



BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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.

Bombay, August, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

August, 1-41.

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, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis 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.
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Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack Rs. 2
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Gentlemen's Ditto " 1 1/2
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of 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 Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

FOR CALCUTTA TOUCHING AT THE COAST.



The fine fast Sailing Ship "FAZEL CURRIM" 500 Tons Burthen L. J. Ballantine Commander will leave this for the above Port on the 10th instant having excellent accommodations, for Passage only, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co. Bombay Green.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of HERJEEBHOY DHUN. JEEBHOY DEEANSHAH late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased may be committed to PESTONJEE FRAMJEE Panday and Merwanjee Framjee Panday both of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants and the Executors named and appointed by the said Will and Testament.—All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th Day of August 1841.

ACTON. S. AYRTON,
Proctor,

બંદરે ખબર

શ્રી. મુખ્યમંત્રીની બુદ્ધિદેવરની શુભચિન્તના પ્રાર્થના
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આજનાં ફરિયાદો.
વકીલ*

THE BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. 3.

Will be published in a few days.

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We understand that one of the King's sons is shortly expected at Bangon for the purpose of assuming the command of the troops that may be assembled for the purpose of superintending the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception. It is also said that the royal Elephants have started for Rangoon via Tounggoo.—Maul. Caron, June-2.

There have been for several days various reports about the contemplated visit of his Burmese Majesty to the southern part of his kingdom. Some say that the agent guard, under the command of the second prince, has left the capital and is on the way towards Rangoon. But we are unable to satisfy ourselves as to the truth of the reports, though we think it probable that a movement of some kind has taken place.

We have been favoured, by a friend, with the following extract of a letter, dated Rangoon, 2d June:—

"May 26th.—To-day the Prince of Prome quits the capital with, it is said, a large force. All the elephants and horses likewise quit the capital to-day for Rangoon. The object of this seems to be to march down, while the ground is hard, for in September, when the King comes, the roads will be impassable for such a host. Having successfully diddled us out our rights to have a Resident at his Court, he, perhaps hopes to make our Tenasserim Provinces too warm for us, by exciting revolts in them; after which, he may demand back the provinces.

21 June.—We hear that the Prince of Prome will stop at Prome with his forces. I suspect we are exhibiting some warlike preparations in Arracan, that he may have heard of, which has caused him to stay there. The same cause may detain his Majesty. I wish our Government would apprise his Majesty, that our Resident, besides his fifty men according to treaty, requires several steamers and an army to enforce the terms of the Yandaboo treaty, and for which expense we shall require to be reimbursed by territorial acquisition, say the province of Basseen. Not until this is

done, shall we be on proper terms with the country. Of course we shall have to restore the old King, whose popularity increases as the present King's measures oppress the people." June 23.

Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that Major Barnett of the 7th and Captain Nedham of the 30th N. I. are about to retire from the service. As both these Corps have been slow in promotion, the promised steps are a great consideration. The *Spectator* of Saturday last contains a hint, and we believe very well merited rap at the Military Board, whose ill-judged acts of economy we have so often deprecated, in causing a considerable portion of H. M.'s 57th Foot to remain for a period of six months in a state of inefficiency, in fact partially disbanded, and as our contemporary justly observes "comment must in this case be superfluous," for what economy can justify crippling the efficiency of a Regiment in that most vital part, their arms!

The promotion of Captain Nepenn to his Majority makes a vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's Department, which, say, will be filled by Lieutenant Macqueen at present officiating as Aid de-Camp to Sir Robert Dick. We know not whether there be any truth in the report, but are sure that the Commander-in-Chief could not make a more judicious selection for the situation.—U. S. Gaz. July 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Kindersley, Principal Collector of Tanjore, arrived yesterday from the Cape, and will be heard proceed to his District in about ten days, when Sir Henry Montgomerie, being relieved, will assume charge of the Tinavelly Collectorate.—Ibid.

THE MADRAS HUNT.—A Correspondent of the *Spectator* announces an event of much interest to our Presidency Sportsmen, in the prospect of a valuable accession of strength to their pack, in a draft of twenty odd couple of fresh hounds from Lord Seagrave's kennel, which are now on their way to India.—Ibid.

GOVERNMENT CONNECTION WITH IDOLATRY.—We learn that Government circulars have been despatched through the Revenue Board to the several Collectorates directing the immediate carrying into effect of the late orders of the Court of Directors, prohibiting any further interference, or connection with Hindoo Temples and idolatrous ceremonies.—Ibid.

Among the passengers from the Cape per Anna Robertson is Dr. NICHOLSON, Deputy Inspector General of the Hospital, of H. M. Regiments on this establishment.—Athenaeum July 27.

We regret to announce the death from fever on the 21st instant at Nellore on route to Madras, of Lieut. G. W. MACKENZIE of the 1st M. Eur. Regiment.—Ibid.

JACK ASHORE.

"A JOLLY JACK TAR WAS HE."

During last week a jolly Tar took an equestrian excursion, being well primed and loaded. His hands and legs acted like the paddles of a Steamer, and he sailed along at the rate of twelve knots per hour, to the terror of all the pedestrians whom he encountered on his land voyage. Jack steered through the Wallajah gate, having determined to visit the Fort, balancing himself tolerably well on his seat. After a short cruise within the fortress, and probably not knowing how to get out of the straits, he veered again towards the Wallajah, at which gate egress is not permitted to equestrians. The sentry forthwith hailed to him to put about and take his departure by some other gate; but Jack was not so easily to be put out of his latitude and persisted in steering on, which compelled the sentry to come to the charge. Jack, like a prudent commander, immediately hove to, as his vessel was not built of Royal oak, and determined like Midshipman Easy to argue the matter; and after some altercation he dismounted, seized the sentry together with his musket and pitched him a considerable distance out of his way. The sprawl of the sentry and the clash of the musket roused the attention of the Guard, who flew to the assistance of their comrade, and Jack was instantly boarded. A young man, witnessing Jack's disaster, advised him to apologize or otherwise he would be locked up in the Guard room and ultimately be handed over to the Police; but this timely advice had no effect at the moment, as Jack was quite infuriated at the manner in which he was boarded and hinted to the young man to sheer off or otherwise he would serve him out as he did other land lubber. But a moment's deliberation brought Jack to his bearings, for the idea of a Guard room and the Police was insufferable. He consequently started up, doffed his hat, kicked up his heels, and vociferated, Ax your pardon. This had the desired effect with the guard who passed the matter over with a roar of laughter, as Jack's grotesque manner was irresistible. On desiring him to take himself off, he grinned on the indulgence, doffed his hat to the party offended, mounted his steed, and made his way out at the very Gate through which he was prevented going in the first instance.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

The *Cleopatra* left Bombay on the 19th June. She reached Aden at 1/2 past 10 o'clock on the 7th July, and remained there—having been 17 days 14 1/2 hrs. in all on the voyage viz. 650 hours under steam, and 72 hours under sail. She left Aden at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th July, and reached Bombay at 12 A. M. on the 5th August—having been 7 days and 22 hours on her passage down, viz. 58 hours under steam, and 132 under sail only.

