





continue, notwithstanding, by every effort of their power, to destroy the new born...

VII.—Finally, we beg to convey the expression of our warmest thanks to Capt. Mackenzie the Projector, and to yourselves as the Directors of the Madras Infantry Retiring Fund...

Your most obedient servants, J. Williamson, Lieut. Colonel 30th Regt. N. I. ... Major Saell concurs in the above, but had left before the letter was written.

Mangalore, 1st May, 1841.

CEYLON.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED Colombo, 14th May—Arrived Schooner Calura Letchimy, Santiago, from Jaffa 20th April...

The Iron War Steamer Phlegon, of 600 tons, R. E. Cleaveland, R. N., Comman- der His Majesty the King of Johanna and eight... arrived at Galle on the 4th inst.

We are given to understand that the officers at Trincomalee are to be shortly relieved in order that they may be present at a General Court Martial to be held at Colombo...

Four young Gentlemen Messrs. F. de Vos, Robert Keane, Robert Philips (the son of the 2d Maha Mudhar and member of the Legislative Council) Richard Andree, E. Peysers, E. Warton, Wilseyahine and Anthonisz embarked on Wednesday last on board the Helen Mary for the Calcutta Medical College...

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steam Frigate with a full crew on Saturday the 19th of June next.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS. May 24th, Barque, Adam Young, Master, from China...

THE Commander of one of the Ships lately arrived, has we understand been committed to prison to take his trial on a charge of shooting one of his Sailors on the voyage out from England to this port—we forbear at present to mention any names.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Name, From, To, Agent. Lists various ships like A. S. Suter, Royal Adelaide, etc.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Name, From, To, Agent. Lists expected vessels like Lady Fenshlan, Lady East, etc.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Rank, Regiment. Lists military arrivals and departures.



THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, May 26, 1841.

ARRIVED May 24, Barque Mor, A. Young, Master, from China 24th March and Singapore 5th April.

THE Commander of one of the Ships lately arrived, has we understand been committed to prison to take his trial on a charge of shooting one of his Sailors on the voyage out from England to this port—we forbear at present to mention any names.

THE Parsee Lad who has been converted is, we hear the son of a widow who has a large family, we trust the Parsee community will not be so much excited as on a former occasion.

an appeal to the angry passions of the multitude. We have no doubt the heads of the cast by their station as leading members of the community as well as magistrates will use their influence and shew their good sense by keeping their poorer brethren in good order...

We have received a letter from Belgaum of the 18th of May to the following effect: although a despatch was received here by the General Commanding the Division from the Goa authorities, there is at present no signs of a move of Troops from this place to the Coast...

Mr. Shaw the late Judge at Dharwar arrived here en route to Bombay a few days ago accompanied by such a crowd of Natives, that any one would have thought they were going to a Jatra. His departure is universally bewailed, his successor Mr. Muspratt has arrived here. The General is gone to the Ram Ghant for a change of air...

THE publication of the letters of Colonel Gordon and Mr. Ross Bell in "THE TIMES" go far to prove the folly of both parties, their intemperance and unfitness for sway either Civil or Military.

There can be no more fatal error than for authorities "On Service" to be quarrelling about the manner in which such service should be carried on, and instead of joining heart and hand in promoting Public objects, quibbling about respective rights.

The Death of Mrs. Dhermainville the Actress in Calcutta whose name has been mentioned with that of the late Suicide Captain Cox has raised some speculations, but the fiat of the medical attendant pronounced the case CHOLERA.

Political Department.—The Right Governor General in Council has in publishing for general information a copy of a Despatch from the Commanding the Bundelkand Legion to the Agent of the Lieutenant General, reporting the operations ment, under his command against Chingong and its evacuation of the

ARRIVALS. May 24th, Barque, Adam Young, Master, from China 24th March and Singapore 5th April. DEPARTURES. May 23d, Ship Para to Albert, R. Richards, Master, to Calcutta...

Chingong, 21st April, 1841. Sir, I have the honor to report that the force under my command, took possession of the Town and Fort of Chingong this morning. In continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you with our operations up to this date. On the afternoon of the 6th Troops Cavalry Regt. the 13th, some Campment Bundelkand followers having gone to the village of Pari, the enemy sallied from the enemy salied from the village of Pari, the enemy sallied from the village of Pari...

