



BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 38

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.
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Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
August, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. Included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers Rupee per Copy.
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THE Subscribers to the *Gazette* are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

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SALE BY AUCTION OF THE MESS PROPERTY OF H. M. 6th REGT

ON THURSDAY next the 12th Instant, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the hour of 11 A. M. at the Mess Room in the Town Barracks, the Mess Property of the above Regiment (together with the private household Furniture, &c. of the Officers of the Corps), consisting of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Glass and Queen's Ware, Table Cutlery, a valuable selection of Books, &c. &c. &c.

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No Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from Tuesday next the 10th Instant.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

TWO Guns by "WESTLEY RICHARDS," made to order by an officer of H. M. Service recently arrived at this Presidency—Fitted up in Mahogany cases in a very complete manner, on the newest principles. Price respectively, Rupees 500 @ 600 each.
Bombay, 6th August 1841.

NOTICE.

Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

THE Subscribers to the Fund will meet this day the 11th instant, at 3/4 past 6 P. M. in the Rooms of Lodge "Perseverance" Apollo Street, for the purpose of electing Directors and making other preliminary arrangements connected with the Institution.
Others interested, but who may not yet have joined the Fund, are respectfully invited to attend.

H. D. WALPOLE,

Secretary to the Fund.

Bombay, 9th August 1841.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS, PHILIP, SIQUEERA,

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

Mr. A. P. SIQUEERA further solicits that Gentlemen having any articles or baggage for them from Bombay or any other Station to be landed at Vingorla will be pleased to direct their agent at Bombay &c. to deliver the same to his care to be forwarded to them at their orders—and his Commission will be found moderate.
VINGORLA 2nd August 1841.

TO PRINTER COMPOSITORS.

WANTED for the *Gazette* Press, a Second Printer—he will be liberally paid.—Apply at this office.
Bombay, August 10th 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

We are informed that an attempt was recently made to murder Mr. Clerk, the Political Agent at Umballa. A Sikh, armed to the teeth, made his way into the house of that gentleman, and entered a room, in which, fortunately Mr. Clerk was not. The man was soon seized by some Peons who observed him, and though he did not avow the object that brought him there it could clearly have only been violence to Mr. Clerk.—*Amra Ukhbar*, July 31.

BRIGADIER PAUL, we are informed has received letters of a demeritorial nature, intimating to him that Colonel Dennis of the Buffs, would be appointed to succeed him, in the command of the Sirhind Division. The Brigadier having been appointed to the command by the Supreme Government, has resolved to refer the question to that source.—*Ibid*.

AGRA.—We are glad to hear that His Highness the Rajah of Bhurtpore has now placed at the disposal of the Local Committee of Education at Agra, the grant of 200 rupees per annum, which we some time ago announced it was his intention to give. We trust this eminent example of well directed munificence will not be lost upon his countrymen; for we feel assured that the progress of education would be much accelerated if it met with more generally than it does, the countenance and support of wealthy, influential and intelligent Natives.

We understand that the Committee have, in furtherance of the wishes of the Rajah, resolved to establish two

Scholarships in the College of 8 rupees per mensem each, one to be given in the English department, and one in the Sanscrit and Hindu branch of the Oriental department.

Sir. R. Arbuthnot is on his way to take Command of the Merut Division, vacant by the retirement of Genl. Elphinstone, who proceeds home immediately.

It is said, that when Mr. Fraser intimated to the Governor General that, he had raised a new Regiment, the answer he received was, that Government were not in need of men but money. Their practice does not appear to be guided by this want. In one case a decided loss of nearly Rupees 3,000 is incurred, by the unoccupied residence of the Adjuvant General at Simla, and the employment of a working Assistant, but, like the little fishes, what are 3,000 among so many thousands of reckless outlay?—*Ibid*.

Calcutta.

We mentioned yesterday the receipt of intelligence from the Mauritius of the destruction of the American ship Republic, by fire. We now subjoin the particulars derived from the *Cerberus* of the 22d June:—

Our harbour was yesterday again the scene of a deplorable disaster. Another fire broke out at day-light on board the American ship Republic, in consequence of the fermentation from wet of a quantity of linseed which formed part of her cargo. The port Captain, who was one of the first of those who proceeded to render her assistance, directed that the hatches should be at once betted down, and that, to prevent damage to the rest of the shipping, the vessel should be immediately tugged out of the harbour. The steamboat, to which this duty was confided being somewhat tardy in her preparation, sail was got upon the Republic, and, having slipped her cables, the wind being fair, she rounded Fort William in a few minutes, and was run on shore at the Pointe aux Sablons. Some sailors belonging to the Port Department, and the workmen of the Marine Establishment of Messrs. Piston and Co., under the direction of Mr. Naz had got on board the ship, and were about to scuttle her, with a view of preserving her hull, and some part of the cargo she had on board, when the report was circulated that the fire had reached the saltpetre and the powder-magazine, and that the vessel would in all probability immediately blow up. Every one, thereupon, precipitately quitted the ship, and returned on shore in the boats. The crew, after having cut away the main and mizen masts, imitated the example which had thus been set them, and the vessel was entirely abandoned at about 8 o'clock. At 11 last night she was still burning.