Extract from a Postscript to the Times. The *Cleopatra* brings with her London news to the 5th July. This is the quickest passage on re-

cord. The Mails in all probability left London about 8 P. M. on the 5th July, and, allowing 5 hours for the difference between Bombay and Greenwich time, the whole distance will be found to have been accomplished in 30 days and 41 hours!

From Aden we learn that an attack had been expected on the 18th July, but was not made in consequence of the death of a son of the Chief. It is said however to have been only postponed—not altogether abandoned.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 7, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 23rd ult. and Madras to the 28th ult.—they do not contain any intelligence of importance.

We intend curtailing our editorials for a few days to enable us to dispose of the mass of European intelligence and extracts received by the overland mail.

We are given to understand that a building in connection with the Mazagon Powder Mills, was entered the other evening by a body of thieves, thro' a window. They succeeded in lifting out a large Copper Pot used for drying Saltpetre on, but were observed by the Military Guard, who hastened to the spot, when most of the rascals made off. Two however, unfortunately for them, remained inside the house—thinking to escape by that means; but the Conductor in charge of the Powder works having come up, jumped in thro' the window with his Lan-tera and Sword, one of the fellows instantly made an effort to bring him down on his "tibia" but had the Compliment returned with a severe sword cut across his Shoulder, and has since been sent to Hospital, his companion is now in custody.

The promulgation on the Island of the newly framed Regulations regarding the rates of hire for the different conveyances excited the greatest dissatisfaction, except among our cotemporaries, one of whom could see nothing objectionable in the Regulations.

This dissatisfaction was no matter of surprise, when by contrast, the rates thus fixed exceeded in exorbitance those previously sanctioned by custom. It was the firm belief and expectation of all that when by the continued exclamations of the public against the villany and extortion practised with impunity upon them by Buggy-wallas, Hamauls, and others,—and when the magistrates were prevailed upon to direct their attention to the nuisance, that some sound measures would be had recourse to for the suppression of the rascality complained of, and the formation of such rules as would shield the Public from the glaring impositions to which they were exposed and compelled to submit. What excuse can be urged for the authorities' protracted jobbings terminating in the completion of Regulations which merely confirmed the scamps in their extortionary practices, and put the public to double the inconveniences and annoyances they formerly were. This was not as Sam Slick says "Yankee fashion—going ahead in legislation."

Before giving publicity and circulation to their new rules the authorities might well have spared a little consideration as to the extent to which they were calculated to ensure their object, viz. a reduction in the rates of fare for the different conveyances.

Before receiving the *Government Gazette* of yesterday it was a query with us whether in fixing the high rates of fare the Government might not intend to make the public assist in filling its pockets by the profits of the licencing system. This might have been the case. However we did not forget our duty in exposing the injustice of many items in the regulations. What was the consequence? The Government was convinced of the propriety of our observations; it very laudably took the hint and subjected the rates to an immediate revision, charging in some instances less than one half of the former rate. The revised rates of fare are now unequal, but still some improvement has been made and we congratulate the Government for the promptness it has displayed on this occasion.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Office of Ordnance June 28.

F Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. C. F. Thorncliffe to be First Lieut. vice Wade, cashiered; Second Lieut. H. Rogers to be First Lieut. vice Alston, deceased; Second Captain H. G. Ord to be Captain, vice Slade, deceased; First Lieut. A. H. Fraser to be Second Captain, vice Ord; Second Lieut. J. Turner to be First Lieut., vice Fraser; Second Lieut. A. C. L. Fitz Roy to be First Lieut., vice Tytler, deceased; Second Captain R. L. Garstin to be Captain, vice Heron, deceased; First Lieut. E. C. Warde to be Second Captain, vice Garstin; Second Lieut. E. H. Fisher to be First Lieut., vice Ward.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the commission of First Lieut. M. C. Dixon is altered to the 11th of April, 1841.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 2.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Surgeon E. S. Graham, M.D., from the 75th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Chambers, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons, July 2.

7th ditto—Lieutenant W. Grasset to be Captain, by purchase, vice Patterson, who retires, July 2; Captain Lord A. Paget, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Hon. H. Cole, who exchanges, July 3; Cornet A. Helyar, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grasset; Sir W. Russell, Bart., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Helyar, July 2.

12th ditto—Lieutenant the Hon. R. Needham to be Captain by purchase, vice Stewright, who retires; Cornet T. H. Clifton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Needham, July 2.

18th Foot—Lieutenant C. P. Trapaud to be Captain, by purchase, vice Byron, who retires; Ensign T. Clowes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Trapaud; G. E. Baynes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clowes, July 2.

18th ditto—Lieutenant G. H. Hewitt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Foss, who retires; J. Elliott, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hewitt, July 2.

20th ditto—Sergeant-Major R. B. Smith to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sir R. Gethin, promoted, July 2.

37th ditto—Captain F. Skelly to be Major, by purchase, vice Wood, who retires; Lieutenant Charles Augustus Parkinson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Skelly; Ensign A. M. A. Bowers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parkinson; T. Hawley, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowers, July 2.

47th ditto—Lieutenant A. J. Gulston to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wood, who retires; Ensign J. F. De Courcy to be Lieutenant, vice Gulston; G. P. Drought, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice De Courcy, July 2.

49th ditto—Sergeant J. Campbell from the 95th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rand, promoted, July 2.

57th ditto—Ensign C. Swetenham, from the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bate, promoted, July 2.

60th ditto—Gentleman Cadet E. F. Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Burdett, promoted, July 2.

71st ditto—Ensign S. J. Lord Aberdour to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fairholme, who retires; Sir T. Erskine, Bart., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord Aberdour, July 2.

75th ditto—Assistant-Surgeon J. Forrest, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Graham, appointed to the 4th Light Dragoons July 2.

80th ditto—Lieutenant A. D. W. Best to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gulston, who retires; Ensign A. Ormsby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Best; E. A. Holditch, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ormsby, July 2.

83th ditto—Gentleman Cadet J. W. Crowe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted, July 2.

85th ditto—Ensign H. J. Darell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Curtis, who retires; W. Ogilvy, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Darell, July 2.

91st ditto—Major C. Burne to be Lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Anderson, who retires; Captain D. Ducat, to be Major, by purchase, vice Burne; Lieutenant E. W. C. Wright to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ducat; Ensign J. G. Hackett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright; J. M'Inroy, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hackett, July 2.

