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New Series No. 88

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAzerre will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers. Bombay, July 1, T841.

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N future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to ith the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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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 Catstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette | globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and 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.

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### NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PARSS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bom-/ lay, 5th April 1841.

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Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

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EDITED BY

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AUTHOR OF THE " HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C. England possessed of Colonies in every part of the

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



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra-

chee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bembay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

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

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

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

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N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced. The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability

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# A NEW MORNING JOURNAL. UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE.

## To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncover nanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, snsceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraidom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much covered effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be " up and doing,' the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much prograstinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more comp ete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of sfew able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly accep-

table to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journa, and Mariners' Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contempora les. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum, or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Anuum, paya

able in advance. Teltullah,

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### North West Provinces.

Affghanistan.

Affairs appear to be tolerably quiet in Affghanistan, and with the exception of a talked of expedition against the Kohistanees, are likely to continue so. What effect the change of Sir William Macnaghten for Sir Alexander Burnes will have on our proceedings in that country, we are not yet prepared to say, but as a military man and having a more practical acquaintance with the peculiar character of the Afighans. Sir Alexander is likely to infuse a more vigorous spirit into the executive, and controul by the strong hand, the insurgencies and emeutes that marked his predecessor's embassy.

The attempts so repeatedly made by the people of the country to way lay and murder our Officers, have not ceased. A recent, but happily an unsuccessful one was made upon Lieutenant Waller, who was attacked by three men, one of whom fired a pistol at him, which however missed. This occurrence took place near Brigadier Shelton's Camp. Nothing but a system of reprisals will ever effectually put a stop to these attacks, and a bunch or two of the assassins dangling from a gallows, would wonderfully impress others with the heinous nature of such pursuits-Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 30.

The Seiks and Nepalese-We lately mentioned that a report had gone forth of the probability that exists of a collision between the Sikhs and Nepalese in Thibet. We now learn, that the Honourable Mr. Erskine, the able and energetic successor of Colonel Tapp, in the Political Agency of Simla, has had occasion to represent to Government, the advance of the Sikhs on the provinces of Gurhwal, and Kumaon, and from Loodakh, viâ Roodah and Gur tok., to the vicinity of the Manasarovara lake. The result of these communications is as yet but imperfectly known, but there is reason to believe, that the Governor General has empowered Mr. Erskine to adopt the most decided tone in his conferences with the Sikhs and Nepalese states, and further, that in the event of these powers persisting in their aggressive policy, we shall infallibly resort on our part, to active and immediate hostilities. We shall be able however, to sup-

# ply further intelligence on this point ere long .- Ibid.

The 18 pr. 2 six's, half the Shah's Cavalry the 2d and 38th Regts. are in orders to move at a moment's warning to Darought, about 100 miles off, on this side of the Helmond, and to the left of the road to Geriskh to reduce some very, strong forts, of Ackrum Khan's, who joined the rebel Ucktor Khan in Griffin's fight. The Politicals say this force is to be back in one month when the 16th and 42d and 43d are to return to the Provinces by the Bolan Pass."-Delhi Gazette September 29.

### Ferozepore '

"21st September-Lieutenant Smith of H. M's 44th Regiment arrived here some days ago from Cabul in a very sickly state and died on the 18th instant, his effects which were trifling, were sold on the following day. Major Todd and Dr. Logan have been here for a week, a sale of their horses was attempted, they were all bought in but four. 25th Scptember "Captain Burt of the 6th has joined his corps. No letter from England has yet arrived at this station that I have heard of, although we got your little Supplement three days ago. Captain Cunningham has left and Mr. Vansittart is now our Political Assis tant. Both infantry and cavalry are now out every morning, the former at Target practice. The weather is becoming delightful. We expect some work in the cold weather."- Ibid.

### Kurnaul.

"Our sickness is not abating. The Buffs had last week between 3 and 400 men in hospital! Many fatal cases have occurred among the Europeans." The fault is in a great measure laid upon the site of the Cantonments and if the position be really so bad as it is represented, the cause of humanity demands that government should abandon it and find another nearer the hills, where, instead of the health of the Europeans deteriorating, improvement of constitution might be expected. The Brigadier is said to have forwarded applications for furlough, if this be certain, it does not look like the business we have been led to expect.-Ibid.

## Reform the Post Office.

A large batch of overland Papers and among others the Malta Times only arrived in the course of yester-day! Just 22 days after the arrival of the Overland mail at Bombay; they bore the post office mark of the 15th instant, so have reposed 9 days in the Bombay post office. Comment is useless.—Ibid

### Calcutta.

### Shipping Intelligence.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Waterloo, Cooke, from Coringa 2d Sept. The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the Hereford, Reaburn, from Rio Janeiro 16th July .- Englishman, Sept. 27.

# The Dak—a Hint for the next Occasion.

Our daily contemporaries have commented, in severe terms, on the disgraceful delay which has taken place in forwarding the August overland mail from Bombay, and not without reason, for we believe the same dak which not without reason, for we believe the same dak which brought them the first arrival of newspapers, with exception to those received per express, came in about the same hour as the dak from Agra, bringing the *Ukhbar* with a full summary of Europe news, up to the 5th August. Now the news was received at Agra, on the 15th instant, one day before the *Ukhbar* was printed; the few overland letters which have reached Calcutta, came in on the 23rd inst.: hence it is as clear as daylight, that the route from Bombay, to Calcutta, via Nagpore; or, in other words, under present arrangements, 1185 miles in the Madras and Bombay presidencies and Bengal .- Oriental Observer, Sept. 25.

Not constitutionally grumblers, and not sedulous to dis-cover some error on which to write a descant of complaint, yet must we express our thorough conviction that the dawk arrangements instead of improving from year to year as they ought, give monthly proofs that they do not even keep pace with the increased demands upon their exertions as intercourse augments, but rather become more and more inadequate to perform the requisite duties. If delays occur the answer to any complaint is—' there are not a sufficient number of dawk runners allowed by Government! If the letters and papers arrive soaked with water, and partially or totally destroyed, the excuse is—'There is a contract for wax cloth, and we cannot afford until that is expired to enter into another for Caoutchoae cloth!' Or else, as in the case of the Post Masters to the west of Nagpore the the case of the Post Masters to the west of Nagpore the response to remonstrance is, 'the allowance from Govern-

ment is so small that we cannot afford to empoly even wax cloth?' The complaints of losses, injuries, and delays consequent upon the inadequacy of Dawk arrangements are not confined to one spot in India, or to one season of the year, but they arise in every district and from day to day —and whether you refer to the newspapers of Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Agra or Calcutta; whether you look into those published during the hot, the cold, or the rainy eason, there, in some form or other, appear complaints of the inefficiency of the Post Office arrangements.\* Accident will occur, servants will prove unfaithful, even in the most perfect arrangements, as even in that of the English Post Office, and such rare exceptions ought to be passed by without comment; but, when, from day to day, and month after month, the same failures and the same injuries are occurring, it calls for loud and general remonstrance and complaint to the Government. Such successions of failures, compel us to think that a sufficient attention, or a sufficient liberality of expenditure has not been directed towards the dawk roads, and that the different Post Office Establishments are too weak, and too little attended to by their respective Post Masters. However, to point out in what the inefficiency consists, or to suggest remedies, the real cause of the evil being unknown to us, is out of the question, but the certainty that the evils do exist is quite sufficient to justify us,—to justify the whole European community—in uniting to petition Government, to institute a searching enquiry into the subject.

it has hitherto obtained. A personal inspection should be directed to be made by the heads of the department; and not a possible source of inefficiency should be left unexamined or unremedied. It is no trivial matter,-it is no arrangement merely involving a question whether a curiosity for news shall be gratified a day earlier or a day later; but upon the efficiency of the Post Office Department-upon its impartiality of management—frequently depends whether thousands shall be gained or lost by the different members of the mercantile community. One firm receiving a letter from home by the Express giving information of the state of the Markets which another firm did not possess, has, on more than one occasion, caused serious loss to the one and proportionate gain to the other. But it is needless to descant further upon this branch of the subject, because the fact speaks for itself-and as complete efficiency in a Post Office establishment is one of the greatest benefits by which a people can be advantaged by its Government, so must the greatest injury and incovenience arise from the miserable failures and delays which are every where and every day occurring in India. Most markedly has this been the case during the August Mail still due, for not half of it has arrived even now, the nineteenth day since it reached Bombay. Knowing what others have suffered, knowing the inconveniences to which we ourselves have been subjected, we most earnestly ask from Government a great deal more attention to the subject than it has hitherto obtained. We ask it not only for the sake of those resident in India, but for the sake also of those from whom we are all separated in England for if any fact ever called aloud for investigation, and for a remedy, it is that mentioned in the following extract, namely, that more than seventeenth hundred letters from Calcutta alone, intended for the September Overland Mail, were left behind .- Culcutta Courier, Sept. 25.

