



# BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 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. 41

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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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, 5th April 1841.

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### NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS PHILIP SIQUEERA,

BEGS to notify for General information that it is a year since he established himself at Vingorla as Agent to execute and facilitate the various orders that might from time to time be delivered to him by the Gentlemen at large passing thro' Vingorla, and he therefore begs that Gentlemen desirous of having their things forwarded to them by an early opportunity to any part of the Country, will be pleased to favor him with orders, to which he pledges strict attention and despatch.

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VINGORLA, 2nd August 1841.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### Calcutta.

Captain Carr of the Marquis of Hastings has reminded us that not to his crew and his ship is the credit of saving the wrecked passengers and crew of the *Fergusson* alone attributable. The *Orient*, a ship not here at present, shared the credit with the Marquis of Hastings, and will doubtless receive a special acknowledgment.—*Englishman*, July 30.

We hear that, on examining the bottom of the Steamer *Enterprise* the horn of a saw fish was found to have penetrated the copper (28 oz) and the bottom planks just above the bilge keel in a lateral direction and then to have broken short off, remaining in the bottom, and acting as a stop gap against the admission of water. The copper appears to have been completely shattered by the force of the thrust, and there is very little doubt that a leak would have been established had not the horn come in contact with a stout piece of timber inside the planking, and then broken off at about 3 1/2 or 4 inches from the point. The piece of horn and a part of the timber in which it remains have been taken out of the vessel's bottom, and sent to the Governor General who, we dare say, will send it to the Asiatic Society to be placed on the same shelf with a similar curiosity that has long astonished the wondering visitors of that interesting institution.—*Ibid*.

The Court of Directors have ordered the dismissal of Lieutenant Mann of the Madras Army for having assaulted a native. That is the real cause of the Court's decision, for although the assault caused the death of the party against whom it was directed, and although the verdict of 'manslaughter' was probably the result of a 'pious perjury' in a case where legally, if not morally, the crime really amounted to (what the charge was for) murder, yet the Home Authorities have avowedly viewed it with reference to their own rule, namely that the violent and cruel beating of any native should subject the offender to dismissal from the service; and there are so many cases in which a person may be barbarously beaten without being killed, or even without his life being endangered thereby, that the reasonableness of the rule in question would not be very apparent if it confined the threatened penalty to those cases in which death ensued. It is probable that where death does ensue, that circumstance weighs strongly with the Court in carrying their general warning into full effect, but there can be no doubt that to cruelly beat a native is the offence—without reference to its ultimate effects—at which the denunciation is aimed, and certain it is that a case of mere beating, though unaccompanied by death, or permanent injury, may evince a far greater brutality of disposition than a chastisement which should cause instant death, an event which has more than once been known to follow a blow not given in malice, though in momentary anger, and where the party inflicting it was of a disposition the reverse of tyrannical or malignant. We presume that the proceedings of the Court-martial in Lieutenant Mann's case did not appear to the Directors to contain any palliation, and indeed the heavy judgment passed upon him by the sentence, is a *prima facie* proof that even the tribunal which tried him considered his conduct to have been of a worse shade than any which is usually inferrible from the designation of manslaughter. We have so often expressed our own sentiments on the ill-treatment of servants; that we need not repeat the expression of them here but a few months have passed, indeed, since we did so in the case of an officer who was imprisoned on a charge arising out of that offence and if we could only feel certain that in all cases where the treatment was dangerously violent the Honorable Court would visit it with the penalty which it has now pronounced, we should not hesitate to say that the result would be unqualifiedly good;—but till a case shall occur in which some relative or

especial friend or protege of a Director, or of some other influential person, shall be subjected to the decree, we shall not be without fears that interest may operate so as to give impunity in those cases, as it has often done in others which are morally as bad. And while on this part of the subject, we should just put a question which will certainly meet the eyes of some if not all of the Directors, and which occurred to us the other day, when we read the order for the suspension of Mr. Oldfield of the civil service, for some malversation in his former judicial capacity. The question is—why was that decision so very long delayed? We forget the precise dates, and there is no occasion for such accuracy just now, as would require a search for them, but we think that eighteen months; must have elapsed since that case was sent home, and as if he deserved the punishment now inflicted on him at all, he must have deserved it in the first instance just as much as at a later period, we think that in the inexplicable—or at least unexplained—delay which has taken place in the judgment, there are strong grounds for suspecting some virtual malversation in the Honorable Court, amounting to at least an attempt to burke the matter at that stage; and we say plainly that the thing has a bad appearance and smells ill in the nostrils. Now if any private influence, or the workings of any kind of personal partiality, favour or affection, could so nearly effect altogether the escape of a person from a punishment which we are to presume he deserved, in a case of this description, the Court of Directors have only themselves to blame for any suspicion we may think them fairly subject to of being similarly influenced in cases of maltreatment of natives, and of only manifesting a just rigor where the party to suffer from it is not connected with any of themselves, and where the 'hit-him-hard-he-has-no-friend' principle has not room to operate. If men in power will occasionally act under this description of bias, they cannot be surprised if they should be suspected of doing it in more frequent instances than can readily be brought home to them; and even where some punishment is at last inflicted, it will happen that one man may get off with a reprimand or a brief suspension for offences that would justly cause the dismissal of another. Indeed, when a friendless person comes fairly under conviction for dishonest or otherwise reproachable practices, and where the utmost severity towards him is justified by his conduct, there is apt to be a very ethical and didactic display made on occasion of the infliction... that so good an opportunity may not be lost of demonstrating to the world the virtuous sternness with which penal rules are applied; a ruse to hide the instances in which they have lain dormant!—*Ibid*.

It is reported that when the Honorable Company's steamer *Enterprise* leaves the Howrah Dock, the *Tennessee*, new steam ship, will be hauled in to inspect her bottom. This ship has been unfortunate for the short time she has had existence: launching, one rudder was broken, and in coming round to this port, we have heard, she grounded.—*Ibid*.

We understand that the brig *Arethusa*, while dropping down, fell a thwart hawse of the ship *Nith*, at the Cooley Bazar, and caused her much damage. It appears the *Nith* was lying there with no cable, bent to her starboard bower anchor, and carpenters on board busily engaged in refitting her starboard hawse pipe, which had been slightly injured—in haste for the vessel's leaving to-morrow at day light, when the brig in dropping down fouled her anchor, and in delaying to ship her cable as strongly urged by the Pilot of the *Nith*, she broke her sheer and fell across the bows of the latter vessel.—*Ibid*.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Duncan*, *Grievous*, from London 16th Dec., *Van Dieman's Land* 14th May, and *Madras* 2d June, and the *Urgent*, *Thompson*, from Liverpool 28th March.—*Hurkaru*, July 30.