96th ditto—Gentleman Cadet W. F. G. Servantes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Swetenham, promoted to the 4th Foot, July 2.

9 98th ditto—Lieutenant J. C. A. Dunbar to be Captain, by purchase, vice Curlin, who retires; Ensign Willoughby Harcourt Carter to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dunbar; O. J. C. Bridgeman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carter, July 2.

11th Brigade—Lieutenant G. K. Carr to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dolphin, who retires; Second Lieutenant R. M. Peel to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carr; P. C. B. Hameton, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Peel, July 2.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class—Assistant-Surgeon P. Brodie, of the 10th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon J. Cornell, of the 23d Foot; Assistant-Surgeon D. Dumbreck, M.D., of the 88th Foot, Assistant Surgeon J. Sider, M.D., of the 25th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon W. G. Byrne, of the 90th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon W. M. Ford, of the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon W. Smith, of the Royal Military Asylum; Assistant-Surgeon J. Strath, of the 80th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Boyes, of the 6th Dragoons; Assistant-Surgeon W. Wallace, of the 15th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon R. J. G. Grant, of the Staff; Assistant-Surgeon D. Lister, of the 3d Dragoon Guard, July 2.

To be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces—W. Rutherford, gent, vice Rutledge, who resigns, July 2.

BREVET.—The under-mentioned Cadets of the Honourable East India Company's Service, to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasilly, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining.—W. D. A. Short, gent.; E. Fraser, gent.; W. Kendall, gent.; J. Carpendale, gent.; M. K. Kennedy, gent., July 22.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK, R. C. B. AND K. C. K. COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters; Cytty Plain, 24th July, 1841.

A Detachment consisting of part of H. M. 4th (King's Own) Regiment and of Madras Troops serving in the Doobah having been called into active service it affords the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief much pleasure to communicate to the Army the result of their operations and the approbation expressed by the Government of Bombay.

Major General Sir R. H. Dick is happy at the opportunity of noticing the skilful conduct adopted by Major Johnson 28th Regiment Madras N. I. for the capture of Badamee and fully concurs as to the well deserved praise awarded to the Officers and men of each arm of the Troops by whose gallantry and good-conduct the surrender of the Fort was accomplished: the efficiency of Captain Burgone's Company of Artillery has been conspicuous on this occasion as it was at Nepanee, and the several Detachments have well maintained the characters of the Regiments to which they belong.

AFGHANISTAN AND ALGERIA, BY LORD PALMERSTON.

In the speech which the noble Secretary of State addressed to the electors of Tiverton on his nomination, he drew a comparison that cannot but be interesting to our Inland readers, for whom we extract the passage verbatim:—

Now let me travel a little further to the east: for there is no quarter of the globe in which we have not had occasion to uphold the dignity of the country, and to vindicate its honour, and to maintain its dearest interests. Transactions had taken place in countries which many of you have perhaps never heard of till they came to be introduced to your notice in consequence of events to which I allude—transactions, I say, had taken place in Persia and Afghanistan, in the centre of Asia, which threatened destruction to the vast empire which we possess in the East Indies; but acting with promptitude and decision we carried our armies into the centre of Afghanistan, and the noble lord, whose name my honourable friend mentioned

just now, there rendered the most important services to his country, by achieving military successes which have rendered secure to us that vast empire which we possess in India and the importance of which it is hardly possible to over rate, though perhaps, those who have not turned their attention to these matters may not at once sufficiently perceive their value. We brought within British influence, in one campaign, a vast extent of country, larger than France, almost as big as half Europe; and the way in which this was done, and the results which have followed, are well deserving of the attention of the people of England. There is a contrast, of which we may have reason to be proud, between the progress of our arms in the East and the operations which a neighbouring power—France—is now carrying on in Africa. The progress of the British arms in Asia has been marked by a scrupulous reference to justice, an inviolable respect for property, an abstinence from anything which could tend to wound the feelings and prejudices of the people; and the result is this, that I saw not many weeks ago a distinguished military officer who had just returned from the centre of Afghanistan, from a place called Candahar, which many of you, perhaps, never heard of, and he told me that he, accompanied by half a dozen attendants, but without any military escort, had ridden on hundreds of miles through a country inhabited by wild and semi-barbarous tribes, who but two years ago were arrayed in fierce hostility against the approach of the British arms—but that he had ridden from Tiverton to John o'Groat's house, his name as a British officer being a passport though through all because the English had respected their rights, had afforded them protection, and treated them with justice; thence it is that an unarmed Englishman was safe in the midst of their wilds. The different system pursued in Africa by the French had been productive of very different results. There the French army to say, I am sorry is tarnished by the character of their operations. They sally forth unawares on the villagers of the country they put to death every man who cannot escape by flight; and they carry off into captivity the women and children. (Shame, shame.) They carry away every head of cattle, every sheep, and every horse, and they burn what they cannot carry off—the crop on the ground and the corn in the granaries are consumed by the fire of the invaders. (Shame.) What is the consequence? While in India our officers ride about unarmed and alone, amidst the wildest tribes of the wilderness, there is not a Frenchman in Africa who shows his face above a given spot from the sentry at his post, who does not fall a victim to the wild and justifiable retaliation of the Arab (Hear, hear.) They professed to colonize Algeria, but they are only encamped in military posts; and while we in India have the feelings of the people with us, in Africa every native is opposed to the French, and every heart burns with the desire of vengeance. (Hear)

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF HANOVER.

HANOVER, June 29.

The Queen of Hanover died to-day. The Hanover Gazette, with a black border, contains the following notice:

It has pleased the Disposer of all human events to-day, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, to remove from this life the most august and illustrious Princess Frederica Louisa Carolina Sophia Alexandrina, by the grace of God Queen of Hanover, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Cumberland, Duchess of Brunswick and Lunenburg &c. (born Princess of Mecklenburg, &c.) His Majesty the King, the Royal family, and all faithful subjects, are hereby plunged in the deepest affliction.

After being confined to her bed for three months, her Majesty expired from a decay of strength, constantly attended by the King, the Crown Prince, and the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau. Her Majesty will be ever remembered as a mother and Queen.

VON SCHEEL.

THE BELGIAN ROYALTY.

The King and Queen, with the Duke of Brabant, and their suite, are expected at Ostend on the 10th of this month. The Magistrates and the inhabitants are making preparations to give their Majesties a brilliant reception.

The Duchess of Kent has intimated her intention of returning to this country previously to the 17th of next month, being the anniversary of her Royal Highness's birthday.

THE NAVY.

As every movement that affects the British Navy must be equally interesting in all parts of the empire, and wherever our language is spoken, we make no apology for inserting under this head the latest events connected with that force.