#### Troubles never come alone.

ROBBERY .- Misfortunes do not come singly, but by battalions; so said our celebrated and immortal Shakespeare-The following exemplification of a case, forcibly confirms what he adduced. It was noticed a few days ago that the house of a Hindoostanee merchant at Burra Bazar named and property to the amount of 4,000 Rupees was stolen. On the following day, Narain Sing at about 2 o'clock proceeded to the Police Office, and gave his deposition regarding the robbery, which had been prepetrated in his house, on his return home he found that a box containing money, ewellery, &c. to the amount of about 2,000 Rupees which he had kept upon a chest in one of his rooms with the key attached to it was missing. He was informed by one of his neighbours that his servant named Radhay was seen leaving the house with something bulky under his arm.

This is not all that Narain Sing saffered, for upon going into his wife's apartment he found her also missing, and if you ask me, I can give it no other praise than that of befrom his statement there is not the least doubt that she has ing nothing but leather and prunello. I shall just put to eloped with a cloth merchant named Goroo Doss, who was you a plain blunt question and close the matter; What site house.—Star, Sept. 27

### Lahore-

A Persian letter from Lahore dated 8th September,

" Court arrived at Lahore on the 7th of September. The Maha Rajah received him with the strongest de-monstrations of joy, and has promised to afford him are as lawful sovereigns of India as himself, should therefore some employment of great emolument as soon as all the European Powers join together and expel you from possible; he has not, however, been appointed yet.

"Jemmadar Khooseal Sing, the hero of a thousand battles, is very ill, and not expected to survive more than a day or two.

"Sirdar Jowallah Sing, Grooé a very turbulent chief, who lately, in a fit of rage, severely wounded Sirdar Bisshane Sing, in the Palace, was sent, on the 7th September, from the fort at Lahore towards the fort of Shakepoor, and on reaching the latter place, Shere Sing has ordered that he shall be decapitated. " Vakeel Jyseeram, the embassador from Ladak,

on the 5th of September received a khelat of twentyone pieces of cloth, from Shere Sing, for his master, and left Lahore, en route for Ladak.

been appointed to his situation. Kakar Khan is a great friend of Shere Singh's, and the Maha Rajah, it is said, has expressed his determination of gradually ousting all the native employes of his father, Runjeet Sing, from their situations, as he finds them the most

turbulent and ill-disposed of all his subjects. " Moonshe Dheen Mahummud, who, it is reported, had been sent towards Loodianah, in order to negotiate the transfer of Peshawar and Cashmere to Shah Soo-jah-ool-Moolk, with Mr. Clarke, has been recalled; and a report is now rife in Lahore, that Shere Sing has determined on not yielding those places, until he has tried the metal of our troops, with his 'tiger-killers and man-destroyers.' A durbar was held the day before yesterday, when it was decided, that to yield Peshawar and Cashmere to the 'feringhee dogs,' without a good hard fight, would reflect the greatest dishonor on the Seik nation. The common people seem to have been greatly excited on bearing the determination of the durbar, -and the soldiers are anxious to be led the military preparations which the English are making, and the general opinion at Lahore is, that if Shere, Sing finds that the English are unprepared, he will attack them during the ensuing. Dusshra. Shere Sing has been brought to form his present determination, by a conventicle of Brahmins, who, from a Gurunthee punjee, have decided, that if Shere Sing crosses the Sutledge, and attacks the English, he will certainly be victorious, and soon drive them out of Hindustan; but that if they cross the water to attack him, he will as certainly lose the whole of his kingdom, if not his life."—Hurkaru, Sept. 27.

### Cholera, Dysentry, and Fever.

Cholera, dysentry, and fever have been, we regret to state, very prevalent during the last three weeks, nor are they yet abated. The absence of rain and the consequent intense heat accompanied by north-westerly winds are supposed, at this peculiarly unhealthy season, to be the cause of the prevailing sickness. While the judgments of God are abreed. While the judgments of God are abroad, may the inhabitants learn righteousness .- Christian Advocate,

### Church Mission Press abolished.

The press, long known in Calcutta under the designation of the Church Mission Press, and the property of the Church Missionary Society has been given up, and the establishment disbanded.—Ibid.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st September, 1841-The General Superintendent of measures for the suppression of Thuggee has brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that several soldiers of the native army have recently fallen victims to the practices of poisoners, and that these miscreants have been encouraged in their operations by the success which has attended them, owing chiefly to the soldiers, from a feeling of security which a Indeed, the very evil itself calls aloud upon government knowledge of the suppression of the thug gangs is calculated for an instant and a much more complete examination than it is impart, neglecting to take the precautions when travelling, it has hitherto obtained. A personal inspection should be

> " His excellency is desirons that the existance of these depredators should be made generally known, and that, although most of the roads in India are infested with them, they chiefly frequent those lying through the province of

It is a common practice amongst them to pretend to an intimacy with the friends or relations of the party they may have destined for their victim, and to offer their assistance in ministering to the comforts of the traveller, and in procuring him supplies, soldiers when proceeding on leave must therefore be warned against associating with strangers, or employing people to cook for them of whom they have no previous knowledge.

They are likewise to be encouraged, instead of carryin g money on their persons, to provide themselves with bills of exchange, and officers commanding companies are enjoined to follow strictly the rules laid down for obtaining for their men family remittance drafts, and for ensuring their speedy payment, so that no inconvenience may be experienced by the soldiers on their arrival at their homes, in realizing the amount of their savings .- Hurkaru Sept 25.



### CORRESPONDENCE.

### Letters of a Hindoo.

DEAR SIR,-In my letter No.5 I have endeavoured to show how wide from justice and inconsistent with the laws Narain Sing was burglariously entered by some thieves, of humanity has been the course you have adopted towards China as far as your pretexts to make War with that country are concerned. A shall now try to expose some other acts of yours equally unjust and similarly wicked, in order to satisfy you that every thing that your political sagacity, or rather political treachery prompts you to do, has no other tendency but gain and aggrandisement, and is as far from being just and honorable as truth from falsehood, or light

from darkness.

Before the commencement of the Cabool War your Lord Auckland published a long manifesto in justification of the The man's native country is Mouzah Tejoree, in the district of Benares. A Purwannah has been issued by the Chief Magistrate for his apprehension.

step he was then going to take. This curious document almost all the worthies of your Indian Press echoed and re-echoed as a most able state paper that ever emanated from the great Indian council chamber, but be it as it may ald you hold forth in vindicat ment of Dost Mahomed to replace Shah Soojah on the Musnud? I am quite at a loss to know whether you are the sole and unrivalled agents of God's providence to institute laws and distribute justice among all the other benighted of children of the mother earth. If Shah Sujah, as you contend, was the lawful King, and you did justice in restoring it, thereby reinstating us in our sovereignity, nothing could be more just and proper. Since Shah Soojah was weak and imbecile enough not to be able to retain possession of his territory, Dost Mahomed's claim to it as his right by conquest was perhaps far stronger than your's to the possession of Hindoostan. You are apt to brand Dost Mahomed as usurper, but that accusation of your's will never hold good when you reflect that you yourselves are no better. You are powerful I admit, but that you should so use your power, I never would. It is notoriously known that your protege Shah Soojah has been most unpopular among his countrymen and is despised by them on account of his imbecile and proflicate character. This circumstance alone is sufficient to incapacitate him from holding the reins of Government, but admitting for argument sake that still he had some claim to "Emman Shah, the commandant of artillery, has been confined, for the last two months, in the fort of Lahore, for insubordination; and Kakar Khan has own subjects to reinstate him in his hereditary possession and tried every legitimate means to gain this point. Instead of this, he goes to a foreign foe, and calls in their aid to regain his lost throne and sustain his dignity, thereby be-traying his own country, and depriving it of its most inva-luable blessing, liberty. By this treacherous act he must ever stand in the opinion of the world a traitor to his country, and destroyer of their peace and happiness. But people of such infamous memory are undoubtedly your darlings, they are esteemed because they sell their liberties and national privileges to you, and yield themselves up entirely to your whims and caprices to be tossed up and down as you may, in your gigantic political Wisdom, deem proper. You aim at nothing but wealth and power, and every moral or religious principle, and every regard for honor and good name fly like chaff before them. You would not scruple to hurl down a just and benevolent Prince from his high position under the most flimsy and ridiculous pretences, to make room for a worthless and debauched character; nor would you be ashamed to break faith and sperifice your own conscience to answer your purpose of rapine and plunder, and gain and aggrandisement.

You have laid out we hear upwards of twelve crores of Rupees in the Cabool War, which you have impelled against the feringhees.' Trust worthy spies have against the feringhees.' Trust worthy spies have upon yourselves to wage, in order to replace Shah Soojah on his lost mushud, and we are also told that it is not the bayonets which sometimes glitter on the esplanade, nor the muskets which volley forth on the beach like crackers, that gained you the Victory in the Affghan War; but it is your silver that fought for you with the unrestrained avarice of the Affghans. You spread the glittering substance before them, in the same manner as hunters do their nets to catch birds; and tempted them to sell their liberties; not to say of the solidity of your coins and the sincerity of your views. You are reputed in Affghanistan not as brave in arms but brave in bribes, and this circumstance alone is a sufficient

passport to warrant the necessity of ensuring you their publicity before all the world.