The *Loodianah* *Ukhar* of the 16th of July, supplies us with the following items:—

SCIND.—In consequence of the fall in the stream of the Indus, boats had been unable to convey cargoes to the ships at *Kerachee* *Bundur*, the sand bank at the mouth of the river, preventing their egress. The British Government have now placed a small steamer at the mouth of the river, which is able to pass over the barrier, and conveys the goods brought down by the boats from the interior, to the shipping at the *Bundur*.—*Ibid*.

PESHAWUR.—One *Golaum* *Nukshbund*, son of *Moulana* *Abdool* *Kurroon*, a resident of *Peshawur*, who bore a very respectable character, has been detected in coining and selling counterfeit gold mohurs. He was also detected in forging Government orders on the treasury, and thus surreptitiously obtaining large sums of money. General *Avastabelle*, on the delinquent being brought before him, with counterfeit coin, bearing the impress of the several rulers of *Peshawur*, from the days of *Shah* *Zuman* to the present dynasty, put him to the torture, and although the most influential men of the place have interceded in his behalf, has kept him in confinement, and is determined to execute him.—*Ibid*.

GUZNEE.—Several chiefs of the robbers (*kuzzuks*) that infested the vicinity of *Guznee*, having been captured by the troops in the fort, the bands had, consequently, become intimidated and dispersed. Several of the *Guznee* *Zemindars*, however, instigated by the *Ghizies*, having refused to pay the Government revenue, a reward was offered by the local authorities, for the apprehension of the chief among the refractory landholders. The two prin-



cipal ringleaders were, consequently, captured and brought in—the rest immediately paid the arrears of revenue, and came in and promised good behaviour.—Ibid.

By the Bombay General Orders which we published yesterday, we see that Lieutenant and Quarter Master Brockman of the 20th N. I. was brought to a court martial by his commanding officer, Major Plowden, on a string of charges of which the Lieutenant was fully and honorably acquitted, and the enquiry into which appears to have shown that a very improper course of conduct had been adopted by the Major. In such a case, we do not see how a Commander-in-chief can reconcile it with right notions of discipline to allow of the continuance of so unfit a person as the Major appears to be, in the command of a corps. A total failure before a court martial on the part of a superior against any one under his command should certainly be visited with at least a deprivation of the misused authority for a considerable time.—Englishman, July 31.

Madras.

We beg to direct attention to a Notice from our Acting Chief Magistrate, which appears in another column intimating that the highest penalty will in future be exacted from parties who are convicted of firing loaded guns in compounds within the limits of the Town of Madras. The regulation is an excellent one, and will no doubt be the means of putting a stop to this dangerous practice, which it will be remembered caused a fatal accident about the end of last year, and may indeed at any moment be the means of involving many individuals in the deepest distress.—Spectator, August 4.

As all hopes of the unhappy Golconda's safety must long since have fled and those registered as passengers by that ill fated vessel have in all human probability long since passed that bourne from whence no traveller returns, it affords us extreme pleasure to state that one individual whose name appears in the fatal list published by a contemporary yesterday, has been more fortunate than many of his comrades of the 37th. It will afford much relief to all acquainted with Captain E. J. SIMPSON to know that he sailed not in the Golconda but in the Minerva and is now in China, where our informant left him in good health a few months since. To this information we would wish to give every publicity, and it may be relied upon as correct.—Ibid.

The temporary staff appointments consequent on the intended departure of Major Butterworth on sick leave are at length gazetted: Captain Considine is to act for the gallant Major as Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, Captain K. H. Bingham, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, officiating at the Presidency for Captain Considine, and Captain R. H. Richardson, of the Cavalry doing duty as Captain Bingham's locum tenens.—Herald, Aug. 4.

Brigadier Michael Riddell, Commanding Trichinopoly, has, we observe by the last received notification of the Indian Government, been appointed a Brigadier of the first class, and to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from the 23d instant, the date on which Brigadier Wahab's tour on the staff will expire.—Ibid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir,—Wh-e-e-w! Mr. Editor, what a blazing brand you would cast among us in the shape of your correspondent's letter "Parsee," in this day's paper! How is it that there is not a little bit of Editorial from you, saying "them's my sentiments"? The Government I trust will see the necessity of immediately reinforcing this garrison and I should not be astonished at hearing tomorrow the sealing of the guns on the ramparts, by way of preparation; or else this "beautiful land," if No. 10 of a "Parsee" is allowed to appear, may quietly pass into the hands of the heroic appellant's brethren. Assemble meetings (legal), for what? to discuss the merits of ghee, opium, cotton and European pickles? or perhaps empty bottles!

To these are his tribe indebted for that wealth which he boasts that Providence has blessed them with, and to that line, if he be wise, he will for some time to come confine himself. He has a design on our risible faculties when he gravely puts the question,—"Have we not men amongst us who would fulfill the offices of Governors, members of Council, Secretaries, Treasurers, &c.?" Plenty who would, no doubt—but were he to ask; are there not among us men capable, I would answer him, no not one, nor will there be for a century or two to come. Perhaps, however, a Parsee may have in his eye a fit successor to Lord Melbourne. Let him bring him forth, and disappoint Peel and the Tories, bargaining for the Government of Bombay for himself.

Let me point out to your Correspondent a contradictory passage or two in his letter as a warning for No. 2 and those to follow.

With considerable pathos he tells us "The wealth of this unhappy land has been drained to the lowest ebb." That ebb, however, a few lines afterwards appears to be "wealth—the mainspring of all undertakings,"—"let us not be nig-gards in its use."

He tells us that he has not had the benefit of European instruction, much less of a classical education. If so he must be inspired, for I defy the best educated of his class, to write another such letter. He quotes French too! In the next I suppose we shall have Greek, Latin, Italian, German, &c. to prove that he has had neither a classical nor an European education! There is no mistaking the matter however. Let the writer, if he be wise, as I have said before, employ his talents in directing the Parsees to the true channel through which their present wealth and prosperity has been attained, commerce; for which they have all the mental requisites and say no more about governors and members of council, for which the very best boy that ever came out to India must be better fitted by education and moral qualifications than they can hope to be for a long time to come.

A. Z.

OUR correspondent who wishes to appear satirical without the ability, will no doubt receive an ample answer from our worthy correspondent "a Parsee."

ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—I feel myself compelled to call the attention of my countrymen for their gross ignorance and stupidity through the medium of your valuable Journal, which is as follows. The Parsees are claiming that they believe in Unity, and merely turn their face at the time of their devotions to the pure symbols and the most powerful things of the deity, such as sun, moon, sea, &c. It is true that their lawgiver the blessed Zoroaster ordered them to do so; but let me ask them whether in doing so it emanates from a true and thorough belief or for the sole purpose of telling the different castes that such is their practice, and if they did not do so, that they would not be considered as Zoroastrians. In consequence of their utter ignorance on this head, I maintain that they are naught but idolaters. There has lately been a holiday amongst the Hindoos called "Nam" and the Parsee women suffered themselves \*up the Hindoo Gods and fasted agreeable to their tenets. Surely this is Idolatry. The Parsees mingle with all the different religions such as Christian, Mussulmen, and Hindoo. Do they not go to a place called senhor D'Monte at Bandora in Salsette and idolize themselves before wooden images there erected in the Church, in hopes that their vows will be fulfilled? Do they not offer sacrifice at a tomb of

\* This passage is unintelligible.—ED. BOM. GAZ.

Mahomedan at Mahim? Do they not bow down before Hindoo Gods and offer a sacrifice? All these they pray and believe more than their own faith, and as for their own religion they pay little or no respect to it. Do they attempt to deny all these things? I should say certainly not. They say that Hindoos are idolaters, very true they are; their nominal lawgivers, viz. the Hindoos told them and pointed out to them the way they should go, to which they gave their assent. But Parsees are forbidden by their Prophets to follow their creed, and yet in spite of this prohibition they go in the very face of it and openly violate it. I should therefore say that your names should be erased from the face of the earth, for so long as this system exists the blame will be attached to our blessed Zoroaster for your bad deeds. If you will not put a stop to this system of idolatrous worship the circumstance and every thing connected therewith will be spread far and wide. I hope and trust that Almighty God will bring them to their senses, and turn them in the right path.

I remain, Your's obediently,

LAYMAN.

We have no doubt some of our Parsee correspondents will explain the statements made by a "Layman."

ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Allow me to pass thro' your much esteemed columns a subject very important, or if I can be the means of drawing the attention of Government to a matter which I think is very badly needed I will be amply rewarded—I refer to the Streets of Bombay, and which I trust, will take the desired effect.

I believe, Government, sometime during the rains, employ a number of Coolies under a fixed Muccadam, who receive orders to put the roads in good repair; and now let me ask what good has it ever done? None—Well if so, why does not Government see this put into execution before the Monsoon? but what is better, is that Government should employ a certain number of Labourers on fixed salaries some time (fixed before the Monsoon) to take and put all the roads and Streets in repair, making a contract for twice as much stones as are now used and to fix these stones on the roads. Say twice as high as it now is, and in some places three times, such as the Street which leads to the Bazaar Gate which is ankle deep, and the Parsee Bazaar and all the narrow dirty lanes; and one thing should be greatly prohibited in some streets, such as Barber Lane, where people think no more of sitting down and washing themselves than if the place was made for that purpose: it was only a few days ago I had to run through dirt ankle deep on the road leading from the Barracks to the Bazaar Gate, which place should be kept the driest of any street in the Fort. I trust this will be quite sufficient to draw the attention of Government, and no doubt would be the means of keeping a ray a great deal of sickness.

I beg to remain, Mr. Editor, Your most obedient Servant, PAUL PRY.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Copeland, Isabella, Catharine, etc., with their respective agents and destinations.

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Lieut. H. Rolland, 19th Regt. N. I. from Poona. Clark, H. M. 17th Regt. from do. DEPARTURES. NONE.

To Correspondents

We thank PADROO GOORLEY for his communication. The subject to which he refers is so confined in its application that we think the matter had better drop.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Saturday, August 14, 1841.

We have received Madras papers to the 4th instant, and Ceylon journals to the 27th ultimo. A daring native scamp had the audacity to enter our office on Thursday morning and steal

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

a file of the Malacca Register. He was fortunately taken with the Newspapers upon him; yesterday he was committed by the Magistrate for one month to the House of Correction. It is to be hoped his "durance vile" will teach a lesson to "keep his hands from picking and stealing" in future.

THE services of the Coroner and his jury have again been brought into requisition, by the body of a native female being found, somewhere in the vicinity of the Dungaree Bazar, cut in two! We have not yet heard the particulars of this horrid murder; but fervently hope the brutal perpetrator will be detected. Suspicion rests upon a Malay khullashee.

An accident occurred last Saturday on one of our Bunders. As the people at the Cranes were lowering a Horse, belonging to Mr. Bell of the Native Education Institution, into a Boat for the purpose of being taken to Panwell, a hook to which a part of the sling was attached, gave way, and the poor animal was precipitated into the Boat below. He fell on his back, and of course must have dislocated the vertebra of the spine, as he died on the Sunday morning following.

It may appear a dry subject to think about a want of water at this season, when the island is pretty well covered with it. But we make the following remarks because there is generally, about the close of every hot season, a cry of "Scarcity of water on the Island," which we think might be easily avoided by the Government undergoing a trifling expense. Artesian wells economists forbid us to recommend. The adoption of the measure we are about to suggest will, we are convinced, not only keep up a constant supply of this useful element, and give the grounds contiguous to the wells a much better appearance than they now present, by preventing their becoming marshy and muddy, as is now invariably the case; but also prevent a great deal of sickness to which this nuisance must inevitably give rise.

There is in our opinion a great waste of water from the careless manner in which it is now drawn and emptied from the leathern bucket into the narrow mouthed brazen or copper vessels commonly in use, and this we think should be prevented by attaching to each well a reservoir and either a square or circular cistern with cocks on all sides. A small establishment might be employed to keep these cisterns constantly filled, the expense attending this measure might be recovered by the levy of a trifling monthly fee, even an half anna piece from each bhistee or other individual resorting to the wells, would be amply sufficient for this purpose.—This suggestion we hold as well worthy the attention of the officer in charge of the Road and Tank Department.

IN the "United Service Journal" for last July is given a concise but interesting Biography of the late Sir Phillip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. K. C. B., and Rear-Admiral of the Red, who died on the 2nd January last, in the 65th year of his age. Amongst the many valuable services rendered by this gallant and lamented officer to his country, one victory stands more brilliantly conspicuous in the list than the rest,—a Victory that redeemed the British Navy from the deep despondency into which it was fast sinking from previous failures, that imbued the British Sailors with redoubled confidence and resolution, and stimulated them in action; and that stamped the Hero, Capt. Broke, with a fame which together with honors that were showered upon him by England, rendered him the admiration and idol of the Navy, and the



model of a "true Englishman." This Victory is the one gained over the Americans in the ever-to-be-remembered engagement of the "Shannon" with the "Chesapeake" on the evening of the 1st June 1813. Capt. Broke's success in this battle is almost solely attributed to the extraordinary efficiency of his seamen in "Naval Gunnery," a science to which his most assiduous labours and attention were successfully directed in discovering improvements.—Judge of the admirable precision with which his broad-sides must have been directed, when in seven minutes the "Chesapeake" Frigate was disorganized, and, in four more, a Prize!

