in the islands of the Mediterranean, and in the countries bordering upon that sea; and it is evident that the position of Malta is such as will render it the most convenient point of communication with them, as well as with the Bishops of the ancient Churches of the East, to whom our Church has been for many centuries known only by name.

We propose, therefore, that a see be fixed at Valletta, the residence of the English Government; and that its jurisdiction extend to all the clergy of our Church residing within the limits above specified. In this city, through the munificence of her Majesty Queen Dowager, a church is in course of erection, which, when completed, will form a suitable cathedral.

Our attention will then be directed to the countries named in the foregoing lists, without binding ourselves to the exact order therein followed, or precluding ourselves from granting assistance to any place where means may be found for the earlier endowment of a Bishopric.

In no case shall we proceed without the concurrence of her Majesty's Government; and we think it expedient to appoint a standing Committee, consisting of—

- The Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of Durham.
The Archbishop of York. The Bishop of Winchester.
The Archbishop of Armagh. The Bishop of Lincoln.
The Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop of Rochester.
The Bishop of London.

with full powers to confer with the Ministers of the Crown, and to arrange measures, in concert with them, for the erection of Bishoprics in the places above enumerated.

We appoint as our Treasurers, the Honourable Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Venerable Archbishop Hale and W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P.; and as Honorary Secretary, the Reverend Ernest Hawkins.

For the attainment of these most desirable objects, a sum of money will be required, large as to its actual amount, but shall when compared with the means which this country possesses, by the bounty of Divine Providence, for advancing the glory of God and the welfare of mankind. Under a deep feeling of the sacredness and importance of this great work, and in the hope that Almighty God may graciously dispose the hearts of His servants to a corresponding measure of liberality, we earnestly commend it to the good-will, the assistance, and the prayers of all the members of the Church.

- W. Cantuar, J. Ely,
J. G. Armagh, E. Sarum,
C. J. London, E. Norwich,
E. Dunelm, T. Hereford,
C. Winton, J. Lichfield,
C. Bangor, C. St. David's,
G. Rochester, P. N. Chichester,
E. Llandaff, R. Darby and Raphoe,
J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, T. V. Soder and Man.
E. Ebor, C. T. Ripon,
R. Dublin, H. Worcester,
G. H. Bath and Wells, G. Peterborough,
W. St. Asaph, R. P. Clogher,
J. Lincoln, J. Elphin,
J. B. Chester, S. Cashel,
R. Oxford, T. Tunst,
H. Exeter, C. Meath.
Colonial Gazette.]

THE QUEEN AND THE COLONIES.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday. It was dismissed, by the Queen of the largest colonial empire in the world, without a single word for her colonies. It may be considered, however, that though the composition of Parliament is to be partly altered by the general election, to take place immediately, the Grand Council of the Nation will practically continue the session, as it is to be reassembled forth in order to finish the business of the session.

Some of the colonies, however, are by no means uninterested in the Speech from the Throne: though brief almost to abruptness and limited, except in a formal compliment for the Commons, one single point involves a vital question to no less important a group of colonies than the whole of the West Indies, with more than one of the British North American provinces. The Queen not only performs the part allotted to the Sovereign by our mixed constitution, of being the mere medium of enunciating the policy of the Ministers of the day, but she has consented to adopt a very emphatic intimation that the Royal will is engaged in the contest to carry out the Ministerial scheme, of which the alteration in the Sugar and Timber duties forms so large a part.—Ibid.

AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT JERUSALEM.

Some fortnight ago, the Rev. Mr. Nicolayson and Mr. Johns (an architect) were at Malta on their way to Jerusalem, with the object of erecting an Episcopal Church at the Holy City. Our correspondent mentions that Mr. Nicolayson had arrived at Constantinople with instructions from Lord Palmerston to obtain, through the British Ambassador, a firman for the erection of this Church, who, it is said, is making every effort to procure the necessary sanction of the Porte.

The Sud of Marseilles mentions that the Duke de Nemours left that city early on Wednesday morning, and was to visit the chateau of Recondon, in Auvergne, where it was expected he would be met by the Duchess.

A KNOTTY POINT.