The immense sum of twelve crores of Rupees which you have expended on your operations in Cabool, had better been applied to the good of the country which puts you in command of so much Cash and which has made you

so powerful. What point of sufficient importance have you gained to justify you throwing away so enormous a mass of the Indian wealth in the dust? It is India that made of the Indian wealth in the dust? It is India that made you so powerful, it should therefore be your primary object to lighten the calamities of her people, and to strain every nerve to render them as comfortable and easy as possible. Instead of this, you aim at power and aggrandisement, thereby exposing to the world that your ambition is endless; not satisfying yourselves with the possession of Hindoostan alone, you would send armies to reduce Cabool and subjugate China, and very probably you are this very mement hatching pretences to annex Cashmere, Nepaul, and Burmah in series to your Empire in the East. In fine, you want to wield the sceptre of the whole of Asia at first, and then of the whole world, and eventually you would try to lay your hands on the ampire of the whole your bands on the ampire of the series. lay your hands on the empire of the moon if you can. Ah, Britons, you have carried your ambition to its highest point, and it is ten to one but you will one day share the fate of Bonaparte, no doubt. In conclusion, I have only to say that in publishing to the

world all your enormities, I have nothing in view, but that you should not thus abuse your power and defile your religion, nor would you set such a vicious example of your knowledge and wisdom. My complaints against you I am sure are based on solid grounds, and I appeal to the good sense of my readers to say whether it is not the case. I arraign you, Britous, before the public, of the highest political misdemeanors that have yet been heard of, and I challenge that you cannot defend a single act of all the charges I lay at your doors. Come forward and vindicate your War with Cabool as just, or the expedition you have sent to China as warrantable; or whether the injuries you have heaped on India are lawfully correct, or the system of trade which you have adopted towards her is sincerely philanthro-pic. Let us also know, Britons whether it is your boasted philanthrophy or hidden cruelty that prompted you to render us so poor and wretched; or whether it is the love of justice, or the love of money that prevent you from bringing Cotton and other articles to India and give employment to the immense population of this Country; tell me, whether it is your political sagacity or political treachery that coun have induced you to dethrone the Rajah of Sattara, whether it is the desire of aggrandisement or the regard for treaty that made you annex the territories of Augria, Chintreaty that made you annex the territories of Angria, Chinneckur, &c., to your dominions. Whether it is your honesty or dishonesty, or partiality or impartiality that impels you to withhold high appointments from us and to do no even-handed justice. A frank and open hearted Native is often stigmatised by you with ingratitude and disloyalty, whereas some dastardly flatterer is marked with favors and esteemed as an honest man. You, ungrateful wretches, you are powerful from India, and India you have ruined. You indeed are a race of some infernal demons born on this earth in the shape of human beings to tease and torment earth in the shape of human beings to tease and torment mankind, and I am almost tempted to believe our Hindoo legends which impart that a fresh Incarnation of Vishnoo who is yet to appear will punish you and restore peace and tranquillity to the whole world.

I remain, my Dear Mr. Editor. Most sincerely your's A. HINDOO.

Bombay, 7th October 1841.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 30th September 1841.

No. 677 of 1841.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe, by Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, were sent by the last Overland despatch.

1st General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st July 1841, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, service under this Presidence.

ing under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th

Light Dragoons.
2 Do. do. of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th

2 Do. do. of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot and Staff.
3 Do. do. of the 5th and 40th Regiments of Foot.
2nd General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st July 1841, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this Presidency.
1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majest'y 4th Light Dragoons.
2 General Roll of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot.

2 General Roll of the 2nd of Queen's Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot.

3 General Roll of the 6th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

3rd General Roll for the quartor ending 31st July 1841, of effects and credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's, 12th Regiment of Foot 17th Regiment of Foot.
4th General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st July 18th, of effects, and credity of decreased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldier in deceased Non-Comm

Officers and Soldiers Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 General Roll of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th

Regiment of Foot.

3 General Roll of the 6th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

5 General Roll of the 6th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

5 General Roll of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll on account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, from 1st of May to the 31st of July 1841.

1841.

2 General Roll of the 40th Regiment of Foot, from ditto to ditto.
6th General Roll of the quarter ending 31st July 1841, of Family
Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon ble
Company's Service. eral Roll from the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the

1 General Roll from the Commissional Hon ble Company's Regiments.
7th General Roll for the quarter ending 31st July 1841, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'le Company's Regiments.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1841.

No. 122 of 1841.—The Following Volunteers for the Indian Navy arrived from England by the Ship Sarah, on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Edward Haycock Williams,

Mr. George Trefusis Halt.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1841.

No I23 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. Commodore, 1st Class, and late Commander in Chief of H. M's. Ships in the East Indies.

His Excellency the Hon'ble J. Andersou Esq., Governor in Coun-

cil, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Bombay Castle.

My arrival at Bombay, en route to England in H. C. S. V. "Atalanta" affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace of recording my approval of the conduct of Commander Rogers, late Commanding that vessel, and the Officers and Men under him, during a period of 16 months arduous service in China under no ordinary disadvantages.

period of 16 months' arduous service in China under no ordinary disadvantages.

The alacrity displayed on several occasions when the Vessel was in extreme difficulty, the promptitude with which all orders have been executed, together with the state of efficiency to which the "Atalanta" had been brought, and in which she continued until her last unfortunate accident in the Canton River, in May last, afforded me the greatest satisfaction.

I would bring to your favorable notice Mr. Grieve, the 2nd Lieutenant of the Atalanta, who commanded the Boat detached from the Hon'ble Company's Steamer to the "Nemisis" on the occasion of the forcing the back-passage from Maeao to Whampoa under the direction of Captain James Scott, C. B. of H. M.'s. Samarang, in whose report to me Mr. Grieve's conduct was very highly commended, and as far as my own observation has been exercised, I confidently recommend him as a young Officer of great promise and well deserving any mark of approbation you may have it in your power to bestow, and it will afford me great gratification to know that this recommendation will be of service to him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON RREMER, Commedore.

1st Class, late Comr. in Chief of H. M's. Ships in the East Indies. Larne's Gig, Bombay,
26th Sent. 1841.

Larne's Gig, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Military Arribals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.



### Saturday, October 9, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 27th, Madras to the 30th, Delhi to the 29th, Agra to the 30th, and Ceylon to the 20th, ultimo.

THE Victoria with the London Mail of the 4th of September has not yet arrivedshe was expected here four days ago.

### Contemporary Selections.

The name of the Engineer whose melancholy death on board the Ariadne steam boat we noticed in our last issue, we understand, was Donald. The shocking accident occurred whilst the Ariadne was under weigh, and she consequently became short of her complement of Engineers. She, however, fell in with the Hugh Lindsay returning from Cannanore, from which vessel one was shipped on board the Ariadne.—U. S. Gazette, Oct. 8.

### An Explanation.

Our readers are aware that, in consequence of an article which appeared in this journal, on Friday last, headed FLOPEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY, Mr. Rivett, the Sheriff, instructed Mr. Howard to move the Supreme Court for a rule to shew cause why the Editor should not be indicted criminally for a libel on him. This application was grounded on an allusion, contained in the paragraph in question, to the terms in which the Sheriff's precepts are worded. This application to the Supreme Court was made on Monday; Mr. Rivett having addressed anote to the Editor, demanding a retraction of the charge, on Friday, the day on which the alleged libellous article appeared, to which note, owing to circumstances we will presently explain, Mr. Rivett received no answer till Wednes-

We have now no hesitation in saying, in the most unequivocal and solemn manner, that the paragraph in question had not the most distant reference to Mr. Rivett; and that with regard to that gentleman we know, and knew at the time, that the facts were not only utterly inapplicable, but without even the shadow of foundation, while as to the parties really implicated, we were and are equally persuaded of their being

strictly founded on fact. We see happy to make this avowal public, and to time, our deep a to Mr. Rivett, that that gentleman's feelings should have been for one moment wounded by an ambiguity of to see our commerce paralysed or flourishing, our manufacturexpression, which we can only hope has not led others to the conclusion it did him; namely, that he could by possibility be directly or indirectly simed at in the

communication complained of.

The cause of Mr. Rivett's note having remained unanswered by the Editor, was owing to a temporary absence of the latter from the island .- Ibid.