Sir Philip Broke has left three sons and one daughter; the eldest, a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, inherits his honors and estates.

For the perusal of our readers we shall extract from the Biography above alluded to, an interesting account of the capture of the "Chesapeake."

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE QUEEN'S PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

Satirist, May 27.

Her most gracious Majesty being heartily sick of the parliamentary squabbles between her Whig Ministry and the Tory oppositionists, which Melbourne told her would go on gathering strength and last through the summer, unless she cut "the gordian knot" of discord by dissolving the malcontents, she took the Premier's sagacious advice, and being a perfect "woman of business," and wishing to expedite the affair, she determined to roll these two important events into one.

"The House of Incurables" were accordingly ordered to assemble on Tuesday. Summonses were also issued to the Commoners, and when the portentous morning arrived, it was a truly melancholy sight to behold the recreant and conscience-stricken M.P.'s, whose ratings and other Parliamentary consistencies made them tremble for their re-election, tottering down to the bar of the House of Lords, to hear the Queen send one and all of them about their business.

We marked a bevy of these reputable senators, and could not help extemporising the following parody.

AIR—"The Chough and Crow."  
The Peers down to "the House" are gone,  
The Queen to hear and see;  
The Speaker put his best wig on,  
To chat with Royalty.

Each false M.P. doth sad appear,  
And as he wends his way,  
He murmurs "Dissolution's near,  
It is the closing day."

The placemen and the rat now creep  
"The House of Lords" about,  
And crowd the bar, and silent keep,  
To hear themselves turn'd out.

Then when they've heard the Queen's resolve,  
All homeward whimp'ring stray,  
And homeward cry, "our doom's dissolve,  
It is the closing day."

About two o'clock the brayings of trumpets and clouds of superfine dust announced the approach of Royalty. The Duke of Sussex, whose small stock of hair had been carefully put in paper over-night by the Duchess of Inverness, stood hand in hand with that exemplary youth Prince George of Cambridge, to receive her Majesty and Prince Albert, who followed at a respectful distance.

The Prince had conducted her to the Throne, and was then told to seat himself in an arm-chair close by and keep remarkably quiet until the whole of the mummery was concluded.

The Lord Chancellor then knocked "silence" with the butt-end of the mace, and having squatted himself on the great seal, for the double purpose of taking care of it, and seeing Royalty to the greatest advantage, he nodded to the Queen to begin, and it being rumoured that on this occasion she would depart from the ordinary course and deliver an extemporaneous oration, the most intense curiosity prevailed.

Her Majesty having for some time past been in the constant habit of visiting numerous theatrical establishments, and being well read in works connected with the stage, has very naturally and imperceptibly acquired a theatrical style of eloquence, which she had determined to indulge her present auditory with, and it must be confessed she displayed to the greatest possible advantage her histrionical oratorical powers in the following neatly-turned and truly original speech from the throne:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

"It being high time that my 'Westminster Company of Independent Performers' should bring their entertainments to a close, I appear before you to announce the termination of the present season, and to thank you for the patronage and patience you have exhibited both towards myself and every diverting mummer under my command. Our success has been very various. We may, we believe, with great sincerity, boast of having drawn from the pocket of the public quite as much money as during any preceding season, although truth obliges me to confess that not one important addition has been made to the fame of the Theatre, as during the whole of the season no new piece has been produced that has given entire satisfaction to the town.

"Our recent attempts to get through that long looked for farce called 'the Budget,' were, I regret to say, perfectly unsuccessful, and I will not attempt to deny the conveniences that have resulted to the company by its entire failure. It has been given back to the author to undergo many important alterations, as in its present confused and imperfect state it could not be again brought forward.

"Notwithstanding this disappointment my present company are determined to persevere in their attempt to amuse the public. With that laudable intention, during the summer vacation, my manager, Mr. William Melbourne, intends to look throughout the provinces for accessions to his company, and being extremely partial to his convivial qualities, and having, besides, great faith in his skill in management, I have commissioned him to spare no expense in securing such recruits as he may deem likely to be of service to him.

"It affords me great pleasure to state that all the most useful and leading performers belonging to the present company will still remain with Mr. William Melbourne, namely:

Mr. Palmerston—For the *Elderly Dandies* and the *Foreign Department*.

Mr. Normanby—For the *well-dressed Fops*.

Mr. Russell and } Will divide the *Usefuls* between  
Mr. Baring } them.

Mr. Cottenham } Will continue the *First Heavy*  
} *Old Man*.

Mr. Lansdowne } Will be the *Old Woman* of the  
} Company.

Mr. Minto—Will do the *Sailors*.

Mr. Macaulay } Will perform the *Military* department.

'The Broad Farce' business will be divided thus:

Mr. William Melbourne will do the *Intriguing* and *light Jocular* parts, such as the *Jeremy Diddlers* and *Sponge in Where Shall I Dine*. Mr. Hobhouse sustaining the *drunken* parts in low comedy.

Having mentioned Mr. William Melbourne's name again, leads me to remark that it is wonderful with what facility he can get through the principal part in *The Cabinet*. He possesses this singular requisite that, as he despises the disapprobation of the audience, he always appears with the most perfect self-command, and seems entirely indifferent to the result.

"To conclude, I beg to assure you, my Lords and Gentlemen, that no pains shall be spared to enrich Mr. William Melbourne's company with the very best performers that can be procured, distinguished for a certain degree of *voluntary motion*, combined with the utmost docility, and remarkably obedient to the slightest nod or wink afforded them by the manager."

The Queen now curtsied all around, and resumed her seat, which announced to all that the great business of the day was concluded. Both Peer and Peers, Whig, Tory, Radical, and Rat-catcher now hurried homewards. Our Court correspondent took his penive way through the Park, and while perambulating, his attention was attracted by a melancholy ditty proceeding from a seedy looking M. P., who was warbling the following ballad in a most lugubrious tone of voice:

AIR—"The Woodpecker."  
I knew by the dust that, like smoke, rose and curled  
That Queen Vic, to prorogue us, in carriage was near.  
And I said "from the rat's favourite home in the world,  
Will be soon bawled out both M.P. and Peer."  
The benches were full, not a word did each say,  
For all felt they were then dissolving away.