On the 16th the Park arrived from Cawnpore escorted by a Troop 8th Cavalry, and three Companies 52d Regiment, during the night the platforms for the Mortars were laid down and these pieces put in position, on the 17th an occasional shell was fired into the body of the palace, to find the proper charge and length of fuse, a constant fire could not be kept up as the Field Magazine was not ready. On that day the platforms for the 18. Pounders were also prepared, and at night those guns, as also the 9 Pounders and 24 Pounders Howitzer, were moved into their respective Batteries.

On the 19th the fire was carried on the same as the day before, the Mortars lying upon the Fort, and the Guns upon the Palace in the Fort, which was nearly destroyed. I determined to occupy a garden on the left of our position with 100 yard of the Town wall, where I observed the enemy had been very busy throwing up entrenchments, and to which they seemed to attach great importance, which I afterwards discovered to be on account of the wells in it I directed a Detachment of three Companies of Infantry and a Squadron of Cavalry under Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, to take possession of the garden, at the same time I had the whole Force under Arms to support if necessary about four o'clock the enemy moved from Camp, and firing near the enemy's position, by the concerted signal four rounds of Shrapnell were thrown into the garden from the 9. Pounder Battery, on which Captain Jamieson moved to the attack: on coming up to the Stockade every thing appeared as if the place were deserted, and as it was scarcely day break, the darkness among the trees prevented objects being visible; so confident did the enemy appear in the strength of his position, that he allowed Captain Jamieson's party to get close up to the Stockade, and some of the Officers and men even to commence attempting to pull out the stakes before he fired a shot, and the first intimation of his being there was a volley from about 300 Match locks, which knocked over a number of men of the leading sections and made the others recoil for 4 time; the men soon recovered however under the noble example of their European Officers and an unceasing fire of musquetry continued for some time on both sides, the enemy throwing Rockets and Fireballs into our Detachment; the strength of the Stockade preventing the possibility of its being forced, till the 6. Pounders were brought up with a Company of the 13th. It was then a hand to hand contest took place. In forenoon the Stockade, several of the enemy were bayoneted and our men suffered severely; the enemy at the same time opened a heavy fire from the Fort of round shot and Rockets on the whole of our position.

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vidar; 1 Naick; 16 Sepoys. Since dead—1 Naick; 2 Sepoys. Scindian's Contingent—Killed 1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Havildars; 13 Sepoys. Since dead—1 Sepoy.

Infantry Bundelkund Legion—Wounded—1 Jemadar; 2 Havildars; 2 Naicks; 25 Sepoys. Since dead—4 Sepoys.

Lascars—Wounded 2.

The loss of the enemy it is very difficult to ascertain exactly from the circumstances of their affairs carrying off their killed and wounded if possible; nine bodies were found in the garden and from all the reports that have been received from wounded men left in Chirgong, and from other sources, it appears the loss of the enemy in the action of yesterday as well as from the shells thrown into the town, has been immense. From the extent of the works and the number of guns round the wall, on every point of which the enemy was on the alert as soon as any of our reconnoitring or foraging parties appeared, I considered that the Garrison could not have been less than four thousand men, and native report makes the number to have been much greater.

The Ordnance captured in the Fort and Town has not yet been correctly ascertained, but five long heavy iron Guns, and eight of smaller calibre, have already been reported.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt. To S. FRASER, Esq. Dyt. Lt.-Govr. Bundelkund.

Detachment Order by Captain W. F. Beatson, Commanding Field Detachment, Camp Cheroona, 14th April, 1841.

The commanding Officer has much satisfaction in according his sense of the gallantry displayed by Captain Verner in a charge with a Troop of Cavalry yesterday evening, against a large body of the enemy consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Rockets, and of the coolness of that Officer in very properly withdrawing his Troops from under a heavy fire, when the ground became such as Cavalry could no longer act on, and the object of making the enemy withdraw under protection of the Guns of his Fort had been effected.

(True Extract) (Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt. Comdg. Field Detachment.

Field Detachment Orders by Captain W. F. Beatson, Commanding Force named in the margin, Chirgong, 21st April, 1841.