### European Intelligence.

### Whig Shepherds and Tory Wolves.

We will tell our readers a fable. There was once a number of shepherds conducting a very large flock through a country so difficult and dangerous that they were often in the utmost perplexity what path to choose, and sometimes came upon tracts so rough, so broken up into gulleys and ravines, and beset with precipices, that there was hardly any advancing at all. Meanwhile a troop of ravenous wolves was pressing upon their rear, snatching away and devouring the stragglers, tor gether with every one of the individual sheep that fell into their power. The flock, meanwhile, annoyed by the scantiness of pasture, and the ex. ceeding ruggedness of the mountains which it was incumbent on them to traverse, began to be out of humour with their shepherds, murmured at their management, and sometimes felt disposed to refuse absolutely to proceed. While affairs were in this posture, several of the more sleek and meek looking among the wolves stepped forward, and offered to help them out of their perplexities. " Send away these fellows with their crooks and dogs," said they, and follow us, and all may yet be well with vou. They endeavour to persuade you, indeed, that we are your enemies, but trust to the evidence of your own senses. Look at these hungry and meagre grounds, through which they cation for the public support. The money thus saved might are forcing you. Why, you have scarcely a blade be spent in bribery! We submit this to the serious attention of grass a-piece ! And to mend the matter, they of the Carlton Club. compel you nightly to enter into certain prisons or bastiles, under pretence of thus preserving you from famishing. Believe us there is plenty of excellent pasture there towards the east, and if you will place yourself under our guidance, we will lead you thither in the course of a very few bread-tax-particularly to the country. hours." The infatuated flock listened to these specious harangues, and with their aid, drove Railway and Stage Carriages, &c. away the shepherds and the dogs. They then struck off in wondrous glee towards the land of promise that had been described to them, but had

of this country, if at this critical juncture, they desert their natural leaders to follow their hereditary enemies. The game is entirely in their own hands. For the citizens of this ancient and mighty empire are now practically to choose between freedom and despotism. On the one hand stand the Tories, the advocates of monopoly, oear food, low wages, popular ignorance, religious persecution, a restricted franchise, long parliaments, and privileged classes. Ou the other side stand the Liberals, the friends of industry and free trade, the advocates of cheap and abundant food, high wages, popular education and political independence. They are prepared to bring into play all the provisions of the constitution, in order to promote public prosperity, and even, if need be, to advance beyond these limits, and to enlarge and modify the constitution itself, to effect that purpose for which all govern-ment was instituted. It is for the people, therefore, to choose between these two parties. The Tories have in all ages scorned and detested them The very historians of the party have, when intent upon praising any public man, always dwelt with especial complacency on his aversion for the people. This is one of the great qualities which Clarendon praises in the Earl of Strafford. This during the whoel of the English civil war, was the distinguishing mark of a cavalier. This is the badge which Tory writers, and all other upholders of arbitrary powers insist upon, as that which distinguishes the oligarch forl from the popular politicion. Nor is it possible, while the party endures, that this feeling should become extinct, since it is precisely the base upon which the whole Tory structure is erected. There are in fact but two principles in politics, the popular principle and the anti-popular. Now Liberalism, as all the world knows, owes its very existance to the operation of the popular principle, so that Torvism has nothing behind which to skulk, but must stand forward the doom ed, the unabashed upholder of the anti-popu, lar principle ; that is to say, the principle of tyrany, of monopoly, of popular ignorance and humiliation.

Which, then, will the people have?

#### Mark—Read—and Digest. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

Every vote given for a Tory candidate at the election now going on, is a vote given for

> Dear Sugar, Dear Timber, Dear Bread, and Dear Government.

Such are the promises of the Monopolists; such are the bless ings Sir Robert Peel will bestow upon us, if, by our stupid votes, we invest him with power.

In opposition to Sir Robert, what does Lord John Russell

Cheap Sugar, Cheap Bread, Cheap Timber, and Cheap Government.

If cheap is better than dear, the Ministerial party will be supported; if dear is better than cheap, the country will support dear Sir Robert Peel and the dear Tories.
The Whig principle is CHEAPNESS,
The Tory principle is DEARTH.

The lovers of cheapness will go to the right, and vote for a patriot Queen and Ministry. Those who prefer dearth will file off to the left, (the way to perdition) and vote for an illiberal and selfish faction

Free trade, or monopoly? That is the question. Ministers say free trade. The Tories shout monopoly. Electors es decayed or thriving, our agriculture precarious or steady, our people hungry or well fed!

Two parties appeal to the constituencies of the United Kingdom—a dearth and starvation party, headed by Sir Robert-Peel; a cheapness and abundance party, led by Lord John Russell. Grizly Famine against smiling Plenty! "To be or not to be-that is the question.'

Again, Electors of England, attend to this! Do you love taxation? Do you desire to have new taxes laid upon you? Do you pay taxes enough at present, or are you, eager to pay more? Weigh the point well, for the question of taxes or no taxes, is the same as that of a Peel or a Russell Administration. Peel solicits your votes as a taxing Minister-mark that !- a taxing Minister! Does not the title tickle you. It tickles us vastly. We do so love taxation, we do so adore the name of a taxing Minister.

Sir Robert Peel comes to our doors a canvassing, with an ink-bottle at his button-hole, and a receipt-book in his hand. How captivating-how irresistible! Who can refuse his vote to a tax-gatherer! What virtue can resist the soft advances of a taxing Minister

Poor Lord John Russell! What a miserable figure he cuts beside the Tory tax-gatherer. No ink-bottle at his button hole! No receipt-book in his hand! No attractions, no charms, nothing to recommend him to the country but a paltry measure to extend our plebian commerce, and cheapen our dear aristocratic loaf. Poor Lord John! What care Englishmen for your paltry offers? Away, away with you -you and your cheap loaf together. Dear bread is the read for us: the Minister for us is a taxing Minister

What so dear to us Englishmen as our loaf! And to what do we owe our dear loaf, but to the dear Corn-laws? Stop thief, stop thief! Raise the hue and cry after John Russell: he wants to filch from us our dear loaf. Protect us, dear Sir Robert Peel! Descend to our succour on your sliding-scale, and save, oh! save us, from the Whigs and

The addresses of the Tory candidates in all parts of the kingdom may be condensed into one sentence; " Ministers offer you cheap bread; we offer you dear; down with Ministers! hurrah for Sir Robert Peel!!" Of what use is circumlocution? The gist of the appeal of the Monopolists to the people is this, simply this, nothing but this. It would save a great deal of pen, ink, and paper, with a vast quantity of printing, if the Monopolists would agree upon some such pithy farmula containing the marrow of their modest appli-

From a return moved for by Mr Gillon, M. P., it appears that the total amount of the mileage and comnot proceeded far before the whole troop of was, in England, £462,513, and in Scotland, £31,625; when the prize in view is £500.

pieces. Exactly so will it prove with the people for the year ending the 5th of January, 1841, England, of this country, if at this critical juncture, they £463,435, and Scotland,£33,757; and for the year ending the 5th of January, 1841, in England, £407,960; and in Scotland, 30,060. The amount of post-horse duty paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1841, was £237,452; in the years ending the 5th of January, 1840, £224,405; and in the year ending the 5th of January, 1839, £212.635.