By the side of the QUEEN stood ALBERT so gay,  
When she uttered that word so dismaying—"prorogue";  
Then I knew ne'er again, I should greet quarter day,  
And I now sneak to home a poor pension less rogue,  
The benches soon thinned, when the QUEEN had her "say,"  
And we all left St. Stephens, dissolving away.

And I said, "on the Treasury Bench have I kept,  
And, when ordered, have spouted a speech learn'd by rote,  
And when PALMERSTON pro'd snug and soundly I slept,  
But still woke in up to time to secure him my vote.  
But now I must quite these green cushions so gay,  
For Queen Vic has sent us dissolving away."

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JULY 3.

Academy of Sciences—Sitting of June 28.—M. Arago communicated to the Academy, that M. Dagerre was still occupied upon a most important series of experiments connected with the improvement of photography. Thus, with the view of increasing the sensitiveness of the prepared plates, he had subjected the action of electricity, while in the camera obscura, and had then immediately exposed them to the rays of light. The electric fluid had, however, made the plates too sensitive, and so much so that the mere opening of the plate cover inside the camera obscura could not be effected rapidly enough to prevent some portions of the impression from being much more vivid than as others. M. Daguerre had therefore made use of a preparation not so sensitive as that which he commonly employed, and upon again applying the force of electricity had obtained such a degree of sensitiveness that, according to a communication from Mr. Fox Talbot, only the millionth part of a second was necessary for obtaining an impression; so that it was not expecting too much to anticipate that, when further improvements should be effected, the actions of the human body might all be taken by the Daguerreotype.—M. Collegno, professor of geology in the Faculty of Sciences at Bordeaux communicated to the Academy the result of some observations on the practicability of obtaining considerable supplies of water in the Basin of the Gironde by Artesian wells. He dwelt on the importance of the geological features of extensive adjacent tracts of country being well studied in all such cases before the operations of the boring were commenced. At Bordeaux a bore had been made at an elevation of more than 50 feet above the level of the sea, and had been carried down more than 600 feet, without its tertiary strata. He had come to the following conclusions relative to the Basin of the Gironde:—That the tertiary districts in the S. W. of that basin offered little hope of success for Artesian wells; that the cretaceous or chalky

formations in the centre of the basin would furnish water abundantly, perhaps, but only after boring more than 1,200 at 1,300 feet; and that the jurassic or obolitic formations (similar to those of Portland, etc.) on the S. W. of the basin offered nearly the same chances as the formations of the neighbourhood of Paris.—M. Fourcault communicated a paper on the physical and chemical action of vegetables on the air. He contended that plants had not that reparatory action on the air commonly supposed, and he had found:—1. That the physical action of vegetables was often insalubrious by hindering isolation and evaporation.—2. That their chemical action was insufficient to maintain the equilibrium between the elements of atmospheric air. A commission was named to report on this subject.—A paper was read by M. Seguiet on the best form of steam-boats for river navigation, the object of which was to show that in general they are too long. Those of the Seine in particular were noticed as having this defect. M. Arago observed, in reply to this paper, that an English engineer of celebrity (whose name the learned Secretary did not mention) had recently visited France to inspect her river-steamers, and had paid high eulogiums both to their build and their machinery. M. Dupin observed, that though there might be some objections to the length of the boats, on account of the frequent windings of the Seine, yet he thought that it was better to consult the comfort of the passengers, and give them long airy cabins, rather than curtail dimensions, especially when many passengers had to pass from 8 to 10 hours on shore.—M. Bouchardat read a paper on the growth of roots under water and showed that what might be called root buds were in close connection with the medullary axis or pith of the plants.—M. de Gasparin communicated to the Academy an account of a water-spout, which did much damage in the neighbourhood of Orange, in Provence, on the 30th of May last. Trees were torn up by their roots, and part of the walls of the town of Courthezon were undermined by the water and fell. A letter from that district asserted that the force of the wind and rain actually drove part of the solid wall across a small rivulet into a meadow beyond;—but of this the Academicians seemed rather incredulous.—The Committee of the Academy, named some time ago to report on an error in the calculation of the arc of the meridian between Montjoux and Formentera, made by Messrs. Biot and Arago, which error was first pointed out by M. Puissat, and gave rise to great personal animosity, has delivered in its report and found that the error actually exists. It amounts to 69 toises, and arose from the neglecting a small line in the trigonometrical observations, the value of which was not calculated.

The tube for lining the Artesian well of Grenelle has been commenced lowering into the orifice. Each division of the tube is nine metres, or 29½ feet long, and fixed on to the next one by 42 screws, over which a strong soldering is made. The tube has been subjected to a pressure of 20 atmospheres in all its parts. Messrs. Arago and Humboldt were present at the commencement of this operation. The precise quantity of water now thrown out of the orifice is 2,200 litres (581 gallons) a minute, or 3,168,000 litres (upwards of 773,000 gallons) a day."

On Saturday a coroner's inquest was taken before Mr. Wakley, at the residence of Mr. Fowler, Wilson street, Gray's inn-road, on view of the body of Miss Charlotte Scott, aged 18. Deceased was the niece of Mr. Fowler who lives on his property. She was a young woman of pious habits and greatly beloved. On Thursday morning Mr. Fowler, accustomed to take an early walk, went out as usual. He returned home about seven o'clock, when not finding breakfast prepared, he called deceased. Upon her not answering he went in search of her, and at length found her in the back yard, lying upon the ground apparently lifeless. A pool of blood was by the side of her head. A medical gentleman attended, who pronounced life to be extinct, and who discovered that her skull was fractured. It is conjectured that deceased had fallen from the window of the second floor as it was open. No cause could be assigned for any rash attempt on her life. Verdict, Found Dead. (Courier.)

Yesterday an inquest was held at Dean street, Westminster, upon the body of William Parsons Lake, tailor aged 27, who drowned himself at Westminster bridge. A constable proved that at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, he, deceased, ran in an agitated manner down the steps and along the steam boat, exclaiming, as he went that "he would get rid of such a woman by drowning himself." He threw himself into the water, and sunk like a piece of lead. Witness got the drags, but his exertions, aided by others, were unavailing to save deceased. In his hat, which he had previously taken off, was a memorandum book, in which was written in pencil, "W. P. Lake, Denmark street, Soho; at the foot of the stairs you will find the body of W. Lake, a victim of love. Mary Anne Rhodes, I hope this will be a lesson to you and other young women not to trifle with young men, but be constant, and true. I freely forgive you. I'm your unfortunate lover, W. P. Lake." The brother of the deceased proved that the latter had paid his addresses to a young woman named Rhodes, but the attachment was broken off, and she got married last week. He had before attempted to hang himself because another young woman "sighted him. The jury returned a verdict of Temporary Derangement.—(Herald.)