- The object for which the Force was assembled having been accomplished by our occupation of the Fort and Town of Chirgong, the Commanding Officer has much satisfaction in recording the high sense he entertains of the zeal and gallantry displayed by all ranks during the present service.
- 1 Co. 13th Regiment.
- 3 Co. 52d ditto.
- 3 Co. Scorpz Infantry.
- 9 Do. Bundelkund Infantry.

In the action of yesterday all did their duty, but to Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, thanks are particularly due for the gallant manner in which he carried the enemy's entrenched garden, a position in which every means had been used to render it secure by entrenchments and a thick Stockade of thorns all round, the resistance of the enemy was such that a hand to hand combat took place in facing the Stockade, several of the enemy were bayoneted and our men suffered severely.

The Detachment which first moved to the attack of the garden, consisted of the 52d Regiment, the Grenadiers of the Infantry Regiment, and a Squadron of the Bundelkund Infantry, all of whom displayed the most daring gallantry.

Captain Jamieson was gallantly seconded by the other European Officers, Lieut. Lander (who commanded the Squadron of Cavalry, and when he found the ground would not admit of Cavalry acting dismounted and served with the Infantry in the most gallant manner), Lieut. Johnston, Adjutant of Infantry Bundelkund Legion, and Lieut. Bradie, 52d Regiment, the Officers of the support, Ensign Wilson, 13th Regiment, Captain Blake, Scindia's Reformed Contingent, Captain Barry, Bundelkund Legion, and Lieut. Pownall, 52d Regiment, also much distinguished themselves in the garden was under a heavy fire of round shot and musketry the whole day, and nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry of the Officers and men who held it.

The exertion of the Artillery Officers, Captain Pepper and Lieut. Coaran, assisted by Mr. Conductor Bentley, in the 18-Pounder and Mortar Batteries, were unnecessary.

To Captain Smyth, Commanding the Artillery of Scindia's Reformed Contingent, thanks are particularly due for his unremitting exertions both in command of the 9-Pounder and Howitzer Battery, and as field Engineer, in which situations his coolness and gallantry were most conspicuous.

The assistance derived from Lieut. Wardroper as Detachment Staff, during the whole of the present service, entitles that Officer to the Commanding Officer's best thanks.

The skill and attention displayed by Field Surgeon Ginders and the other Medical Officers in the treatment of the wounded, deserve the highest praise.

The coolness and Gallantry of Meer Amanut Ally, Subadar Major, Infantry Regiment Scindia's Reformed Contingent, deserve to be particularly recorded, and the Commanding Officer requests Captain Blake, Commanding the Infantry of S. B. C. who conveyed to that officer as well as to the Company under his Command, how highly he appreciates their distinguished gallantry. The Officer Commanding Detachment 15th and 52d Regiments and Infantry Regiment Bundelkund Legion, will also explain to their men that their gallantry is appreciated, the Squadron of Bundelkund Cavalry under Lieut. Lander, who accompanied Captain Jamieson's Detachment in the first attack, behaved most gallantly throughout the day.

(True Copy) (Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt. Comdg. Field Detachment.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