The Gazette de France circulates a report (which we should not have noticed, had we not found some of our contemporaries inclined to credit it), that the Marquis de Dalmatie had been accepted by the Austrian Cabinet as French Ambassador at Vienna, on condition of his not retaining his title, drawn, as it is, from part of the Austrian dominions, and bearing instead that of the Comte de Saint-Amand, taken from Marshal Sully's residence in the South of France. Another rumour has been abroad in some quarters, that the Marquis was to have the Embassy at Rome; but, from this being considered a diplomatic post of only the second rank, it would not be a promotion to remove him thither from his legation at Turin. We are informed that the Marquis is certainly destined for an Embassy to a great German power, but the report about changing his title is unfounded.

A FRENCH DO-THE-BOYS HALL.

In the course of last week the Lord Mayor received a letter on a subject of paramount interest.—At about five miles from Boulogne-Mer is the academy known as the Chateau de la Chapelle, a large ancient house, situated in grounds of a very picturesque and enchanting appearance. The master is a single gentleman, who has raised a school by periodically visiting London and advertising in the public journals. Till within a few weeks of the present date the establishment he had succeeded in thus forming consisted of English and American youths. Parents eagerly embraced an opportunity to send their boys to be advanced in the French language at an establishment apparently so comfortable. John Forrester, of the Mansion house police establishment, having some business at Boulogne, made a hasty visit to his son, who was one of the pupils. The father was so shocked at the child's appearance and at the report the boy gave of the treatment the pupils received, that he immediately removed the lad, and with him his friend Rathven's two sons, who had been sent to the school by his recommendation. He brought his son home, and called on the parents of some of the other boys, to state his reasons for removing the boy from the academy. Two sons of Mr. Earp, of Fleet street, being at the school, Mrs. Earp, upon being informed that they were subjected to a starvation diet and cruel treatment, hastened to Boulogne for the purpose of either satisfying herself of the incorrectness of the report, or to bring her sons home. On her arrival at the Chateau de la Chapelle she was not admitted beyond the large hall, and she there had an interview with the master and his mother. She found her children half famishing, and from being of strong and robust appearance on their leaving home nine months previously, both were now thin and emaciated. One of them had had a sore foot four months without any attention being paid to it. On complaining of the situation in which she found the boys, and referring to the hearty and healthy condition they exhibited at the time they joined the academy, the mistress, in an emphatic manner, declared that all English boys were in a rotten and vulgar state from repelation and their unhealthy flesh required to be reduced by a spare diet. Mrs. Earp brought her sons home, and from them learned that the boys were seldom indulged with meat at a meal, and that whenever it was allowed, the quantity was confined to scarcely two ounces each. 30lb. of flour weekly supplied the whole establishment with bread and pies. At breakfast a cup of bran tea, unsweetened, and two thin slices of bread formed the meal. Eight or nine hours after, a few potatoes sufficed for dinner, and no supper was allowed at all. There being no servant, male or female, or occasional helper of any kind, the boys were compelled to become cooks, bakers, butchers, cow-boys, and in fine, to perform all the drudgery of the establishment. The chateau being of large dimensions, twelve of the rooms were unoccupied; neither these nor those tenanted were ever cleaned. Clean sheets to the beds was too refined a luxury to be indulged in frequently; and during nine months it is solemnly asserted that those essentials to comfort were only changed once. Water was brought from a distance by the boys, by yoke and pails, and then carefully locked up from their use. A slight complaining by any of the boys was immediately silenced by sever chastisement and starvation. Medicine, of which there was an abundance, was carefully introduced whenever meals were short. During the late severe winter fires were seldom allowed, but the boys were constrained to gambol in an underground stone kitchen, without food, for ten or twelve hours

together to warm themselves. Sometimes they were sent out to gather sticks to kindle a fire with, which afterwards were very sparingly used. By neglect and want of cleanliness many boys contracted very bad chilblains—some were confined to their beds by the ulcerations which supervened. The chateau was five miles from Boulogne; watchful eyes prevented any attempt on the part of the boys to correspond, and any infringement of their rules was met by certain and severe punishment and starvation. The boys were employed to slaughter, skin, and dress a calf, the entrails of which were afterwards baked in a pie and brought to table for several successive days. The master also kept a pony and phaeton, which were looked after by the boys; and occasionally, when he drove his mother out, the boys were made to follow for many miles on foot. Those who were unable to do so by reason of their bad feet, were shut up in a room till their return. One little fellow, who, from being a strong stout boy, had dwindled by excessive bad treatment to a mere skeleton and was so weak as to be scarcely able to walk, was often subject to the most cruel treatment in being beaten, cuffed, and made sport of to amuse the other boys. There were no regular school hours, the master rarely or scarcely ever heard the boys their lessons but each repeated them to the order. In proof of the truth of this statement the depositions of the children who had been removed from the school, of the medical men who had examined them, and of their parents, were put in, and were found fully to corroborate, though with additional particulars of aggravation, all that had been alleged. The Lord Mayor, after the depositions had been read, having requested the attendance of Mr. Earp at the Mansion house, that gentleman, and the parents of other children who had been at the school, waited upon his lordship and confirmed the statement; and his duty to make the atrocious circumstances as public as possible.—The Boulogne Gazette say, "We never knew such excitement in the town as the cruel treatment of the English boys at La Chapelle has produced, not among the English, only, but among the French also. They could not believe the atrocities related. The major and the sub-prefect immediately started to investigate the facts upon the spot. The result was that they discovered the statements published in London were but too true. The house was immediately closed."—Examiner.