#### ELECTION PROPHECIES.

SATIRIST, MAY 27.  
Be it known to all our readers that we sages of the *Satirist* are such thorough adepts in "the black art" and "the occult sciences," that we confidently predict the following lamentable occurrences happening to the notorious individuals herein named during the ensuing general election:—  
BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI will take the trouble to learn one of his long rhodomontade harangues by heart, and when he attempts to spout it on the hustings at Shrewsbury, not a syllable will be heard for hissing, hooting, and groaning.  
N. B.—Mrs. Wyndham Lewis will not permit him to wear his best clothes during the election, in consequence of there being a great many horse-ponds in the neighbourhood.  
JOSEPH HUME will be laudably applauded by a mob of 500 persons, not one of whom have a vote among them.  
Sir R. Peel will enter a public-house at Tamworth to canvass, and find all the company drinking d—n—t—n to him.  
Lord SANDON will assure his Liverpool friends that he has too much respect for their independent attachment to him and his cause to allow him to be at any expense, and will find that he cannot get a single vote without paying handsomely for it.



Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, with lawyer-like impudence, will profess an old and intimate acquaintance with many constituents of the borough he puts up for, but unfortunately will not be able to recollect their names or persons.

JAMES WEIR HOGE will have the assurance to ask a Beverley voter to give him "a plumper," and will be threatened with a black eye in return.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT while canvassing North Wiltshire, will find himself unexpectedly caught in a rat-trap.

Middlesex Wood will go up to a wall well covered with election placards, to admire one of his own bills, during which the populace will tastefully and completely cover it with mud and dirt.

Saint WILLIAM TOOKE, the would-be chosen for Finsbury, will look into a Tory newspaper to read in print the excellent character he sent of himself, and discover it inserted in such a way as to render him ridiculous as possible, his fulsome eulogium being headed in large letters—"Advertisement."

Should Saint Tooke venture to appear on the hustings to oppose Finsbury Tom (Duncombe), we venture to prognosticate his acquaintanceship with eggs, cabbage-stalks, and other culinary vegetables, to be considerable.

**FLUCTUATIONS IN THE MARKETS OCCASIONED BY THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.**  
(From our City Correspondent.)

The *Rum* market is by no means lively, and there is very little doing in *Geneva*.

Several parcels of *Lisbon* have arrived in the River, but *mountains* are generally low.

*Sugar* has been very dull and very little of it; "short and sweet" being the characteristic of this commodity. There have, however, been some pretty fair specimens of "broken crush," and low lumps are much higher than on Monday.

There is no quotation in *malts*, and *hops* are very stationary.

*Quack-silver* remains steady.

*Feathers* are extremely heavy.

There are no sales made of *caresses*, but *ticking* is in request.

*Indigo* is sickly.

*Oils* are running off.

*Pitch* hangs on hand.

*Deeds* are coming round, and *red pine* is a shade better.

*Horse-hair* in tails is looked after.

*Dates* cannot be quoted.

*Hides* are not sought after.

*Deer-skins* are much cheaper.

*Paving-stones* begin to look up.

*P. S.*—*Corn* were just shooting up, owing, it was supposed, to be recent wet weather.

#### THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

(From a New York Paper.)

It is a common error in this country (America) to imagine that the riches of England are derived from land dependent upon her commerce, and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suppositions that have been hazarded, touching the effects of our commercial and financial and political condition of the wonderful little island. The truth is that the merchants of England, with all their great capital and vast extent of operations, hold but a very small portion of the riches existing in that country; and this can be made apparent by a few simple considerations. Look at the squireship, for instance; the thousands and thousands of country gentlemen with their comfortable incomes of three, or five, or ten thousand pounds per annum, derived exclusively from the soil; and the enormous fortunes of the nobility.

Estimate, if it can be estimated, the immense amount of treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why, at a single dinner given in London on the 19th of June, gold and silver plate to the amount of a million and a half of dollars was exhibited at once; all the property of one individual—the Duke of Wellington. This celebrated personage could have relieved from all their difficulties, all three of the great American houses, which have been compelled to stop, simply by turning over to them his dishes and tureens, vases and candelabra, without diminishing his income one farthing; and there are fifty noble ladies in London, any one of whom could have put Messrs Brown & Co. in ample funds for all emergencies, merely by making them a present of their diamonds.

Without taking the crown jewels into the account, it is no doubt susceptible of proof that in London alone there are gold and silver plate and jewels to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, and it must be remembered that mightily as London is, the wealth of the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centred there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castles and country seats of the nobility, such as Alnwick Castle, Blenheim, Chatsworth, Balvoir, Woburn Abbey, Bowood, and a hundred others which we could name, and among the lovely mansions of the country gentlemen, with which the whole surface is dotted by the sands. Think of the libraries and galleries, the immense and almost priceless collections of pictures and statues, and other costly works of art, in which no country in the world is richer. Why, the England mercantile wealth of England is but an item of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non-payment of debt, if it were not paid, which thank heaven it soon will be, so far from inflicting a mortal blow upon the prosperity of the kingdom would never be felt or thought of except as a handy theme for a sarcasm, now and then, directed against republican honesty and honour. The fortune of the Duke of Bedford, or Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear the whole of it, and nobody but his race be a farting the poorer.

#### Literature.

**EUROPE IN 1840.** Translated from the German of Wolfgang Menzel. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

THIS is a singularly interesting and important publication, and well suited to attract attention in the present critical posture of European affairs. It is by a writer well known on the Continent, and its object is to point out to his countrymen, the perils which menace their liberty and independence, from the insidious and incessant encroachments of Russia, on the one side, and the restless, vain glorious, and enterprising character of the French people, on the other—combining with certain political and social causes of internal weakness existing amongst themselves, the German States, or Great Teutonic Nation. A subsidiary but prominent object of the author also is, to promote the extension of the "German Commercial League," or Prussian Union of the Customs—a name, he seems to think, the best adapted to rouse and concentrate the nationality of the German States.