GALIONANI'S MESSENGER, MARCH 30. PROVOCATION TO FIGHT A DUEL.—Yesterday evening Colonel Torres was brought up to town, on a warrant, by a constable, charged with suspicion of intending to commit a breach of peace, by fighting a duel with Mr. W. Palmer, a gentleman residing in the City. Mr. W. Palmer, who occupies chambers in King's Bench-walk, Temple, stated that a correspondence had been published between Colonel Torres, as chairman of the South Australian Commission, and Mr. Mackinnon, M. P., in which there were strong reflections made upon his brother's character, and as he had every reason to apprehend that his brother and the Colonel were likely to fight a duel, he applied for a warrant for their apprehension. On seeing the correspondence he proceeded to his brother, in order to ascertain what steps he intended to pursue; but as he (witness) did not like the news, he gave information upon the subject—Mr. Twyford, the magistrate, observed that the question for him to consider was, did Colonel Torres intend to commit a breach of the peace with any person by fighting a duel?—Witness said that, although he sought for his brother, he could not see him since Wednesday, but he had heard he had been in close consultation with some friends upon the subject, and a few minutes before he entered the Court the Colonel admitted that a correspondence had taken place between them.—Mr. Twyford could not conclude from what he had heard in evidence that either of the persons named intended committing a breach of the peace, but he would hear of Mr. Torres's own account of the transaction.—Colonel Torres said a friend of Mr. Palmer's had called upon him for satisfaction, and he told him he would give him any unless certain expressions made use of in a correspondence to Lord John Russell were first withdrawn, and he would not fight a duel unless such a course was first adopted.—Mr. Palmer considered such words only conditional, and as he could not find his brother, he apprehended a breach of the peace was about to be committed.—Mr. Twyford understood that Colonel Torres had already agreed to grant a habeas corpus.—Mr. Palmer thought the Colonel had said he would not engage to commit a breach of the peace, and such being the case he had no further evidence to offer, but would leave the subject in the hands of the Court.—Mr. Twyford could not interfere unless he apprehended something unpleasant might occur.—Colonel Torres said that Mr. Palmer had declared he would assault him in the public streets.—Mr. Twyford gave him a warrant, that if he did so he would prosecute him criminally.—Mr. Palmer said if the Colonel pledged his word that no meeting would take place before tomorrow he would be satisfied.—Mr. Twyford said it was a very delicate affair for him to interfere in without some legal evidence; but he thought there were better grounds for binding over Mr. Palmer to keep the peace than Colonel Torres, who had threatened to take legal proceedings. Mr. Twyford then desired the officer to execute the warrant immediately against Mr. Palmer and bring him before him to-morrow (this day), and in case he was apprehended during the night, after he left the Court, that he should be brought to his private residence, when he would bind him over in £400, and two sureties in £500 each, to keep the peace. Colonel Torres then left the Court. Mr. Palmer begged it to be understood that he was not induced by his brother to lay the information, as he had not seen him or heard from him for some days, but he acted on the account which he had received from his friends. We understand that Mr. Palmer was last night apprehended, and taken before Mr. Twyford at his private residence, when he was bound over to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects, and the necessary sureties having been entered into, he was liberated.—(Courier.)

THE WELLESLEY FAMILY.—The family of Wellesley, the issue of Garret, first Earl of Mornington, cannot fail to create some interest to their countrymen, and especially as they are now descending into the vale of years. The surviving members of the family are the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, Lady Anne Canning Smith, Duke of Wellington, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, and Lord Gowley, whose united age, within a few days, amount to the (for one family) extraordinary number of 443 years. Since March, 1804, there has not been a death in the family, excepting their mother, the late Countess of Mornington, a circumstance unparalleled in the peerage of the United Kingdom. (Sun.)

THE PERTH PERRAGE.—On Monday the Marquis of Northampton, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, presented by command of Her Majesty, to the House of Lords, the petition of Mr. George Drummond, formerly holding the rank of Captain in her Majesty's 93d Regiment of Highlanders, and now bearing the style and title of Duke de Melfort, in France, "claiming the title of Earl of Perth." Their Lordships directed the petition to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.—(Courier.)

Efforts are making to obtain a more equitable adjustment of our fiscal arrangements as regards the importation of Brazil sugars and coffee into this country for home consumption. Mr. J. H. Moore had Mr. Scudgery, from Liverpool, have been deputed specially upon this subject, and had had interviews with Lord Melbourne, Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, Lord F. Egerton, and other influential Members of the Parliament, relating to this important and interesting topic. The exaggerated doctrines of the Anti-Slavery people are fast losing their influence over the minds of the people, the exorbitant monopoly prices of produce have sobered popular feelings, and people now begin to wonder wherein exist the difference between slave labour, sugar and coffee from "free and enlightened States of America." These latter are not only admitted and consumed, but to such an extent also as perhaps all other slave labour produce, in the aggregate, would fall short in point of amount.—(Courier.)

STORY OF A CROQUENAS.—The family of the Rev. J. Marshall, vicar of Ovingdean, near Brighton, has been thrown into the deepest affliction in consequence of the death of that gentleman by his own act. It appears that the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself in the washhouse of an empty house belonging to him, at Ovingdean. Various causes are assigned for the commission of the deed, but all agree that he must have been labouring under insanity. One striking circumstance is that arrangements had been made for the baptizing of one of his infants which was to have taken place that day. He was much attached to his family, and previously to going out kissed his children, but there was nothing in his conduct to excite at the time any suspicion of his dreadful intention, and no alarm was at first caused by his absence. Deceased was about forty, and was much respected by his parishioners. A presentation of the living was made to him by his father.—(Courier.)