The "Edinburgh," 72. Captain W. Henderson, C. B. and K. H., was on Saturday morning towed into harbour to be paid off. She was inspected on Friday by Admiral Sir E. Codrington, and was pronounced, with many eulogies, to be in a most efficient and man-of-war like state.

The "Cornwallis," 72, was paid advance wages on Thursday, and was to sail from Plymouth on Saturday for China.

The "Confiance" steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander E. Stopford, just returned from the Mediterranean, was paid off to-day at Woolwich, and, after undergoing some repairs, will be re-commissioned. The crew have obtained a short leave of absence.

LAUNCH OF THE "DEVASTATION" WAR STEAM-VESSEL.—The launch of this first-class war steam-vessel, which was postponed from the 25th of May, the day originally intended, took place at half-past one o'clock to-day; and although the announcement was only known to the general body of the inhabitants of the town early this morning, the number of officers and their families and respectably-dressed persons who attended was considerable, and the scene appeared very animated, and the whole went off admirably. Miss Hornby daughter of Captain Phipps Hornby, C. B., Superintendent of the dockyard, had the honour of naming the vessel previous to her entry into her future element. Mr. Lang, master shipwright, Superintended the launch, and the vessel glided into the water in fine style, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled multitude on the land and on board the vessel, which was very crowded. Immediately after the launch the vessel was hauled into the dock opposite the blacksmiths workshop, where she will be coppered, and she will afterwards be taken into the basin to have her engines fitted and made ready for sea. The "Devastation" is about 180 feet long, and 1,050 tons burden old measurement, or about 1,000 tons burden according to the new mode of calculation.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Captains—S. P. Pritchard, Blenheim; W. D. Puget, Melville; C. A. Barlow, Nimrod; H. W. Giffard, Cruiser; J. V. Fletcher, Wellesley; T. V. Anson, Pylades; A. L. Kuper, Alligator; T. J. Clarke, Melville; W. J. Williams, Stromboil.

Lieutenants to be Commanders—Joseph Pearse, Blenheim; G. H. Coulson, Blonde; W. Haskoll, Cruiser; H. Schomberg, Melville; G. S. Reynolds, Larna; W. H. A. Morshead, Hyacinth; Thomas Carpenter, Columbia; L. S. Tindall, Calliope; R. Harris, Melville; G. Beadon, Conway; R. Collinson, Wellesley; A. M. Ingram, Blone; P. B. Stewart, Alligator; E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Calliope; Richard Symons, Wellesley; T. H. Mason, Algerine; W. B. Monypenny, Sulphur.

Mates to be Lieutenants—R. C. Kevern, Blenheim; J. M. Cooke, Blenheim; W. Bligh, Blenheim; S. B. Dolling, Algerine; B. Woolcombe, Alligator; B. Drury, Alligator T. B.

Christopher, Blonde; W. T. Rivers, Calliope; H. T. D. Le Vesconte, Calliope; T. G. Drake, Hyacinth; T. Carmichael, Larne; T. Sibbald, Melville; E. Fitzgerald, Modeste; W. Kendall, Nimrod; E. M. Noble, Samarang; E. Crouch, Samarang; J. Strettell, Wellesley; J. Astle, Wellesley; T. H. Lysaght, Wellesley; G. B. Dawes, Herald; J. A. St. Leger, Mastiff; C. R. Egerton, Calliope; P. Parkhurst, President.—A. P. Ryder having passed the best examination at the Royal Naval College this half year.
To be Masters—W. T. Mainprize, R. Knox, G. Nosworthy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—W. Louis, to the Stronboli steamer, vice Williams, promoted.
Lieutenants—J. A. Wright to command the Skylark; P. Auldridge, to the Pigmy steam packet; J. R. Rodd, to Scout; P. Somerville, John Daly, J. Hancock, G. B. Jeffreys, R. Edwards, A. Vyaer, and G. C. Fowler, additional, to the Wellesley.
Masters—George Nosworthy, to Pylades; R. Mowll, to Scout; W. Jeffrey, to Tortoise.
Second Master—W. H. Williams, to Savage; B. Simpson, to Skylark; T. Bowen, to Tortoise.
Purser—D. G. Charles, to Scout.
Surgeon—M. Carry, to Scout.
Assistant-Surgeons—John King, to Revenge; John Phillips to Savage; J. Ternon, to Scout.
Mates—W. Ponsobly, to Blenheim, and to take passage in the Cornwallis; John Wilson, to Excellent; W. R. Surridge, to Magnificent.
Clerk in Charge—H. J. Pinhorn, to Skylark.
Clerks—H. C. Pool (additional), to the Dublin; H. A. F. Lusignam to Electra.
Volunteers of First Class—W. J. B. Elphinstone, to Queen. Acting Boatswain—E. Roase, to Electra.
ROYAL MARINES.—Captain E. W. Churchill, and Captain Calamy, have gone on retired half pay.
Mr. W. H. Hall, master in the navy commanding the iron steamer Nemesis is made a lieutenant in the navy for his services in China.
Mr. W. H. Thompson, master of her Majesty's ship Im pregnable, passed his examination at Trinity house for a first and second rate on Friday, the 25th ult.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The news from France this morning is of some interest. The papers regard with the deepest interest, the proceedings at our general election. The Debats speaks of Sir R. Peel's manifesto from Tamworth as a perfect specimen of the practical good sense of England in political affairs.
The Courrier Francais announces officially that the distribution of colours to the new regiments of cavalry and infantry formed by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours will take place during the rejoicings in July. The three regiments of Hussars, the 7th, 8th, and 6th, and the new regiment of Chasseurs, the 13th, which have been encamped at Luneville since their formation, are to march to Paris on the 5th of the present month.
Thetwelve new regiments of infantry are composed of eight regiments of the line, and four of light infantry. In consequence of this increase to the number of regiments, the French army is now composed, without including Riflemen, African corps, artillery, wagon train, engineers, and veterans, of 100 regiments of infantry and 63 of cavalry, forming 300 battalions of infantry, and 315 squadrons of cavalry.

IRELAND.

We gave last week the resolutions of one portion of the Irish bar on the subject of the new Lord Chancellor; we now insert the protest of its senior members:—

A statement has been published in Saunders's News Letter, of the 23d instant, which is understood to be substantially correct, that a meeting, purporting to be a meeting of the Irish bar, was held on the previous day in the Court of Admiralty, at which Mr. Thomas Dickson presided as chairman.

From that statement it appears that a resolution was passed by the gentlemen of the bar there assembled:—
"That inasmuch as all judicial appointments in England are made from the English bar, so all judicial appointments in Ireland should be made from the Irish bar."