It is proper to notice that the volume was written in answer to a pamphlet written by a Russian emissary, with the view of sowing dissension amongst the lesser German States, for Russian objects. After defining what he calls the European Pentarchy, the author traces all political power to four principal sources—the power of nationality, the power of religion, the power of political principles, and the power of material interests. After some able but perhaps fanciful observations, and some acute, general, and historical remarks, the writer commences his analytical examination of the condition and prospects of the several States of Europe, in their elementary and constitutional principles, and in the progressive manifestations of their national peculiarities, and the progress and direction of their civilization in so vast a field of observation, he cannot be expected that the writer's views should always be correct, or well founded, but in his exposition of the general condition of the great European Commonwealth, of the peculiar character of its several members, as well as of the dangers which menace them from within and without—and the general sources, both of the strength and weakness, he exhibits great political and general soundness and ability. His account of England is, on the whole, very candid, though tinged with some Continental prejudices. The following observations are many and sensible:

"England has preserved the strength, the consciousness, the pride of her nationality: no part of which has been lost, even by the constrained acknowledgment of the independence of the United States. It is a proud boast, and an inflexible proof of her national vitality, to have impressed on her conquests and colonies the stamp of the English character, that the children and the grandchildren should resemble their original parent, in no way degenerated; in the new, as in the Old World, exhibiting the same vigour and manliness. From a hardy stem only could such healthy shoots have been put forth. What other people can point to similar conquests and colonies, while in its native soil the old stem flourishes with undecaying youth? Although there are other European nations who vie with England in national pride, yet in this respect the English maintain the superiority, that they not only evince that pride externally, by carrying on their wars with the energy of national warfare; but even in peace, and in ordinary civil life, they always continue mindful of the high tone and honorable feeling that become a free and a noble nation."

His view of the Russian policy is acute and clear headed, and so is his dissection of French ambition and cupidity. He observes justly—

"In the year 1814, Germany recovered only a part of the incontestably German population and language, which, at an earlier period, had been forcibly and cunningly appropriated by France. Another very valuable part, German Lorraine, Alsace, Sungen, remained with France. Nevertheless this division, so favorable to the French, and so detrimental to Germany, is styled by Mr. Arnould Lebevre, an ignorant mutilation of France. He declares it ought not to be endured, and that the whole left bank of the Rhine should again be French. The Belgian revolution first broke in two that frightful ring within which the modern Populiuses would confine our beautiful country. The strong places raised against us, which were upheld and garrisoned by our conquerors, are now turned against them, and have become our northern bulwark. Justly, therefore, has it been said, that hostile Europe has retired from the Meuse far as the Scheldt. Still our frontier is incomplete. It will be well defined, only when we extend ourselves again to the Rhine, and when Prussia and Bavaria withdraw to the right bank. Whoever in France bears in his bosom a heart devoted to the greatness, the honour, and the safety of his country, must be filled with pain when he thinks of the weakness of our frontiers; must wish all his energies and endeavour to find an opportunity of escape from such a perilous situation. Our patriotism must not be enervated in the soft enjoyments of peace. We must never forget what we once were. Since 1830, we have borne the consequences of these changes with admirable moderation. Europe would, however, be in error, were it on that account, to be concluded that we have for ever resigned our possessions, so imperatively required for the security of our soil and our capital. We are not to be eternally fettered to the system of peace. Peace is merely a respite. On the day when war breaks out on any side, we too shall appear on the stage to vindicate our rights."

We warmly recommend this volume to the public—it is an able and seasonable publication; and shall only further extract the author's concluding observations on the obstacles to the maintenance of peace:

"Our last observation is, Since the age in which we live is an age of events; so, according to the natural course of things, again—at an appointed period—the arrangements now existing will undergo change. The rising generation, habituated, under diplomatic guardianship, to a long peace, has hardly any conception of the scenes witnessed and endured by the generation which preceded them. But this oblivious feeling,—this indifference to the blessings of tranquillity,—this aimlessness,—his thoughtless and petulant longing for greater and more striking realities, and this ignorance of all their attendant horrors,—are preparing for Europe another age of marvels. The longer the transition is postponed, the fewer may be left of the older men, who, having been tried in severe misfortunes, lean to the continuance of the peace now maintained, by the prudent agency of statesmen, and by the material interests of the people—the greater will be the augmentation of that electric vehemence, with which the very atmosphere of the present time is charged."—*Scotch Reformer's Gaz.*

#### Miscellaneous.

**SUICIDE**—One morning in the beginning of last week, a young married woman residing in Camlachie, committed suicide in her own house, by suspending herself from a large nail which she had previously fastened into one of the posts of the bed. The poor creature was not more than 18 years of age, and had only been married about three months; yet it is alleged that domestic unhappiness had been the sole cause of the fatal act, as her husband, it is stated, had been drinking, and otherwise behaving extremely ill towards her for some days previous to that on which she destroyed herself.

**MELANCHOLY DEATH.**—Last Saturday, a farmer in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, distinguished by his convivial habits, had occasion to go to Kilbride for seed-potatoes. On the road returning his servant man placed him on one of the carts, and after proceeding about two miles, they stopt at a toll-bar to have the potatoes weighed, when mournful to relate, they found the kind but too self-indulgent master a corpse.

**THE GOLDEN EAGLE.**—During the past week it has been our good fortune to have submitted to our inspection one of the finest specimens of this noble bird that ever passed beneath the eye of an ornithologist. Bewick states the average weight of this monarch of the winged tribes at from 16 to 18 lbs., while that of the one we allude to is 21½ lbs., being probably a finer one than witnessed by that celebrated naturalist. Besides its extraordinary weight, its proportions are prodigious; it measures from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other 6 feet 11¼ inches. Its legs are lined to the talons with down of the strongest yet finest texture; and those legs with the mussy chest and body which they support, seem rather to belong to a sturdy inhabitant of earth than a sprightly denizen of air.—This princely bird, which was transmitted from Blair Athol to Lady John Scott, is now under the skilful surveillance of our celebrated townsman, Mr Heckford.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

**HORSE-RACING IN SPAIN.**—A horse-race, the first ever remembered in Madrid, took place on the 15th, between the horses of the Dukes of Ossum and San Carlos and Mr. Scott, an attaché of the British embassy. The first gained the prize.

**PRINTING AT MADAGASCAR.**—A printing press has been introduced at Tananivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the missionaries, who are actively engaged in printing a translation of the Bible into the Malagasse language. Four of the natives are sufficiently versed in the business to act as compositors, while the press work is executed by two more, and several others aid in correcting the press.

**MILITARY TORTURE.**—We are sorry to hear that the disgraceful and unmanly practice of flogging was resorted to in the Belfast Infantry Barracks on Thursday week, when an unfortunate, private named Richard Carroll, for a breach of discipline, by disobeying the orders of his officer, Captain M'Entyre, was brought to the halbert and received one hundred and fifty lashes.—*Vindicator.*

**RUSSIA.**—According to official returns for the empire of Russia for 1840, there were 1,100 murders committed during that period, and 1,300 suicides. Upwards of 7,000 fires took place destroying 35,000 houses.