A haunter, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, which recently cost upwards of 300 guineas, died on Tuesday, at its stables at Windsor. It was out hunting on the preceding day with Sir Watkin, when it appeared in good health. It was taken ill as soon as it arrived home, and died in 12 hours afterwards.—(Herald.)

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the Armagh Assizes, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Mrs. Sutter to recover damages from Mr. H. Courtney for a breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Gilmore, the counsel for the plaintiff, on opening the case, produced the following note, promissory marriage of the plaintiff:—

"I, Henry Courtney, pledge and solemnly promise to marry, as I adore and love, Mrs. Mary Sutter, on the 12th or 13th of August, 1841, in witness my hand, as further corroborated by the presence of God only."

The plaintiff informed her friends of what she had done, and arrangements were made for the marriage. Dresses were procured, and the parties were on their way to the altar. Thus matters went on till the day of the wedding, when the defendant, Mr. Courtney's son, went to the

place and said the marriage could not take place. They asked for whatever papers she had, and she refused; their visit was repeated, and offers of money and other things were made her, which she repelled with scorn. She felt she had been injured and ill-treated, for her consent had been obtained after long solicitation. The plaintiff was 45 years of age, and the defendant 74. He had since married another lady. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £350.—(Dublin Journal.)

At the Huntington Assizes, on Friday, J. Ingle, aged ninety-four, was found guilty of manslaughter. He was a cow-doctor, and he had ignorantly administered to his wife an overdose of arsenic as medicine. The Court said, that at the prisoner's time of life it would be useless cruelty to give him a long punishment; and he was therefore sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.—(Sp. Editor.)

ATROCIOUS CASE.—At Drury, on Saturday, Luke Clarkson, aged 19, was charged with killing G. Hatfield, a child aged nine years. The facts of this case were principally proved by the evidence of a boy named Smart, aged thirteen. He stated that himself, deceased, a prisoner, left Tideswell, where they were living, on 14th October, in search of work. They were all chimney sweeps. From Tideswell they went to Crossbrook. On the road prisoner turned deceased's clothes down, whipped him with nettles, and then beat him with a brush. On coming to the river Clakson took the poor lad by the legs and dipped his head several times in the stream. He then straddled him, and taking the child into the middle of the stream, a stone to duck him. Deceased, on coming out, could not see and subsequently the inhuman monster beat the lad for half a mile on the road with his brush. They slept at Youlgrave in a building all night, and Clarkson flung him there. Proceeding towards Bakewell next morning, the prisoner picked up a stick from off the road and flung the deceased till the stick broke. Leaving Bakewell, he beat him with the brush again, as he did also on arriving at a sited on the road. He whipped him also with nettles till the blood ran down the child's back, and afterwards threw his scraper into some water, and compelled the child to go in and fetch it. The prisoner perpetrated other acts of cruelty, the last of which was pushing him on a heap of stones; deceased jumped up quickly, but fell, and he or walked again. It appeared that the deceased received a wound over the right eye, probably in falling on the stones. The blood-vessels on the brain were ruptured, and extravasation of blood connected with the right eye, sufficient to cause death. According to other portions of the evidence it would appear the little fellow was a good lad, and altogether it was one of the most cruel cases on record. The jury found the fellow guilty, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.—(Sun.)

CRUELTY TO A CHIMNEY-SWEEP.—A York assizes this week, two fellows named White were indicted for the manslaughter of a child 11 years old, who was in their service as a chimney-sweeper. The principal witness was another young lad, a little older than the deceased. He gave a long detail of the mode in which he was punished, sometimes with the fist, sometimes with a stick, this cruelty being occasionally continued until the little creature was unable to stand. The poor child became weaker and weaker, until he could not walk without support, and was either carried by one of the prisoners, or placed upon the ass. In this state he was, on 1st January, sent up three chimneys in succession, being carried to each of them and carried away by one or other of the prisoners. He was upwards of an hour in getting to the top of the second chimney, and it was finally necessary to send up the other lad, his companion, to assist him. In the third chimney, a portion of it was woefully horizontal, and here the poor unfortunate boy, wearied out, laid down apparently to die. He ceased to reply to the inquiries from below, and on the other lad being again sent up, he was found with his legs hanging down the chimney and his body in the horizontal vent above. On being extricated he fell past the other lad down the chimney, a distance of several yards. On leaving this house he was unable to walk, and soon sunk into insensibility. He was placed on the ass, with his young companion to support him, but on arriving at the stable in which they proposed to stop the night, he was dead. The jury found John White guilty of an assault, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year.—(Examiner.)