It further appears, pursuant to a second resolution of the above meeting, that a committee was appointed to prepare an address to her Majesty, embodying the spirit of the preceding resolution, which address, when prepared, was to be signed by the father of the bar, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Having considered these resolutions, we, the undersigned members of the Irish bar, deem it incumbent on us to state that we were not present at the above meeting, that we were adverse to the holding of it, and that we do not approve of the principle of its proceedings.

In thus declaring our opinion as opposed to that of a respectable portion of our profession, we do so in a spirit of perfect good feeling towards them, and we think that the most direct, plain, unequivocal, and manly course we can take, is to give our names to the public, and simply to express our individual but concurrent dissent from those resolutions.

There have been serious commotions and riots in Carlow, where a larger force has been stationed.

Mr. St. George, of Tyrone-house, is represented to be, or, rather, to have been, the proprietor of an estate of 10,000l. a year, but as being involved in debt and difficulties, and obliged to keep himself concealed from the retainers of the law. Under these circumstances a gentleman named Heathers, connected with the ordnance survey, entered the premises, and, being mistaken for a police officer, was seized on by the ever-zealous peasants, who threw him over the wall, by which he sustained such injuries as caused his death. Mr. St. George it appears, must have had some share in this cruel outrage, for he was arrested on Tuesday last on a warrant from the Secretary of State, and, after examination, was committed to gaol.

The Dublin University election was fixed for Thursday, Dunganon for Friday; and Coleraine and Cashel for Saturday of this week.

Mr. O'Connell has called on the people of Carlow "for the love of God" not to be betrayed into a breach of the peace.

The Right Hon. Lord Campbell landed by the mail steam-packet at Kingstown. The noble lord proceeded to town in one of the Lord Lieutenant's carriages, which had been despatched thither for the purpose. His lordship, as it is expected, will take his seat in the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Marcus Costello, of the Irish bar, has received the appointment of Attorney-General at Gibraltar.

The Primate of Ireland has resigned his rectorial tithes at Donaghadee, amounting to 350l. per annum, to augment the income of the Vicar.

SCOTLAND.

At the dinner given to C. Dickens, Esq., at Edinburgh, on Friday, the distinguished guest said:—

I am anxious and glad to have an opportunity of saying a word in reference to one incident in which I am happy to know you were interested, and still more happy to know, though it may sound paradoxical, that you were disappointed—I mean the death of the little heroine. When I first conceived the idea of conducting that simple story to its termination, I determined rigidly to adhere to it, and never to forsake the end I had in view. Not untried in the school of affliction in the death of those we love, I thought what a good thing it

would be if in my little work of pleasant amusement, I could substitute a garland of fresh flowers for the sculptured horrors which disgrace the tomb. If I have put into my book anything which can fill the young mind with better thoughts of death or soften the grief of older hearts—if I have written one word which can afford pleasure or consolation to old or young in time of trial, I shall consider it as something achieved—something which I shall be glad to look back upon in after life. Therefore I kept to my purpose, notwithstanding that towards the conclusion of the story. I daily received letters of remonstrance, especially from the ladies—God bless them for their tender mercies—the Professor was quite right when he said that I had not reached to an adequate delineation of their virtues; and I fear that I must go on blotting their characters in endeavouring to reach the ideal I have in my mind. (Cheers.) These letters were, however, combined with others from the sterner sex, and some of them were not altogether free from personal invective. But notwithstanding I kept to my purpose; and I am happy to know that many of those who at first condemned me are now foremost in their approbation. If I have made a mistake in detaining you with this little incident, I do not regret having done so; for your kindness has given me such a confidence in you, that the fault is yours and not mine.

He proposed, in the course of the evening, the health of Professor Wilson, who was in the chair, and the memory of Sir David Wilkie, and after an evening of remarkable unanimity, and compliment to a stranger unexampled in Edinburgh, the meeting broke up.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Berryer, father of the celebrated Advocate and Deputy, was buried on Monday within forty-eight hours of that of M. Garquier Pages. The Legitimist and the ultra-Liberal sleep in peace together.

Marshal Sout has excited serious distrust amongst the superior officers of the army by his late treatment of General Anthouard, and his present treatment of General Bourjoly. The latter, a highly respected officer, was sent to inquire into the military mal-administration in Africa. His report was most severe, and discovered the grossest peculation and abuses. The War Minister admitted the facts revealed in the general's reports as correct, but objected to the expediency of denouncing them. The general pleaded that he was sent to Africa to report the truth, and since he was blamed for doing so, he would resign. Marshal Sout instantly accepted the resignation, whereupon the General wrote another strong letter, and has in consequence been sent to Little under arrest.

Intelligence to the 20th inst. will be found in the letter of our Madrid correspondent.

The two French naval divisions of Toulon have been ordered to sea, that under Admiral Lasusse to proceed to the Levant, the other to go before Tunis.

It is said that Admiral Lalande takes the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

SPAIN.

On the 20th instant the anniversary of the constitution was celebrated in Madrid. The Queen and her little sister, rode in an open caleche, the Duke of Victory on one side and the Sister rode in an open caleche, the Duke of Victory on one side and the Secretary at War on the other, followed by the nobility and mobility in procession, and at least 3,000 cavalry.

The Madrid papers of the 23d tell us that, after a long debate on the motion of Senor Pacheco, who claimed the guardianship of the Queen for the ex-Regent, the congress of deputies "declared the place of guardian of the Queen vacant by 129 votes against 1."

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The news by the last Levant mail gives a woeful account of the result of the late settlement on the Christians of Syria. The state of affairs in the mountains of Lebanon was daily becoming more serious. The Turkish authorities had not only imposed the duties of the new tariff, but a number of other distinct petits droits, and (now illegal) imposts. Beside the "internal duty" of 2½ per cent. on all goods entering a city for export, 10 per cent. was charged on all the operations of industry for revenue purposes, without regard to the good or bad harvests yet to arrive, the high or low rents paid, &c. The cultivators of silk were exposed to the greatest extortions in this respect. An ounce of silk, in Lebanon alone, it was calculated, would afford the Turks this year a revenue of 90,000 purses (450,000l), thrice the amount which the Egyptian government levied on all the mountains (and of those 30,000 purses, 25,000 were the exactions of the Emir Beshir). It is fully expected that if this rate of imposts be enforced at the appointed time of the silk harvest, which occurs about the middle of August, that a general insurrection will take place, and the Turkish rule most probably shaken. The Emir Hyder and this Maronite fellow exiles had, on their return, commenced, revenging themselves on their enemies, and great feuds prevailed a deputation from Lebanon was preparing to represent to the British government the extent of the oppression they suffer from the Turkish rule, but the Druses had withdrawn their consent, and would only petition the Sultan.