**THE HOSPITALS IN PARIS.** *La Presse* states, that it results from a return made relative to the hospitals and asylums of Paris, that the administration admits and provides for 12,000 old and infirm persons, and receives from 70,000 to 80,000 sick into the hospitals. It receives 4,600 foundlings, supports 16,000 at nurse in the country, and apprentices 500. In fine, it furnishes food to more than 30,000 indigent families at their dwellings.

Accounts from Monde Video, of 23d April states, that a Deputation, from Paraguay, had been sent to the Governor of the province of Corrientes. The object of it was not known, but it was supposed that this first step of amity, from a Republic that had just proclaimed itself free, will lead to important results. No engagement had, as yet, taken place between the naval forces of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.—(Sun.)

Lady Anne Cullen Smith, only sister of the Duke of Wellington, has been suffering from severe indisposition at Hampton Court Palace. Her Ladyship, within the last few days, has greatly improved.—(Post.)

At Carlisle, two of the police have been killed in an encounter with the Tory mob. Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, the Conservative, was defeated by Mr. Marshall, who polled 345, against the Sergeant's 294.—(Advertiser.) Two evenings ago, a sergeant of the 4th regiment of light infantry in garrison at St. Denis found, near the bridge of the Canal, the body of a boy apparently ten or twelve years of age, whose head was entirely crushed by the wheel of some carriage, which had also passed over his body. As the police could obtain no information at St. Denis by which the body could be identified,

although every possible enquiry was made, it has been brought to Paris, and is exposed at the Morgue.

The letters received from Manchester to-day announce the stoppage yesterday of Messrs. Dainty, Ryle, and Co., of that place, to which allusion was made in speaking of the failure of Messrs. Whitmore and Co., of London. It is said they owe their London agents, Whitmore and Co., £250,000, and that the liabilities of the latter firm amount to near £600,000. The stoppage of a joint-stock bank at the west end of the town is also mentioned, but this excites no surprise, because the establishment alluded to has been reported to have stopped half a dozen times in the last twelve months; it never enjoyed any credit in public estimation, therefore the stoppage of the concern cannot inflict injury on any one.—(Globe.)

The last letters from Rio Janeiro mention great preparations making for the coronation of the Emperor Don Pedro II. His Majesty the King of the French had sent the grand cordon of the legion of honour to the Emperor, with a communication that he would have sent this mark of respect earlier if the statutes of the society did not prohibit conferring the order upon minors.—(Herald.)

Immediately after the election, at Norwich, of the Marquis of Douro and B. Smith, Esq., on Monday, a party of Chartists made an attack on the Guildhall with pistols, bricks, stones, etc., doing considerable damage to the windows and doors, and seriously hurting several of the police. The prompt arrival of the soldiers arrested the progress of the rioters, and enabled the police to capture several of the ringleaders, fifteen of whom are in custody.—(Post.)

**ANECDOTE OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE.**—About the year 1815, her Majesty, the venerable Queen Charlotte, being in one of the private apartments of his Majesty King George on the ground floor of the north terrace, Windsor, opened a private escritoire which had been given to the King by his grandfather George II., at Kensington, and contained many of his juvenile studies, and never had before been opened but by himself. The first object which presented itself was a thin portfolio, containing between twenty-five and thirty loose leaves of foolscap, on which were drawn problems, some in black lead pencil, and some in pen and ink, from Le Clerc's book on Geometry, and on some of the margins slight sketches of the etched vignettes. We may naturally conceive with what emotions of tenderness these unexpected documents were beheld—for they were the school-boy exercises of him who was destined to become one of the best of husbands, one of the best of Kings that ever was formed by holy and enlightened Providence to rule over a great people, and done in his juvenile days, several years before the illustrious discoverer had become acquainted with him. Her Majesty immediately removed the portfolio to her private domicile at Frogmore, and overcome by the thought of the many tender associations that oppressed her remembrances, gave them to Mr Harding, her domestic librarian, to bind in red morocco, which was carefully done, and inscribed with her own hand on the first page "These drawings, being the school exercises of the beloved George III., when in his eleventh year, were found, in an escritoire belonging to Prince George, by myself, in the year 1815."—*Charlotte.*—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**A MAGISTERIAL PUN.**—A dame in a certain condition was brought before a city-magistrate. "What does that young woman want?" asked the civic chief. "It's a filiation case," said the officer. "Oh," said his worship, "I see! her object is a patent. Let her be sworn."

**NOVEL ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.**—An address was presented on Wednesday to her Majesty, on the birth of the Princess Royal, signed by 10,000 inhabitants of the island of Zante. This document is in itself a great curiosity, as well from the number of signatures affixed to it (in all the variety of Greek calligraphy), as from its being the first address in the Greek language which has been presented to a British sovereign.

**A PRETTY JURY.**—A gentleman's coachman was tried at the Maidstone assizes, on a charge of robbing his master, having pawned his livery. The jury—(a dozen of the rustics among whom mad Tom found so many dupes)—laid their sapient heads together for a few minutes, and then said;—"We find the prisoner not guilty of the felony, but we think he did very wrong, and recommend him to mercy." (Laughter.)

**OPINIONS OF THE ROMANS REGARDING TRADE.**—It is curious to trace the Revolutions of Roman opinion regarding trade. Their laws always discouraged it as an occupation for the higher classes, and the imperial ages show as little knowledge of its public advantages as those which had preceded. At the end of the second Punic war, when the Carthaginians delivered up a large fleet of merchant barks, the conquerors, instead of founding commercial greatness on this valuable acquisition, burned every one of the vessels, and employed none of the mariners. They destroyed the captured ships of Antiochus eleven years afterwards, and in 585 gave away to their industrious allies in Greece and its islands the mercantile navy of the Illyrians. A century later they undertook, for the first time, a war which had the extension of commerce for its purpose, this was Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain, where for some time they seemed to expect a second Spain or Sicily. In the reign of Augustus trade and manufactures had nearly reached their utmost limit. But the philosophers would not be converted; and Cicero, wishing to speak well of commerce, could devise nothing more commendatory to say of it than that it was one way, and not the most reputable, whereby a person might acquire the position which the great man himself was so vain of being supposed to occupy, that of a wealthy country gentleman.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library. No. XXIX. Italy and the Italian Islands. Vol I.*

**THE WALL OF CHINA.**—From authentic documents it appears that the celebrated Chinese wall was erected 213 years before the birth of Christ, against the Mongolese. It is 714 German miles long, 17 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that with the same materials, a wall one foot in thickness and 23 feet high, might be carried round the whole world.