STATES OF NASSAU. WIESBADEN, March 20.—According to express orders from his Serene Highness the Duke, his Excellency Count de Waldersdorf opened to-day the assembly of the States by the following speech:—

"Gentlemen!—His most Serene Highness the Duke has deigned to charge me with the opening of the present session of the States. The revision of the taxes on forests, prescribed by the law, to which you gave your assent last year, is ended, and the collection according to the new register of lands will commence from the current year. By that means the inequalities have been removed, which with time and circumstances had been apparent in the system on taxation of landed property. Likewise the manufacturing interests, having experienced many changes since the ordinance of 1822, which fixes the tax in that respect, a revision has become a necessity, in order to establish a perfect equality in our system of direct taxation, based upon contributions divided in proportion to the net revenue. A project of law on this matter will be submitted to you for your assent. The redemption of the tithes has been prepared by detailed labours. In order to remove the difficulties which, by the course of business, might be opposed to the supply of the necessary capital for the said redemption, a modification of the law will be proposed to you. His Serene Highness the Duke does not cease to look upon the channel of a free transaction as the only one proper to make the important measure of the redemption of the tithes coincide with the invariable principles of justice. The provisional budget of expenses which will be submitted to you according to order, and with the usual regularity, will convince you that our finances continue to be in a very satisfactory state. Extraordinary ex-

penses have been rendered necessary by events, in order to place the Government, in a position to meet all its engagements with the Confederation. Nevertheless the direct taxes, to the great satisfaction of his most Serene Highness the Duke, will only experience an increase of half a quota of the ordinary taxes. Three quotas and a half will be sufficient to cover the expenses of the State. In the name of his Serene Highness the Duke I declare that the Diet for the year 1841 is open.—(Frankfurt Journal.)

THE RHINE. DARMSTADT, March 19.—The Gazette of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, No. 78, of the 19th of March, contains the following official articles:—

We published in No. 71 of our Journal the facts and circumstances which have caused the construction of a dike at the Isle of Petersberg, yet, to our surprise, as this act is continually made a handle of in the journals of the federate States, either by evil-disposed persons, or by correspondents who are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts, we consider ourselves bound to revert to this affair, but only with reference to the essential point. The most Serene Diet has, it is said, taken this affair into immediate consideration, adopted measures in that respect, and issued orders in consequence. We reply that the Diet has not yet occupied itself with the difference which has arisen between the Grand Duchy of Hesse and that of Nassau, and has consequently adopted no determination on that subject. It is, moreover, stated, according to the assurance of other journals, that Austrian and Prussian pioneers are engaged in destroying the dike of that Isle. This report in circulation is a pure invention. What we know of this difference is as follows:—As soon as the dike was commenced, his Excellency Count de Munch Bellinghausen, Envoy of the Royal and Imperial Court of Austria, and president of the Germanic Diet, was willing, according to the desire of the two Governments, to afford his intervention, which had been accepted with gratitude, and brought about a provisional arrangement with the two parties. It was agreed that, with the exception of the discussion relative to this difference, the entrance into the arm of the Rhine here in question, and which a too extended construction of the dike has interrupted, should be re-established, and that, on the other hand, the Ducal Government of Nassau would pledge itself, immediately after the definitive regulation of the frontiers, to remove all the hydraulic works which, by a dike-take, had been made on the portion of the river belonging to Hesse. In consequence of this temporary arrangement the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse is actively demolishing, but in shortening the dike as much as is necessary, and two commissioners of the Government of Nassau are in our town from the beginning of the week, in order to take part in the negotiations relative to this affair, but of the results of which we are not yet acquainted.—(Morning Post.)