Mehemet Ali has accepted and published his acceptance of the modified firman of the Sultan, the question of tribute is deferred.

AMERICA.

The "Acadia" arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning. Her dates are New York 15th, and Boston 16th ult., and on the 18th she quitted Halifax.

The papers connected with Macleod's case and the demands of our ministry had been, after a debate in the senate, referred to a committee on foreign affairs.

The following curious statement of our relations with America appears in the New York Catholic Freeman's Journal:—

It would appear almost incredible that two nations, who have so great an interest in the maintenance of peace as the United States and England possess, should ever allow it to be broken or seriously interrupted between them. But with nations as with individuals, peace and good neighbourhood can only exist where the parties are actuated by an honest and sincere desire for justice and fair dealing; and unfortunately this spirit of fairness seldom presides over national councils. Most rarely of all does it determine the policy of England in her relations with other states. Covetous of gain, she seldom allows a plea of right or justice to balk her spirit of acquisition or conquest; and if ever she does act justly, she does so because the party with whom she treats is too powerful to submit to anything else from her hands. We may, however, claim for the United States an almost entire exemption from charges of this character, for in all her transactions with civilized nations, since the first day she assumed an independent place amongst them, good faith, uprightness and equity have distinguished her conduct. But still even the United States, is not wholly above reproach. The Anglo-Saxon blood is too copiously infused into the blood of the American people not to manifest itself on some occasions, and, if it were necessary to cite an instance, the history of American Indian policy furnishes a bold and lasting monument of its sordid and tyrannous impulses.

At a meeting in Carolina, over which Mr. Colquhoun presided, resolutions were passed to the effect, that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states was an unconstitutional waste of the public money, stimulating the states to acts of extravagance, and depriving the government of a legitimate source of revenue to furnish a pretext for an increased tariff; that the creation of a national debt was a great misfortune; that Congress has no power to levy protective duties, to encourage one branch of industry at the expense of the others; that the formation of a bank by Congress is unauthorized by the constitution, and that the establishment of a treasury, independent of all banks, was a sound and constitutional measure.

The Funds, have not been affected by the news from France America or Canada.

Monday, July 5, 1841, Five o'clock, P. M.

The matter most interesting to the India reader will be found in the general pages of the ATLAS. Nothing can more intensely affect or more immediately concern that country than the proceedings which are taking place in this. We preserve the form of an outward overland dispatch, but the principal point in this introduction is to draw attention to the articles on the elections, &c., in the other columns of the paper. We give under this head the latest intelligence on that subject. For India exclusively the present month is by no means fertile of news. Indeed, the elections absorb all interest, and in arguments of the opposing parties the great question of India is reduced to a secondary consideration. M. Hogz retains his seat for Bervey, and the India interest generally is strengthened; the extremely interesting news of the day is given under this head.

THE MAY OVERLAND MAIL.

Great disappointment was felt on the arrival of the overland mail on Thursday at the absence of intelligence from China, and the lingering delay of the Commodore at Calcutta. Sir H. Pottinger has now probably arrived at the seat of action, and Sir Gordon Bremer cannot much longer remain absent, the impatience of the public for decisive results in that quarter should stimulate to action. The system of one step in advance and two to the rear disgusts the people. What may be the consequence on these proceedings in the East of the change of parties here, it is impossible to foresee, but it will be most fatal to the Liberals if by this lingering and delay they leave the honour of accomplishing the settlement of affairs to Tories.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

The members of the British India Society, who were previously members of the Abolition of Slavery, have turned that body from its great objects, to the contemplation and agitation of the slave question as it affects India. The public, however easily to be induced to take part in an agitation so founded or so urged, and more especially since the principal means by which the end is proposed to be attained, is a complete alteration of the system of tenures and holdings of lands in India, with a view to the wide settlement and colonization of the latter. We know of the arrangement by which Mr. O'Conne was induced to write his celebrated epistle to Mr. Joseph Pease, sent: The assiduous friends of India are spreading their sentiments here slowly, and some what secretly, but there is at present at least little chance of their occupying public attention, nor is their project so developed as to demonstrate that India will derive from it the least advantage.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHITE ANT

The solution I used (says an experimentalist) was ounce of the corrosive sublimate to one gallon of water, having rubbed the mineral up with a little alcohol to increase its solubility; wood was immersed in the solution for one week but carpets and cotton cloth were allowed to remain only for two days. The experiments I varied in every possible way—and uniformly obtained the same result, that the white ant will but very partially, if at all, destroy the substance of anything incarcerated in the solution, and that, on discovering its nature, they immediately disappear.

THE LATE NEIL BENJAMIN EDMONSTONE, Esq.

The following sketch of the Official Career of the deceased Director is chiefly extracted from the Civil List published by Dodwell and Miles. It is from a hand hostile to the Directory, if this be its worst arrow, it is powerless.]
1765.—Born in Scotland.

1783. Aug. 17.—Appointed a writer to Bengal.

1785.—Examiner in secretary's office in the general department; and assistant to the register of the head civil court.

1786.—Assistant to Persian and Bengalee translator to the committee of Persian revenue.

1787. July.—Assistant to preparer of reports in the revenue department; and assistant to Captain Kennaway on deputation to the Nizam.

1789. Oct. 9. Deputy Persian translator.

1798-1794 Feb. 13 Persian Translator Mar. 27. Acting private secretary to the acting Governor-General.

1800.—Professor of Persian in the college of Fort William

William. 1801. Jan. 1. Secretary to the secret, political and foreign departments of Lord Wellesley.

1807. Feb. 21. Private secretary to the Governor-General Lord Minto.

1809. Jan 26 Chief secretary to Government

—July Officiating as secretary to the Governor-General during Lord Minto's absence from Calcutta

1812 Oct 30 Member of the supreme council

1817.—Having served his full period of five years in council, under Minto and Moira, he vacated his seat according to rule; and, as usual returned home to England.

1820. Oct. 11. Elected a director

1841. May 4 Died in London at the age of 76, having two years to serve in the direction, in which as we have already stated, Major General]

PARLIAMENT.

Ministers having sustained two or three defeats subsequent to the great division on the "want of confidence motion," finding themselves completely in the hands of their opponents, and that it was impossible to carry on the business of the country with effect; were forced to a premature dissolution of Parliament without, as they proposed, laying their views and intentions clearly before the country, and obliging the House of Commons to record a solemn declaration upon the subject of the Corn-laws: This was the very end the Conservatives had in view, and strove for unceasingly. Lord John Russell has been blamed for concealing it, but it is impossible he could have taken any other course with propriety; for while the Ministerial supporters were canvassing the country, a well-organised Opposition consisting of a devoted few, probably all secure of their return, remained faithful at their post and outvoted the Government on occasion offered. Under such circumstances, as an appeal to the country was inevitable, the sooner it was

made the better; and accordingly Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 22nd June, in a speech from the throne, which evinced by the terms in which it was couched, but still more forcibly, by the tone in which it was delivered, her Majesty's feelings and opinions.