### General Ponsonby at Waterloo.

The late General Ponsonby gave the following account of his being wounded at Waterloo:—" In the melée I was almost instantly disabled in both of my arms losing first my sword, and then my rein, and followed by a few of my men, who were presently cut down, no quarter being asked or given, I was carried along by my horse, till receiving a blow from a sabre-I fell senseless on my face to the ground. Recover, ing, I raised myself a little to look round, being, at that time, I believe, able to get up and run away, when a lancer passing by cried out 'Tun'es pas mort, coquin!' (Thou art not dead, scoundrel!) and struck his lance into my back. My head dropped, the blood gushed into my mouth, a difficulty of breathing came on, and I thought all was over. Not long afterwards (it was then impossible to measure time, but I must have fallen in less than ten minutes after the onset), a tirailleur stopped to plunder me, threatening my life. I directed him to a small side-pocket, in which he found three dollars; all I had. But he continued to threaten, and I said he might search me. This he did immediately, unloosing my stock and tearing open my waistcoat, and leaving me in a very uneasy posture. But he was no sooner gone than an officer, bringing up some troops to which the tirailleur probably belonged, and happening to halt where I lay, stooped down and addressed me, saying he feared I was badly wounded. I answered that I was, and expressed a wish to be removed into the rear. He said it was against their orders to remove even their own men; but that, if they gained the day (and he understood that the Duke of Wellington was killed, and that six of our battalions had surrendered), every attention in his power should be shown to me. I complained of thirst, and he held his brandy-bottle to my lips, directing one of his soldiers to lay me straight on my side, and placed a knapsack under my head. He then passed on into the action, soon perhaps to want, but not to receive, the same assistance; and I shall never know to whose generosity I was indebted, as I believe, for my life. By and bye another tirailleue came up, a fine young man, full of ardour. He knelt down, and fired over me many times, and conversing with me very gaily all the while ; at last he ran off, saying, ' Vous serez bien aise d'apprendre que nous allons nous retireer. Bon jour, mon ami ! (You will be pleased to hear that we are going to retire. Good day, my friend!) It was dark when two squadrons of Prussian cavaly, each of them two deep, came across the valley, and passed me in full trot lifting me from the ground and tumbling me about cruelly. The clatter of their approach, and the apprehensions they excited, may easily be imagined. A gun taking that direction must have destroyed me. The shouts and imprecations, the outcries of 'Vivel' Empereure!' and discharges of musketry and cannon were over, and the groans of the wounded all around me became every instant more and more audible. I thought the night would never end. Much about this time. I found a soldier lying across my legs. He had probably crawled thither in his agony; and his weight, his convulsive motions, his noises, and the air rushing through a wound in his side, distressed me greatly the last circumstance most of all, as I had a wound of the same nature myself. It was not a dark night, and the Prussians were wandering about to plunder. The scene in 'Ferdinand Connt Fathom' came into my mind, though no woman appeared. Several stragglers looked at me as they passed by one after another, and at last one stopped to examine me. I told him, as well as I was able, for I spoke German very imperfectly, that I was a British officer, who had been plundered already; he did not desist, however, and pulled me abut roughly. An hour before midnight, I saw a man in an English uniform walking towards me; he was, I suspect, on the same errand, and looked me in the face. I spoke instantly, telling him who I was, and assuring him of a reward if he would remain with me. He said he belonged to the 40th, and had missed his regiment; he released me from the dying soldier, and being unarmed, took up a sword from the ground, and stood over me as a sentinel, pacing backwards and forwards. Day broke, and at six o'clock in the morning some English were seen at a distance. He ran to them. A messenger being sent to Hervey, a cart came for me, and I was placed in it, and carried to the village of Waterloo, a mile and a half off, and laid in the bed from which Gordon, as I understood afterwards, had just been carried out. I had received seven wounds. A surgeon slept in my room, and I was saved by excessive bleeding"—Tennent's Belgium.

## The Gas Lights of London.

For lighting London and its suburbs with gas there are 18 public gas works ; 12 public gas work companies; £2,800,000 capital employment in work, pipes, tanks, gas holders, apparatus ;£450,000 yearly revenue derived; 180,000 tons of coal used in the year for making gas 1,400,000,000 cubic feet of gas made in the year; 134 300 private burners supplied to about 300,000 customers; 30,400 public or street consumers (about 2650 of these are in the city of London); 380 lamplighters employed; 176 gas holders, several of which are double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 890 tons of coals used in the retorts, in the shortest day, in 24 hours; 7,120,000 cubic feet of gas used in the longest night, say the 24th of December; about 2,500 persons employed in the metropolis alone in this branch of ma-nufacture; between 1822 and 1827 the consumption was nearly doubled; and between 1827 and 1837 it was again ne arly doubled, -Knight's London,

## How to gain five hundred Pounds.

Any person who has received a bribe, may get a third party to prosecute, the briber himself give evidence against his corrupter, and not only be exempt from all penalties but share with his friend the penalty of £500. The individual bribed will of course, only proceed against such persons as can pay the penalty on conviction, the whole of which such prosecutions can be instituted are these :- First for a vote; thirdly, where a situation, a receipt in full too bulky to be brought within the house, their stations are for a debt, the settlement of an action, a long price for a generally in the open verandahs; and snakes not unfrequent to vote on the side the voter would not be contents of his palanqueen removed and replaced. Those vehicles being too bulky to be brought within the house, their stations are generally in the open verandahs; and snakes not unfrequent to vote on the side the voter would not be received and replaced. Those vehicles being too bulky to be brought within the house, their stations are generally in the open verandahs; and snakes not unfrequent to vote on the side the voter would not be received and replaced. Those vehicles being too bulky to be brought within the house, their stations are to vote on the side the voter would not have voted on without such inducement; and, fourthly, where any such inducement is given or promised none to vote for a partisum of £5 or £10, will hardly scruple at such a pecadillo

#### Literature.

The Hand-Book of India and Egypt-This publication is by no means devoid of literary merit;

but its striking character arises from the promptness with which a wonderful change, in the means and modes of Oriental travelling have been taken up, the very complete and business-like way in which the task has been accomplished, and the floating knowledge of life and foreign affairs that has been infused into the book. As matters now stand, a Sybarite can transport himself from England to Alexandria, faring as sumptuously and with all the appliancies of easy indulgence within his reach as if he remained in a London club-house. The land journey across the Isthmus of Suez, and the subsequent steam-trip to Bombay, do not not offer such splendid accommodations, the Company's smaller vessels being often over-crowded, and coaldust flying about; but there is neither fatigue nor privation in reaching India, and Bombay steam-ships are building to vie with the luxury of those in the Mediterranean. By attending to times at Bombay, the traveller may steam to the mouth of the Indus, and, transferring himself into another vessel, ascend that river further or nearer according to the season of the year. Thus far the Oriental traveller has been called upon for no more exertion than travelling in England, and not for so much if he wandered from the main road where public vehicles do not run. When he lands on the banks of the Indus or Sutledge, he may still be as lazy as he pleases: the Residents, notice being given, provide him bearers and attendants: the toil in reaching the Himalaya Cheltenham will arise from the novelty of the palanqueen or the jampaun—the skeleton of the sedan, or, in plain English, an arm-chair, which is the only vehicle used in the ascent of those stupendous mountains. At Simla, the tourist can vary his pleasures in every way. The vicinity offers every variety of prospect, from the secluded valley and waterfall to the stupendous mountain scenery or the extensive prospect over the plains of Hindoostan. Does the sojourner love parade-there are fashionable rides, and a fashionable lounge, combining a "masonic lodge, assemblyroom, and amateur theatre, subscription, reading and billiard rooms, with a circulating library and an ordinary": is he fond of the open air—numerous pic-nic parties take place in the Himalaya, with no lack of scenery or seclusion: is he cold he may rapidly descend to the plains, and luxuriate in the heat of India: is he circus, as who would not be—he must take a junt of a few days to the Navkovik Research must take a jaunt of a few days to the Naykanda Pass and thence ascend the mountain Huttoo, where he witnesses perhaps the most magnificent sight the world can produce, a view from an elevation of nearly eleven thousand feet, of mountains varying in height from sixteen to twenty-six thou-sand, all covered with perpetual snow, and extending in the form of a semicircle before him, not less than one hundred and eighty degrees, or one-half the horizon": is the tourist ambitious—he may still proceed, till he touches the eternal snows of the Himalaya; but the author of this publication

doubts if the labour is repaid by the exploit.

Having exhausted Simla, the traveller may descend as he came, and reach Allahabad by Delhi and Agra; but lingering long over the eight wonder of the world at the latter place, the Taj Mahal—by her husband the Emperor Shah Jehan. At Allahabad thetourist quits his palanqueen, to embark on the Ganges in a Calcutta steamer; and reaches the city of palaces, having suffered less privation, been called upon for the display of less resources, and undergone less fatigue (the palanqueen excepted) than would be experienced in travelling through a remote district of France or Ireland. From England to India a person might "sleep all the way," except the Egyptian land journey. The expense of the author's tour from Calcutta to England was 320l.: but he seems to have lived with his friends at Simla, and with the Residents on the road; and left Bombay almost as soon as he arrived.

From Calcutta there are other land-routes for returning to Bombay; but it is expected that steamers will shortly run between all the three Presidencies. The traveller may also vary his return home by landing at Cossier in the Red Sea; traversing the Desert on camels; examining Thebes, &c.; and descending the Nile. But this is neither so expeditious nor so luxurious a mode of reaching lengland from India.

A great feature in this book is its reality. The author has performed the tour respecting which he directs his reader; and, instead of making the journey to write the book, he has written the book because he has made the journey. The descriptions are therefore of such things as left a sufficient impression to induce him to note them at the time, or; formed for themselves a permanent place in his memory s and if his catalogue of matters not striking in themselver has somewhat of a dry matter-of-fact character, it is bettet than a laboured attempt by inflated words to impart interes to that which intrinsically possesses none. It is not, how ever, as a book of travels, but as a guide-book, that the volume challenges attention; and in this way it is very complete. The particulars given by the author in all that re-lates to his own route, seem full, sensible, and specific; and in an appendix he furnishes much various information of different kinds: elaborate tables of Indian routes and distances, founded on official or military authorities; a judicious selection, from other travellers, of particulars touching upon the journey through the Desert and the descent of the Nile; ard a good collection respecting the steamers and lazerettoes of the Mediterranean. He also offers some useful hints to persons proceeding to India by a voyage round the Cape, taking, for example, a slopseller's list, and pointing out in detail useless things included and necessary things omitted. In his guide to Calcutta and Madras, he contrives, by qouting from social rules and regulations, and local publications, in addition to his own experience, to convey, perhaps, a better notion of the daily life of those Presidencies than may be found in more elaborate books.