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX. (Extract from a Private Letter.) GORIZZ, March 8.—The Duke of Bordeaux just arrived at Goritz, after a voyage of some days on the coast of Istria and Dalmatia. The Prince embarked at Venice on the 20th of February, with the Duke de Levis and M. de Villaret Joyeuse, on board the Lynx, a smart schooner of the Austrian navy, placed by the Emperor at his disposal, and which Admiral Paschucci had armed and arranged with the utmost care. The young Marquis de Paulucci, the Admiral's nephew, received the command of the schooner. From the first night on board the Prince kept watch with M. de Villaret, and during the whole time of the sea trip he assisted in all the evolutions, and was often himself at the helm. We first of all visited Pola, a very considerable town and harbour of Istria in the time of the Romans, but containing nothing remarkable at the present time, save an amphitheatre in a good state of preservation, and several forts built by the Venetians and repaired by the French. We then endeavoured to make Spalatro, but the wind being quite contrary we resolved to land at Sebenico and to proceed by land to Salone and Spalatro. The latter, which is built in the encave of Diocletian's palace, has some ruins in good preservation, and amongst others a temple, now used as a cathedral. We travelled from Sebenico to Spalatro by an excellent road, made by the French during the short time they occupied the country. It is a great satisfaction for the Duke of Bordeaux to find such reminiscences of France during his travels. Therefore he never fails to ask what the French have done, without fearing to disoblige his hosts, who cannot take in bad part his seeing, in preference, all that reminds him of his country. In returning from Sebenico we visited the cascade of Kercha, reckoned one of the finest in Europe. We found it more picturesque and remarkable than that of Schaffouse, which we went to see some months ago. Having re-embarked, we resumed by sea the route from Trieste, and stopped at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia and a well fortified town. There, again, we found a double monument of France. The church had been built by the French in the time of the crusades, and the fortifications had been repaired by our troops in the time of the Empire. The Duke of Bordeaux was expected at Zara. As soon as we had entered the harbour, the General, governor of the province, attended by the other authorities, came on board to visit the Prince, and to request him, in the name of the inhabitants, to stay a short time in the city. We therefore went on shore, and found the troops under arms, and the population drawn out on our passage. The Prince had wished in this trip, still more than in the preceding ones, if possible, to preserve the strictest incognito, and he constantly refused the honours offered to be paid him everywhere. He was much affected at the eagerness which all classes of society evinced to have an interview with him—an eagerness he is indebted to by the good reputation preceding him, and to manners abounding with simplicity and tact, of which he has given proof for the last two years, since he has commenced travelling over Europe. On the 6th of March we entered Trieste, after a fortnight's trip at sea of the most delightful description. M. de Villaret Joyeuse will return to France after having zealously and successfully fulfilled the mission which he had accepted with so much devotion. It is not without regret, and without evincing his profound gratitude, that the Duke of Bordeaux will separate from this brave officer, who is deserving of all his esteem and affection. The Duke de Levis is also to leave Goritz in a few days in order to visit France; but he will soon return to the Prince, who properly appreciates his enlightened attachment, and who congratulates himself more and more for having condescended in a man who answers his choice by a perfect knowledge of all the interests of the country.—(French Royalist Print.)

JONATHANISMS; OR AMERICAN P...

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men. The following we give you lately in Massachusetts:—The first pay a sure distinction—though shores were by terms a pair. The Liberty should be careful while we pluck the fruit, not to break the branches.

NEW INVENTION.—A Yankee has invented a clock, which ticks the cradle, and sings the lullaby to sleep. LAW.—The following advertisement is copied from a New Jersey paper:—To be sold, one hundred and thirty one suits at law, the property of an eminent attorney, about to retire from business.—Note.—The clients are rich and obtundate.

A QUEER NAME.—Among the subscribers to a Baltimore publication, is the name of "Original Herring."

PARADOX.—There is a man in Vermont about to apply steam power to the formation of character on philosophical principles.

THE KEY HOLE.—There is a pork store in Cincinnati on such a large scale that a man on horseback can ride through the key hole.

ASIANIC SOCIETYS MEETING. The usual Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday evening in their apartments—the Honble Sir Ed. Ryan, President, in the chair.