The following is the Speech, brief, but most comprehensive; and it is given as it is generally reported to have been spoken, those parts being in italics which were delivered with peculiar emphasis. At the time it was the subject of very general discussion, though the sensation then created has since passed away in the turmoil of a general election. Some of the Opposition papers declared her Majesty's manner to have been almost offensive; and the Morning Post remarked—"That during the pause that preceded the appearance of the Queen, the Queen chatted and laughed with Lord Melbourne, and amused herself *en même tems* with recalling some air her Majesty had probably heard at her last visit to the Opera, by beating it with her fingers on one of the arms of the throne."

The following, extracted from the Morning Chronicle, demonstrates pretty forcibly her Majesty's sentiments on one at least, of the great questions now before the country;—"A popular demonstration, which showed the feeling with regard to the Corn-laws, was made in Greenwich yesterday, as her Majesty and suite passed through on their return to London, after witnessing the launch of the Trafalgar. The Committee of Capt. Dundas and Mr. Bernard, the Reform candidates for the representation of the Borough, caused a triumphal arch to be erected across the street. Over the centre of the arch were the words. The Queen—God bless her, surmounted by a wheat sheaf and on each side of the arch were wheat sheaves, the inscription under the one being 'Lord John Russell and Plenty,' and under the other 'Lord Melbourne and Plenty.' Her Majesty, amid the loudest demonstrations of applause, descended from her carriage and walked through the arch: when she again ascended, and drove on to town, amid a storm of cheers that sent dismay into the hearts of the Tories."

ROYAL SPEECH.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has entrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of my securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."

FRENCH VIEW OF OUR ELECTIONS.

Courrier Francais.—The Tories entrench themselves behind their privileges, and privileges cannot be defended in the same manner as general rights and interests. Endeavour then to inflame or convince the populace that it must pay a higher price for bread in order to preserve the princely existence of the aristocracy. Did the patricians appear in the forum when Antony displayed to the eyes of the bloody tunic of Cæsar? An electoral procession where they parade two wheaten leaves, the largest with this inscription, "Whig loaf," the smallest "Tory loaf," is an effectual argument to delay Sir Robert Peel's eloquence. Thus the Conservative party leaves the field open to Whigs and Radicals. The feeling of weakness excludes them. But the time that the Whigs employ in haranguing the crowd, in running after popularity, the Tories employ in acting upon local influences; they spread money literally, cover England with their agents, and embody corps of electors.

THE ELECTIONS.

Dublin University Magazine.—While the enemy have every reason to be distrustful of their leaders, we have reason to feel confidence in ours. Let us then, in the name of every thing dear and precious to us as men and as Christians, show ourselves in all respects worthy the cause in which we have engaged, and the great and honest men by whom it is championed. For our country, so long mistreated—for our Queen so long deluded—for our church, so grossly outraged—for our civil rights and our Christian liberties, which are all involved in the struggle which is about to take place—let us exert ourselves like men who know the value of the stake for which we play, and the desperate character of the enemy with whom we contend. The victory is ours, if we only use our means and our opportunities aright. If we neglect to do so, the flood-gates of anarchy will be pulled up, and the deluge which must flow in upon us will not only sweep away the church, but obliterate all the landmarks of the constitution. But—the firing begins, and the line of the enemy, which had come on with such dauntless confidence, already begins to waver. Up, Conservative electors, and at them!

Church of England Quarterly Review.—We bid, then, all Christian Conservative electors God speed through the struggle for which they are girding them-

selves. Let them remember their fathers and their faith; let them strive to resemble the patriots and the confessors of old, casting aside and treading in the dust all private, personal, selfish considerations. Face ye well, noble hearts—persevere.

A CHARTIST CANDIDATE.

Carlisle.—P. H. Howard, Esq., and W. Marshall Esq. The feature of the election was the proposition of Mr. Hanson, in the name of the Chartists. He said he was the first uncompromising Radical candidate that had ever offered himself; though he had once considered Mr. James (the member for East Cumberland) a man of stern principles, he was now confirmed in his opinion that he was a renegade. He then proceeded to denounce the measures of the Whigs in good set terms, dwelling particularly on the new Poor Law. With regard to the corn laws, he was convinced that no good would be obtained by their repeal till the national debt was got rid of—there must be an equitable adjustment before any good could result. With regard to the ministerial proposition, he believed they would soon see ministers hard pressed. Sir Robert Peel would make an offer of 12s. fixed duty, instead of 8s., and then Lord John Russell would discover that that amount of duty would be just as beneficial to the country as the 8s. he himself proposed. The measure would be then sent to the House of Lords, where the bill would of course be strangled. He (Mr. Hanson) protested against a fixed duty as a fixed injustice. If they had offered total repeal he would have given them his support. Mr. Hanson then enumerated the "five points" of the charter, and declared himself a staunch and uncompromising supporter of them. Before the people could obtain measures which would be beneficial to them, the spirit of democracy must be infused into the House of Commons, and this could only be done by adopting the principles contained in the people's charter. Mr. Hanson concluded amid loud cheers from the chartists.

Riots.—On Tuesday, during the nomination, there was a violent assault committed on a police officer by two yellow "lamps," the man, we are sorry to say, died in the course of the night. An outrageous attack was made on the quarters of Messrs. Howard and Marshall, when about twenty windows were broken. The military were called out, and about fifteen persons taken into custody, including two implicated in the policeman's death, who are identified, and now in custody. A similar attack was made at the Bush Inn, though much less damaged. Another man acting as a special constable, died of wounds received that night.

EXPRESS FROM FALMOUTH.

The regular steamer from Lisbon, with the Peninsula mails, has put us in possession of letters and papers from the Portuguese ports, in anticipation of those which in the usual course would reach us through Spain and France. The principal points of intelligence from Portugal are comprised in the letter from our Lisbon correspondent, which we subjoin:—

LISBON, JUNE 28, 4 P. M.

"The discussion in the Chamber of Senators have been devoid of interest, a sufficient number of members not having met during the past week to enable them to proceed in any case to a vote.