Although steam is working such wonders, the Anglo-Indian public would appear to be apathetic upon the subject; what has yet been done having been done by the Company or by capitalists at home; and even now, we believe, a company is established in England to effect a more complete and rapid steam-navigation of the rivers of India. "This apathy is indeed extraordinary," as the author says, considering the demand for accommodation and the competition to obtain it.

### STEAM FREIGHT ON THE GANGES.

On an average one is despatched every fortnight, anouncements being made a week or ten days previously of the day fixed for the departure. Parties desirous to send packages by them are at the same time requested to register the extent of room they need, the established rate of freight being one rupee and eight annas (three shillings) per cubic foot. Cn the appointed day, in the event of its being found that the demand exceeds the means of supply, (and it is extremely rare when it does not so,) the whole of the tonnage to be disposed of to the public is put up for sale to the highest bidders in quantities of ten, twenty, and fifty feet, and frequently realizes six rupees per foot, seldom less than three; parties thus paying from six to twelve times more for the conveyance of goods a few hundred miles, than the ordinary coast in a voyage from London to Calcutta

a distance of fifteen thousan Among the various hints for the land-journey, here is

### LOOK TO YOUR PALANQUEEN.

To the old stager such a caut on is not requisite; but it may be needful to recommend the tyro invariably, before caution, more than one traveller has been awakened shortly after placing his head on his pillow, by the hissing of a deadly cobra discapella partly beneath; it.

cular candidate, or not to vote at all. The briber is, therefore, completely at the mercy of the bribed. It is true Asia, out of China—with the exception of a new military that the proceeding would not be very creditable to the road from Allahabad to Futtehpore, a distance of eighty Roads, we believe, there are none in India-or indeed in party, but it is not a whit worse than the selling of the miles. This seems an improvement, beyond the natives; vote; and he that has barrered his conscience for the paltry and the effects of the tremendous torrents of the rainy season offer, perhaps, a reason why road-making has hitherto been neglected.

The BOAD OF INDIA.

The composition of this road is principally a peculiar lime-stone, called conker; which, after being laid down for some time, well cemented by the application of water, and beaten together, becomes a solid mass of extreme strength: it is the only soil against which the soles of a native's feet are not proof; who, to avoid this newly-made road, will willingly wade through water or toilthrough mud and jungle, remark ing that it is only fit for horses to move on, who are shod with iron. Convicts are for the most part employed in mak-ing it, sometimes in gangs of above a hundred; who work with all the regularity of a regiment of soldiers manœuver-ing, letting their battering arms fall at the same moment with a noise like thunder. European and native superintendents are placed over them. The road is one unvaried flat, and generally in a direct line, miles and miles before one being always in view. The cultivation of maize is universal. In the rainy season the sides of the road are mostly under water; and it is melancholy to witness the devastations caused by the torrents which every now and then occur. Chasms of fifty or a hundred feet in length, forming deep ravines occasionally stop the passenger, and compel him to make a considerable detour before attaining a perfect portion of the main road; whilst of the many bridges in its line, some are found cast down as if by the shock of an earthquake; and masses of brickwork of apparently imperish able strength equally levelled by the powers of the flood. These damages are too often allowed to remain a long time unrepaired; which is sourcely pardonable, considering the importance of a perfect communi-cation and the cheapness of labour in India. Massive mile-stones from the Ghunar quarries are in use along the road; and it strikes an Englishman as unuuial to see 600 700, and 800 marked on them, in reference to the dis-

tance from Calcutta.

The description of Simla, the pleasure-place in the Himalaya, is curious and suggestive; but produces its effects rather by a succession of minute particulars than any striking pictures: so we will accompany our author in his descent of the Satledge and Indus, which he performed in a native boat, gleaning a few passages as we go along.

JUNGLE GRASS. The greater part is covered with jungle or reed-rass and it will perhaps be scarcely credited that many of the blades reach to the enormous height of-twenty-five feet. Uncless the author had himself witnesed this fact, he would have hesitated to believe such a statement; but he can vouch for its truth, as he happened to be engaged tiger-showing, and while standing in the howdah of a very tall elephant, the grass in question towered many feet above his head. Of a party consisting of thirty elephants, four times that number of attendants, and several horses, all formed in close line, the whole were occasionally completely concealed from the view of each other by this overwhelming-jungle.

ELEPHANTS IN A QUICKSAND. On the banks of the river there are many quicksands; and during this expedition a somewhat distressing scene happened. An elephant incautioosly came within the vortex of one : first one foot sank, then another ; and in endeavouring to extricate himself, matters became worse : no portion of either of his legs was at last visible, and bystanders had given up the poor animal as lost : being, fortunately, unusually powerful, he three several times with what oppeared to all supernatural strength, drew a foot from the closelyclinging earth, placing it where, by sounding with his trunk he found most solidity, not un til the third time did the ground bear his presuse, when he gradually released himself. During the whole period of his troubles his cries wers exceedingly dolorous, and might have been heard a couple of miles : his grunt, when they were at an end, was equally indicative of satisfaction. The internal application of a bottle of strong spirits soon dissipated his trembling and restored his equanimity. Many unfortunate elephants are lost in these treacherous sands when large quantities of grass or branches of trees are not at hand to form an available support for them. After a certain time the poor beast becomes powerless; and the owner can then only look with sorrow at the gradual disappearance of his noble animal, and lament the pecuniary loss he thereby suffers, for all human aid is futile. They have been known to be twelve hours before entirely Here is an example of the workings of war.

PRESENT SCARCITY OF CAMELS. While on this subject, it may not be altogether out of place to allude to the present scarcity in this part of India of the camel; which is in its ways as useful and valuable an animal as the other. In consequence of this, the regiments moving upwards, and the commissariat generally, are put to serious inconvenience by the limited means of conveyance available. The English reader will hardly be surprised at this scarcity, when he hears that from the commencement of the Afghanistan campaign in 1838, to the present time, (October 1840) the number killed, stolen, and strayed, is somewhat beyonnd fifty five thousand. The average value of each may be taken at eighty rupees; which makes this single item of war expenditure above forty-five lacs of rupees, or four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA STEAMER. The port of Boulac is two miles distant from Cairo from which, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 22d December, the little steamer Jack-oLantz rn started with nine of the Indian passengers en route to Alexandria. This vessel is perhaps the smallest passengers, boat in the world propelled by steam : she has the credit of having six horse power, but a wag, who resently alluded to her in a letter to a friend in India, described her as to three Cairo donkey power; as much perhaps with reference to the vigour of the animal in question, as to the insignificant dimensions of the boats. Her accommodations comprise a lady's cabin, about four feet by five, and a general one, ten feet by five ; in the latter, no less than eight individuals passed the night, any other than a sitting posture being of course out of the question. She draws but a few inches water, and the minuteness of her engines, boilers, &c. renders her quite a curiosity. To trim her, it is only necessary ry for one or two individuals to move about

STEAM ACCOMMODATION TO ALEXANDRIA. The extreme length of the Great Liverpool is 232 feet On the spar or upper-deck there is an uninterrupted walk of almost that entire length. Her crew consists of seventy individuals, eighteen of whom are able seamen. Below is the main deck; the after part of which is devoted to the saloon, which is very elegantly fited up, and is capable saloon, which is very elegantly field up, and is capable of dining sixty people. The cabins, open into it, are seventeen in number, making up in all forty-four berths, and are usually commodious and airy. Among them is a ladies' cabin, making up eight beds, and a family one for four persons. In the four part of the vessel, below the main-deck, is a spacious lounging room, and a separate saloon for second-class passengers; in it are thirteen more cabins besides one devoted to ladies, making up sixty-four more berths, or beds in all for one hundred and eight persons, without reference to above a dozen sofas in the saloon. On the main-deck are cabins for the commanders, officers, engineers, boatswain, seamen, steward, cook, baker &c., even to the poultry, cow, and sheep, which are also

accommodated in this way.

The accommodations of the Oriental are more extensive than those of the Great Liverpool, and the vessels altogether more elegantly fitted up; having been built expressly for the peninsular Company, which the Great Liverpool was not.— Spectator, July 10.

# Miss Sedgwick's letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home.

Miss Sedgwick occupies a high position in the America mind as a novelist and moralist; combining the character of Miss Austen or of the author of Marriage with that of a secular Hannah More, and varying her labours from the regular three-volume fletion to the child's story or the tale for an annual. Judging from her best productions, she seems to belong to the stock of New England gentry; some of whom say they are more English than John Bull, and reminded an experienced and somewhat critical traveller of the staid and respectable gentry of the old school at home. In one of

the best of Miss Sedgwick's novels, The Linwoods, she has admirably described two classes of this race. The one, Mr. Linwood, represented the old Tory proprietor of large means and aristocratical bearings; specimens of which class were not rare, we believe, at New York in the earlier part of the century, though probably well nigh extinct now. The family of the Lees embodied the humbler race of "gentlemen farmers," whose fortunes were less and whose opinions were democratical, but who possessed, equally with the other, that true ease and refinement of manners which result from simolicity and good sense, coupled with a knowledge of one's sition and a tolerance towards that of others. This own position and a tolerance towards that of others. I has regard to one's own rights or status, and respect to those which other people claimed, was not of American growth, but derived its origin from the strongly-marked system of English classes, with their respective rights, legal or moral.