The Curator's Report of the Museum, &c. for April, was read.

Read a letter from Lieut. Boyce of the 6th Cavalry, at Sultanpore, Benares, stating that he had a collection of 200 specimens of Natural History, which he had collected during the last seven years and which now that he was about returning to Europe he was willing to offer for sale to the Society. The collection consists of about 350 species of birds, upwards of 200 bottles, reptiles, &c. &c. together with a very good collection of fishes, alligators, tortoises, insects, &c. &c. all obtained from the hill country around Almorah. The price which Lieut. Boyce has fixed on the whole is 6000 rupees, which if not obtained, he intends sending the collection to Europe. It was resolved that no decision should be come to until a complete catalogue of the specimens was received from Lieut. Boyce.

Read a letter from Lieut. Cunningham at Lucknow, stating the despatch of the collection of Coins purchased by the Society, as mentioned in a former Meeting.

A communication received from Major Thoresby of Jypore, states that during his late tour through that district he had taken the opportunity of inspecting the stone at the gorge of the Tereed Ghaut near Buraah, which had by the aid of two cutters been enabled to separate a slab of nine inches thick, which contained the inscription from the block—this he had packed and sent to Delhi to be forwarded to the Society, together with some specimens of ores of the mines in the Khetree Hills.

A complete set of silver coins of the Mussalman Kings of Bengal, had been lately dug up by the side of the road at Howrah, by convicts at work there—the coins were presented to the Society by the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs. The whole of their inscriptions, the Secretary stated, had been translated by the Maulanas of the Madrassa and Mr. Prinsep.

Read a letter from Captain Hannington of Maunbhoom, enclosing an old pewter coin which had been picked up at that place.

The Secretary to Government in the General Denotations, in reply to the Secretary's letter, advised that directions would be sent to the Superintendent of the Agra and Bombay Roads to secure for the Society any specimens of minerals, &c. which might be found in the course of the country.

At a previous Meeting of the Society it had been resolved by the Society to apply to Government to purchase Mr. Dod's collection of minerals—on this application the Government desired to receive some general description of the collection—the Curator's report to this effect was read; it stated that the collection, consisting of 800 specimens was highly useful and much needed as a cabinet of reference—it was resolved by the Meeting to send the Curator's Report up to Government.

Read a letter from Captain Jenkins, Commissioner at Assam, stating that his attention had been attracted by the publication of Lieut. Tickle's vocabulary of the Cole Languages to look more minutely into the various dialects of that country, and he had set means on foot for securing the Society with information on others of the dialects not mentioned by Lieut. Tickle, viz. Assam, Assam, Tibet, &c. &c.

Mr. Macleod, at Jubbulpore, had a letter written on the same subject, desiring some copies of Lieut. Tickle's paper for the purpose of instituting comparisons between it and the language as spoken in that district.

Mr. Campbell, at Darjeeling had also written on the same subject. The inquiry to seek out the origin of this singular people (the Coles) seems now to have attracted general interest, and arrangements were decided upon for collecting and arranging all the information which could be gathered on the subject.

Read a letter from Major Bartlett putting the Society in possession of various coins.

At the last Meeting a Time Table, from Captain Shortree was laid before the Members. Mr. Masters had since, at the request of the Secretary, taken up the subject and drawn up a very able paper on it, which will appear in the Journal.

Pundit Kisto Kaunt, a Branch of Nuddees, presented the Society with a work on the Sanscrit Grammar. Referred to Dr. Hoyle and Baboo Prosonnocomar Tagore for report.

Read a letter from Dr. Spry enclosing one from Dr. W. Edwards at Paris, stating that he had established a Societe Ethnologique in that city, which was going on well—he was desirous of having the names of four of the most scientific men in India among its Members. He would also be much obliged with any outline drawings or casts of the Indian races—and also some skulls—from which young physiologists would be rendered the young physiologists studying in Paris. As regards the casts a reference to Dr. O'Shaughnessy was proposed.

Several works from scientific and other bodies had been received—or which as well as for all presentations and communications, the thanks of the Society were accorded.

There was exhibited on the Table the skeleton of a leopard from Mr. Ewbank—there were also several specimens of birds.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE, BY A. WILKINSON.