The humours of George Crookshank improve in richness of flavour and in vigour of application. The subjects in his second number—literary and pictorial—are better chosen and better worked out than in his first. Sir Fretful Plagiarist's "original" poetry, by Luman Blanchard, is a most felicitous stroke of pleasant satire. Such passages as the following are absolutely irresistible:—

Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
"Shout folly as it flies?"
Oh! more than tears of blood could tell,
Are in that word farewell, farewell!
'Tis folly to be wise,
And what is friendship but a name,
That boils on Etha's breast of flame?
Thus runs the world away;
Sweet is the ship that's under sail
To where you taper cheers the vale,
With hospitable rays!
Drink to me only with thine eyes
Through cloudless climes and starry skies!
My native land good night!
Adieu; adieu, my native shore;
Tis Greece, but living Greece no more—
Whatever is right!

The commentaries on the new Police Act (which, by the way, remind us of some of the early gambols of George Cruikshank's mimitable pencil), the ass on the ladder, and the Homoeopathic Apothecary, are rich in fun and eccentricity. The Omnibus goes briskly, and bids fair to acquire a monopoly of all the drillery on the road.—Ibid

Capture of 70 Gamblers near Keighley.—In one of those lonely and sequestered places where the foot of regular passengers scarcely ever treads, situated between the borders of the west-riding of York and the verge of Lancashire, is a common or moor; not a vestige of green herb, nor a cultivated piece of land lies within some miles of the place, where hundreds of those reckless sons of folly and of crime met on the Sabbath-day to exchange virtue for vice. The marauders carried their power in the neighbourhood to that alarming extent that the farmers and owners of property scarcely durst speak to them or thwart their unlawful exercise. Those police of the different townships have used their best endeavours to make a breach into the gang but without effect, except by our indefatigable and active deputy constable, Mr. J. Sugden, to whom great praise and reward are due for the hazardous and dangerous feat he has done. On Sunday fortnight when there were assembled nearly one hundred of the gang, Mr. Sugden went disguised as one of their own party, dressed in an old black smock frock, "Jim Crow" hat, and a pipe stuck in his mouth. Thus equipped, he entered the arena of the gamblers and secured some of their money, when the party perceiving that there was a foe in disguise, took to their heels and fled; one, however, he secured after a desperate struggle, and brought him down to the lock up of this town. He made a declaration

of their doings, and the amount of money some of them have been known to win. On Saturday last seventy-one were convicted in the mitigated penalty of 14s. 3d., before Mr. Frederick Green and Mr. Joseph Greenwood, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment, which sum was paid by the convicted ones. We hope and trust this will have a salutary effect upon the remainder of the gang, which numbers upwards of 700 members from different parts of the surrounding counties.—Leeds paper.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Name, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various steamers and their destinations.

H. M. Ship Endymion.
H. M. S. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Huz, Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria;
Rigs: Tanteo, Tarta, and Palmiras; Schooners: Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Sarcovoy Tenzel, Cardiva and Maldiva;
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul, Rahim, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Cannon, Penambur, Savoy, Fanny, Lodeuse, Hamamshaw, Dudley, Fazemardie, Dowlat Puraud, Fattel Currim, Braner, Fattel Barro, Fute Rayan, Usvie Essie.
Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Affric

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Name, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected vessels and their origins.

*Have sailed by the latest accounts.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Table with columns: Number of Packages, To whom addressed, By what Ship imported. Lists unclaimed packages and their details.

Parties applying for such Boxes or Packages will have the goodness to send Invoices showing the Contents and Value and to depute persons to be present at the opening of them at this Office.

J. PYNE, Collector of Customs
Bombay, 18th August 1841.