The system of manners we speak of, seems still to be preserved in the Eastern parts of America; but the conjoint spirit of independence and tolerance appears to have been shaken by the overwhelming influence of the majority. Miss Sedgwick has no doubt the simplicity of manners which marks the gentlewoman, and her amiable feelings induce her to find excuses for European differences in religion and so forth; but in some sense her mind is Yankee or colonial. She makes her home notions too much of a standard : she has little of that tolerant philosophy that characterized Washington, who when a great clamour was raised about the forms of courts, remarked, that if those forms were in vestigated, they would mostly be found to have originated

The impressions of such a person with regard to England and Europe were perhaps not absolutely wanted, but being here they are welcome. They are interesting in themselves; and though not going over any new ground, and dealing only with the superfices of things, (for Miss Sedgwick was as hasty a "go-ahead" kind of traveller as any of her countrymen,) they serve to complete our portrait as others see us Mr. Cooper's is too critical a mind to go deeply into externals, and a person of too large experience in the habits of many people to have had the freshness of first impressions. Mr. Willis was a trading littèrateur, writing for effect, and "calculating" on his description of an hotel to go towards payment of his bill; so that, now we know him better, we know not how much is believable. Mr. Dewey was a traveller of a higher stamp; but he wanted the feminine character of Miss Sedgwick, her poetical mind, and perhaps her professional habit of looking at things to describe with broad and general truth.

It is the personal circumstances of the Letters from Abroad or Kindred at Home which give them value or interest; for the ground travelled over by the writer has been so beaten, that to English readers, at all events, it can have no novelty. From Portsmouth to Loudon; from London to Antwerp Brussels, and Waterloo; a short stay at one or two spas; a flying turn through Switzerland and Italy, with a brief residence at Milan, Rome, Naples, Florence, and Venice,these journeyings and sojournings want attraction here, even had the traveller better opportunities than Miss Sedg-wick, and a more practical mind. In one sense, too, the Letters are incomplete, though properly so-many of the sights and curiosities in well-known places being only touched take some interest in the original.

The party with which Miss Sedgwick travelled landed at Portsmouth; and her first impression was the sober hue of the old brick edifices, apparently contrasting with the starting garishness of the wooden painted houses in the new country. The cleanliness and care both in person and dress, even when the dress was rags, was also an early object of surprise, and continued to the last : we should imagine the Americans are like navigators or blacksmiths, covered with industrial marks, and too busy to get rid of them daily. The perfect cultivation of England, the beauty of the winding anes and hedgerows, and the antique and solemn appearance of the old churches, struck her with pleasure; but she seems to have been above all attracted by the neatness with which the poorest cottage and cottage-garden were kept, and the beauty of the flowers. Her exclamations are frequent as to the grace and effect that might be given to the gardens of the rich in America even by a little care bestowed upon their native flowers, many of which she saw blooming here. The sight of a cathedral, especially the first cathedral, was an excitement, not only for itself but for its bodily chronicle of the past. Here she is at

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAY. What think you of our New World eyes seeing the sarcophagi containing the bones of the old Saxon Kings the tombs of William Rufus and of William Wickham; comparison between ourselves and the the chair in which Bloody Mary sat at her nuptial cere. mony; besides unnumbured monuments and chapels in various ways. Partly as an American, partly perbuilt by Kings and Bishops; to say nothing of some of the best art of our own time, sculpture by Flaxman and Chantrey? Their details were lost upon us in the effect of the great whole: the long-drawn aisles, the windows with their exquisite colouring, the lofty vault, the carved stones, the pillars and arches—those beautiful Gothic arches. We had some compensation for the unconsciousness of a lifetime, of the power of architecture, in our overwholming emotions. They cannot be repeated. We cannot see a cathedral twice for the first time-that is very clear.

I was not prepared for the sensations to be excited by visiting these old places of the Old World. There is nothing in our land to aid the imperfect lights of his. Here it seems suddenly verified. Its long-buried dead, or rather its dim spectres, appear with all the freshness of actual life. A miracle is wrought on poetry and painting. While they represented what we had never seen, they were but shadows to us-a kind of magic mirrors, showing false images; now they seem a divine form for the perpetual preservation of the

beautiful creations of nature and art. The completeness of nearly every thing in England, especially of the houses and concomitants of the wealthy, also struck the strangers mightily.

### AN ENGLISH " LODGE."

I cannot follow the rule I would fain have adopted, and compare what I see here te what is familiar to at home. There is, for instance, in this place of Mrs. -, a neatness, completeness, and perfection, of which we have but the beginning and faint shadowing. Our grounds are like our society, where you meet every degree of civilization. Here, every tree, shrub, and little flower is in its right place; dnd nothing present that should not be here. On one side of the house the garden is laid out in the fantastical French style, in the form of hearts and whimsical figures, but elsewhere it is completely English, with noble trees that grew as Nature bids them ; hot houses, with grapes and and a lawn that for hundreds of years, probably, has had its grass cropped every week through the growing-

The house is, I fancy, rather a favourable specimen of the residences of the English gentry-spacious, and arranged with comfort and elegance; but not surpass. ing, in these respects, the first class of gentlemen's country-houses in America. But there are luxuries here that we have not, and shall not have for many a day. The walls are painted by the master of the house with views on the Rhine, from sketches of his own; and very beautiful they are. This is, to be sure, very attainable to us, for a taste and a certain facility in painting is common enough among us; but when shall we see on our walls an unquestionable Titian, or a Carlo Dolce ? or when, in a gentleman's country-house, an apartment filled with casts from the best antiques? Certainly not till our people cease to demand drapery for the chanting-cherubs and such like innocents,

After lunch, Miss \_\_\_\_took us in her carriage, stowing the girls in the rumble, through Lord Ashdown s and Mr. Fleming's parks. We drove a mile through the latter, with thick borderings and plantations of shrubbery on each side of us, so matted and with such a profusion of rhododendrons as to remind me of passages

the best of Miss Sedgwick's novels, The Linwoods, she has in the wilds of Western Virginia. This, you know, is I remember how seldom I have seen our azaleas, kalmias, &c., in cultivated grounds, while I meet them here in such abundance, it seems like finding a neglected child housed and gently entertained by strangers.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON. Would you know what struck me as we drove from the depot of the Western Railroad to our lodgings? The familiar names of the streets, the neutral tint of the houses, the great superiority of the pavements to ours, and, having last seen New York, the superior cleanliness of the streets. I have all my life heard London spoken of as dismal and dark. It may be so in winter; it is not now. The smoke-colour of the houses is soft and healthy to the eye; so unlike our flame-coloured cities, that seem surely to typify their destiny, which is, you know, to be burned up sooner or later-sooner, in most cases. And having had nothing to do today but gase from a relative position in our windows, what think you has struck us as quite different from a relative position in our city ?-The groups of balladsingers, consisting usually of a man and woman and one er two children. I have seen such in New York half adozens times in my life, and they are always people from the Continent of Europe. Here, not half an hour passes without a procession of these licensed musical, and to us novices irresistible beggars. Then there are the hawkers of flowers as irresistible. lovely bouquets of moss\_rosebuds, geraniums, heliotrops, and what not. As we are in the neighbourhoods of Piccadilly and the Parks, our street is quite a thoroughfare, and we are every moment exclaiming at the superb equipages that pass our window. Nothing, I presume, of the kind in the world exceeds the luxury of an English carriage with all its appointments; and yet, shall I confess to you, that after my admiration of their superb horses was somewhat abated, I, have felt, in looking at them, much as I have at seeing a poor little child made a fool of by the useless and glitterings trappings of his hobby-horse. What would our labouring men, who work up the time and strength God gives them into independence, domestic happiness, and political existence-what would they say, at seeing three-four servants-strong, tall, well-made young men, (for such are selected,) attached to a coach, one coachman and three footmen, two of course perfect supernumeraries? We "moralize the spectacle," too : observe the vacant countenance and flippant air of these nien, chained to the circle of half-a-dozen ideas, and end with a laugh at their fantastical liveries, some in white turned with red, and some in red jurned white. Fancy a man driving with a militia general's hat, feathers and all with white coats, scarlet plush breeches, white silk stockings, rosettes on their shoes, and gold headed batons in their white gloved hands. 'There must be something " rotten upon. Some of the books, therefore, approach the tedium in the state," when God's creatures, "possible angels," of the twice-told tale: we only care for impressions when we as our friend Docter T. calls all human kind, look up to a station behind a lord's coach as a privileged place. "Possible angels' they may be, but, also, their path is hedged about with huge improbabilities f.