"In the House of Deputies on the 22nd inst., a select committee was appointed to examine into and report upon the financial project presented by the Government on the previous day: its members are—the Bishop of Leiria, Bernardo Miguel de Oliveira Borges, Lourenço Jose Moniz, Thomas de Aquino de Carvalho, Joaquim Jose da Costa e Simas, Bar. da Albufeira, and Joao Rebello da Costa Cabral. On the same day was discussed the proposal of the Finance Minister, in which he solicited an authorization to receive the public revenues up to the end of September next ensuing, and to apply their amounts to Treasury payments; also another, to realize, in a manner which may be thought most convenient, upon the product of those receipts, the sums of money necessary to meet the current expenses during this time. Upon this part of the project much discussion took place; the hon. deputies concurred with the first for the authorization, but strongly objected to the raising a sum of 200 contos (46,000l. sterling), upon the product of the receipts referred to in the second article. This debate was renewed on the following day, and the proposal in the second article carried by a majority of 42 votes in favour of Ministers, although they found a very strong opponent in Deputy Joao Baptista da Almeida Garrett, hitherto a Ministerial supporter. This defect it is understood, arose from his having been excluded from the select financial committee, of which he was particularly desirous of becoming a member, to make room for the brother of the Minister of Justice, Joao Rebello da Costa Cabral. The gentleman, however, previously to doing so, solicited his dismissal as Vice-President of the Royal Conservatories and Inspector General of Theatres.

"Ministers have not adopted the capitulation of the national debt, referred to in my last communication, as recommended by the finance committee, their plans being directed to new taxes and a reduction of the general expenditure. Among the proposed imposts 10 per cent. upon the interests of the internal national debt is foremost; the same on the salaries of public employes in actual service, and 20 per cent. upon Monte Pios or widows' and orphans' pensions, and all sorts of allowances to the inactive classes. The interest due on the foreign debt already consolidated will be in future paid by the Board of Public Credit. These proposals have been referred to committees, whose members are all Ministerialists. The Foreign Secretary, Rodrigo da

Fonseca Magalhães, announced to the house on Saturday last the recognition of Her Most Faithful Majesty by the King of Prussia, and that the same is soon likely to be followed by the other European monarchs who have not, up to the present, done so. The new customs tariffs, with their next to prohibitory duties, will come into operation on the 21st of August next ensuing.

"The Lieutenant-General Count de Avillex, agreeably to anticipation, has not accepted the command of the 7th military district, nor Count da Lumares that of Braga; it is also rumoured that the Marquis da Saldanha has declined becoming military governor of Oporto. The actual one, Baron de Fonte Nova, as well as the commandant of the municipal guard of that city, Colonel Saavedra, are now on leave of absence. The *on dits* state, that Colonel Barceiros, a member of the mixed British and Portuguese military commission sitting in London, for the settlement of the claims arising out of the war of restoration, will, on his return to this country, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and appointed Governor-General of Portuguese India at Goa. Lieutenant Fernando Carlos da Costa has been lately advanced to the rank of commander, and nominated Governor of India near to Mosambique. The trial by jury of four of the persons implicated in the robbery and murder committed about two years since, in the house of M. Joseph M. O'Neill in Rua da Emenda, took place on the 21st inst; when, after a lengthened investigation which continued without interruption until the following day, Jaze Bento Alfoia, the assassin, was sentenced to be hanged, and the other three transported for life to the coast of Africa.

"Their Majesties honoured the annual *fete* of bull-fighting at Alhandra by their presence on the 25th and 26th instant, and returned to town yesterday. The Royal visitors were entertained by his Grace the Duke da Terceira, at his splendid chateau at Sobralinho, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion.

"In very recent conflicts between the Queen's troops and the Guerrillas in the Algarve, four of the latter have been killed, and the notorious Tenente Cartista, and seven horses captured.

"Exchange upon London at 30 days' sight, 54d. per milrei.

"A. Y."

Varieties.

Macready is to have a piece of place for having taken Drury Lane Theatre, but, if his acting is to be taken into account, a dish would be more appropriate.

Lord Abingdon took, up a book, the other day, for the purpose of reading aloud to his lady, when he stumbled on the following lines:—

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

"That may be very true," exclaimed her ladyship, "and woman wants but little, perhaps, whether long or short, but to be denied that little, and to get nothing is more than a woman can tolerate."

The Sandwich people have been induced, by bribery, to return a Conservative at the recent election. The Duke of Wellington's influence on the Tory side is said to have been used to the fullest possible extent, and, in fact, it is not surprising that a Sandwich constituency should look to see on which side the bread is buttered.

It seems that Candlish, the non-intrusionist par, up at the Hotel in Albemarle street just before it took fire. He had deposited his sermons on the premises and gone out to dine, but, however inflammatory the documents may have been, they did not originate the conflagration, Candlish is not an inappropriate name for a gentleman who undertakes to "lighten the darkness" of such as are oppressed by the clouds of ignorance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT ST. HELENA JULY.—To-day's shipping news announces the following arrivals of India vessels at St. Helena:—The William Lockerby, from Calcutta; Selma, from Calcutta; Maidland, from Calcutta; Ophelia and Ann from Bombay; Earl Durham, from Calcutta; Caleb Angus, from Manilla; Seppings, from Calcutta. Mary Ann, from Bombay; Earl Dalhousie, from Calcutta; St. George, from Bombay; Hebe, from Manilla; Dauntless, from Bombay; Jupiter, from Singapore; Earl Gray, from Calcutta; St. Paul, from Singapore.

ARRIVAL AT MADRIDA—Augusta Jessie, from London, to Calcutta, sailed from Madeira 17th June.

SPOKEN.—Mary Somerville, from Liverpool to Calcutta, May 6, in lat. 2 N. long. 19 W.; Royal Adelaide, to Bombay, lat. 28 S., long. 12 W.; Janet Muir to Calcutta, lat. 28 S., long. 83 E.; Edinburgh, from Bombay to Liverpool, March 11 S. lat. 35, long. 83 E.; Caroline, from Calcutta, March 26, lat. 11 S., long. 83 E.

PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.—Per Reliance to Bombay, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson Assis. surgeon and Mrs. Phillips, Major Barton, Capt. Fullerton, Drs. Leves and Stone, Lieut. Peterson's Cornets Athorp Biler and Moran, and Mr. Peacock.

Per Owen Glendower to Madras, &c. Colonel Vincent's family and party, Captain and Mrs. Maclean Captain and Mrs. Baileigh, Dr. Sutherland and family Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Piers, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Inglis Messrs. Basy, Dunlop, Grant, Hosie, McPeters and Ripley.

RATE OF FARE FOR CONVEYANCES, BUGGIES, & BULLOCK RIDING CARTS.

Table with columns for Buggy & Horse, Bullock Cart Riding, Buggy Cart, and Bullock Cart Riding. Rows list various routes like 'From the Fort to Lion', 'Ditto do. to Maloonga', etc., with associated rates.

NOTE.—This portion of the Rates has been revised since the Notification appeared on the 28th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. W. B. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1841.

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