Coming to the cities of the Old World, as we do, with our national vanities thick upon us, with our scale of measurement graduated by Broadway, the Cityhall, the Battery, and the Boston Common, we are confounded by the extent of London, by its magnificent parks, its immense structures, by its docks and warehouses, and by all its details of convenience and comfort, and its aggregate of incalculable wealth. We begin with comforting ourselves with the thought, "Why, these people have been at it these two thousand years, and Heaven knows how much longer." By degrees envy melts into self-complacency, and we say, "they are our relations;" our fathers had a hand in it;" we are of the same race. as our new-planned cities and unfinished towers, shall hereafter prove. Mr. Webstsr said to me after we had both been two or three weeks here. What is your impression now of London? my feeling is yet amazement.

There are yet ties to be broken before America and Great Britain can become national, or, as it used to be said with regard to France, "natural enemies."

Miss Sedgwicks remarks on the Continent have less the Ethelreds and Ethelwolfs, and of Canute the Dane; Of attraction, from their furnishing fewer points of but there are many passages of considerable interest haps from her own genial manners and mind, Miss Sedgwick was able to gain the confidence of foreigners more readily than the reserved and somewhat supercilious English. From this it would appear that there is an under-current of dissatisfaction abroad. ready to break out on the first opportunity, and realize Cannings, prophete warning to the Contin ental despots that the next European war will be a war of principles. Here is an example in the stronghold of paternal despotism-

There is a captain in the Austrian army at Kronthal for his health, a man about fitty, with a most melancholy expression of countenance. Ever since he knew we were Americans, he has manifested an interest in us. He has asked many questions about the country, and let fall on various occations, in an under tone, his respect for our free institutions. His extreme despondency affected me, and I took an opportunity to endeavour to inspire him with the hope in the efficacy of the waters. I repeated to him every instance I had heard of benefit in cases simelar to his. At each he shook his head mournfully, and theu explained why the 'amen stuck in the throat, It is not my dissease, he said, , that may be cured, dison it is my incurable position. What am I but a mere tool in the hends of the men of power employed to watch every generous movement, and support the wrong, against the right?"

ITALIAN FEELING TOWARDS THE AUSTRIANS. The Emperor pays a large sum annually to support, the opera at La Scala, considering it an efficient instrument for tranquillizing the political pulse of Italy. No wonder that syrens must be employed to sing lulabies to those who have a masters cannon pointed at their homes. Among other proofs which the Emperor has that the love of freedom, that divine and inextinguishable essence, is at work in the hearts of the Milanese, is the fact that no Italian lady receives an Austrian officer in her box with impunity. It matters not what rank he holds, if she receives him she is put into Coventry by her countrymen. Is there not hope of a people who, while their chains are clanking, dare thus openly to disdain their masters?

Some remarks have been made upon the private disclosures of which Miss Sedgwick has been guilty. In the first volume we see nothing very censurable in this respect except some remarks upon an ill-bred or rather awkward host, when she got herself into a dilemma by mistaking the time; and this is only censurable ( for names are suppressed ) as it conveys a public notice of a gaucherie which no one would have remarked upon privately to the party concerned. Miss Milford Joonna Baillie, and Rogers, are the only persons whose domesticity is at all touched upon; and perhaps Miss Milford though all is compliment, may be a shade too close, but not much closer than she herself is gone in Our Village. All the rest is noughtpeople who throw open their rooms to reporters, to have an account of their parties paraded to the world, are not so thin-skinned. In the second volume, which was not printed last week, there is an indiscretion, however, which should have been avoided for it may lead to serious consequences. Some Italian exiles have found refuge in America, and been hospitably

entertained by the friends of Miss Sedgwick : her party was naturally furnished with letters to their connexions in Italy; and probably the attentions they procured them, and the remarks made by the outpourings of feeling, are repeated too fully and thoughtless-ly. It is true initials only are given, but there is quite enough to identify the parties to the Austrians; it is also true that we see nothing in all that is said, but the Austrian authorities may think differently, especially as one of the persons appears to fill some office. All this has, no doubt, been done by Miss Sedgwick without consideration; but people should be considerate where the welfare of others is concern ed.

#### HAYTER THE PAINTER.

The successor of Sir David Wilkie, as Principal painter in Ordinary to her Majesty deserves some notice, for he has won his way to celebrity solely by conduct every way noble, independent, and praiseworthy. The Hayters are a talented family, and all gifted with excellence in the Fine Arts. The father, John Hayter, author of the wellknown work on perspective," was, in his prime, the best crayon artist of his day, and he had the production of raising himself from an humble origin, and to see his children still more elevated before he glided into the grave about three years since. His only surviving daughter, no mean proficient with her pencil, his married to Captain Duff of the Bombay Military Service, and we know those who speak with no little pleasure of hours passed in her society at an old Essex parsonage.

Mr. John Hayter, her younger brother is an excellent artist, but of his doings or his "where about" of late years we know butlittle. Mr. George Hayter, eldest brother is the gentleman promoted to fill the vacancy caused by poor Wilkie's death, and of him we will give one characteristic and honorable anecdote, which we know to be

Whilst he was not yet much known to fame, the titled aunt of one of the most beautiful of the daughters of the aristocracy called upon him to see specimens of his portratures, and to enquire his terms. Forty guineas was agreed to be paid for a portrait of the reigning beauty, and the artist was forwarned that she was a way word, spoilt one. She came, and began by insisting that she should see what he had done after the first sitting, but to this the artist firmly objected, and, after much debate, concent was given that her curiosity should be indulged at the close of the third sitting. After the indulgence, "Oh Mr. Hayter, said the exulting belle, if 1 am like that, I am the most lovely creature in London and I wont complain if you require me to sit forty times." The picture was finished—was every way worthy of its beautiful original—and the aunt came herself to bear away this copy of nature.

- " How much am I to pay you?" enquired the old lady.
- " Forty Guineas. Madam."
- " Oh! that's a great deal of money." " It is the sum agreed upon."
- "I know—but cannot you take less?" " I will not let you have it, Madam, under
- fifty guineas." Oh, nonsense, Mr. Hayter, I will give forty
- pounds.
- I must have sixty." " Stuff-give me the picture-I will give forty guineas, but it is very dear, Sir." " It shall not leave my studio for less than seventy, Madam."

And as the good gentlewoman continued to endeavor to depreciate the work, and make a bargain, so did the artist, with a becoming vindication of his own merit and of the claims of art, rise in the price he placed upon his performance. He allowed her to de part without the picture, but it established his reputation. Other members of the family interfered; the artist willingly gave it up at the original price affixed, so soon as its real merit was acknowledged. It gained him a name, and his price for a portrait gradually rose to two hundred guineas. He now stands acknowledgedly at the summit of his profession.

### Shipping in the Barbour.

Numes.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Nov.
Repulse	. Forbes & Co	London	
Mary			Despatch.
Dorothy		London	De tch.
Sarah		London	Desputch.
Samuel	Skinner & co	London	
John McLellan		London,	Despatch.
Calcutta		Liverpool	10th inst.
Eleanor		Liverpool	8th inst.
Duchess of Argyl		Liverpool	10th inst.
Athol	Skinner & Co	Liverpool	12th inst.
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liverpool	I5th inst.
Thalia			Despatch.
Majestic		Liverpool	20th inst.
Ann		Liverpool	10th inst
Mar garet		Liverpool	Despatch.
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde	18th inst.
Cecilia			Despatch.
Hanna b Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co		5th inst.
Sir H. Compton		China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forhes & co	China	3d inst.
Sterling			
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
Royal Saxon			
Castle Huntly			
Augusta			
Dinlius of De			
	Dirom, carter & co		1
Reliance	Remington & Co		
			1
Bombay Castle			

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw Dodley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Caroline, Buby, Cadena. Celyon Government Steamer Seaforth.

French—Man of War Favourite.

### Vessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
Cambrian	. Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Taujore	Foster & Co	do.	4th June
Malabar		do.	20th July.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	23d July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co		In July.
*Tasso	Foster & Co	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
Anonyma		Shields	In August
*Ceylon	W. C	Liverpool	1300
Devonport		do.	MEST (12-11)
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	29th June
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co		8th June
William Pirrie			A THE STATE OF
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co		14th July
Caledonia			In July.
Princess Charlott			1
Queen Victoria			
Montague			15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.		23d July
Christiana	w. ce 1. Bulloud ce po		lean out
Alex. Grant		ADD TO SELECT ON THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Woodman		Control of the Contro	3d July
Abeona		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	3d July
Agnes Gilmore	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		10th Feb.
	M		26th June
*Strabane		do	6th July.
			(10th July
*Thistle		do.	19th July
*Aqueda		China	Loui July
Mavis			100
Lydia	Delinator Mauleen & Co	Aden	in the same
Kilbiains	Eglington Maclean & Co	. Carcutta	The state of the state of

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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