The vessels which had arrived from Calcutta at the Mauritius are the *Jane*, the *Viscount Melbourne*, the *W. Wilson*, the *Cavendish Bentinck* and the *Paragon*.

By prices current and private letters we learn that Rice is quoted, agreeably to actual sales, at 3 dollars and 25 cents. per bag; Gram, at 3 dollars and 80 cents.; Dholl, at 3 dollars and 41 cent., and Dooda Wheat, at 3 dollars and 42 cents.—*Englishman*, July 28.

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprize's* bottom has proved upon inspection to be in a better state than was anticipated, for with the exception of a small piece of the false keel off near the fore foot, and the same quantity near the rudder, there was little damage done to her.

It is understood that when she leaves the dock all expedition is to be made in despatching her to Rangoon, on a tour of inspection we suppose.—*Ibid*.

Yesterday's *Semaphore* announced the arrival of the *Soubrow*, *Biale*, from Bombay 8th July; the *Schooner Jane*, *Watkins*, from the Mauritius 4th July; the *Buteshire*, *Currie*, from Mauritius 3rd July; the *Brothers*, *Greyburn*, from Sydney 24th May; the *Wanderer*, *Owen*, from Halifax 25th February; the *William*, *Scott*, from Penang 8th July; the *Mary Somerville*, (announced on the 25th) is from Liverpool 5th April.—*Star* July 27.

The *Kaleegunga*, in tow of the *Thames*, passed Benares en route Calcutta, on the 21st instant.

The *Bhagaruttee*, in tow of the *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, passed Dinapore in progress to Allahabad, on the 20th idem.—*Ibid*.

CHARGE OF DESERTION AGAINST A CHIEF OFFICER.

Mr. Peter Barnett, chief officer of the *Royal Albert*, was brought up by an immediate summons, and charged by Captain Robert Banks, the commander, with desertion. Complainant stated that the defendant is articled, and left the ship about three weeks ago, without leave. The defendant stated that he had been disgraced by the Captain, who subsequently wrote to him, leaving it to his choice either to remain ashore, or on board; but that if he preferred remaining on board he would not be allowed the use of the cabin which he occupied, but must content himself with a place in the men's berth. Upon the receipt of this letter, he left the vessel, and has now joined the Preventive Service, and will on no account go back to the vessel in the capacity of a common seaman. The Captain said that he would get back his place as chief officer. Mr. Barnett persisted in refusing to join the vessel. The Chief Magistrate said that he (defendant) was not justified in leaving the ship and if he were to act up to the letter of the law, he would be obliged to send him to the House of Correction for thirty days; but he was not disposed to adopt such an extreme measure. The captain here interposed, and said that he would be satisfied if the mate would go on board with him, and give an account of every thing that had been placed under his charge. The mate readily agreed to do so, and the parties withdrew.—*Ibid*.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD OF A VESSEL—A HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE.—An European lad, while engaged in loosing the tackle of the main royal yard of a ship lying off Chand paul Ghat preparatory to lowering it on deck, unfortunately let go his hold, and was precipitated from the cross-trees; luckily he fell upon the main deck awning which so far broke his fall, that he escaped with but some slight external injuries.—Ibid.

Our letters from Ferozepore, say:—Every report that comes in here speaks more and more in favor of the Punjab becoming settled, and all eyes here are directed to Nepal. The natives speak confidently of a move down and are even preparing themselves for a march, Afghanistan, excepting the Gilzees, all quiet, and wars and rumours of wars have ceased here for the present altogether. Brigadier Paul does not go to Kurnaal. Not a drop of rain since our last inundation.

Another letter says:—By all accounts here Nepal is the grand point now and native reports speak with great confidence of the 3d Lt. N. I. Corps being sent to Dinapore immediately. The Punjab is like a Mill Pond, and no one ever even thinks of speaking of it. This place, I rather think, will be reduced; indeed the last storm has plainly shewn that one half of the Cantonment would be uninhabitable in very rainy weather. Letters have been received here from the Commander in Chief's Staff, but none talk of his coming here.

Our next Casila cannot go before October, as there is no carriage procurable till then. General Elphinstone, it is believed, will be obliged to return to England on account of his health, it is said that no relief will be furnished in place of the Corps about to be withdrawn from Cabool. Captain Saunders has had notice that his battery is to relieve the one at Candahar as soon as practicable.—Englishman July 27.

We are informed, that letters have been received by a respectable House from the Mauritius, stating that the American ship Republic, which put in there leaky, has been burnt to the water's edge.—Ibid.

We are sorry to announce, that on Saturday evening last, the John Knox sprung a serious leak, and before boats could succeed in getting off to receive cargo, she had 5 feet water in her hold. She has been brought into the Inner Mooring by the Bankshall, and strong gangs of hands are now indefatigably employed in discharging her.

Forgery Extraordinary.—A case of forgery has just been brought to the notice of the police, committed by Mr. Charles Prinsep's sirdar bearer. Mr. Prinsep had deposited in a box a draft in his favor, on the Bengal Bank, for the sum of sixteen rupees. Mr. Prinsep's sirdar bearer, who is a native of Orissa, and appears to be the most literary animal of his tribe, contrived to abstract the draft from the box, and entering endorsement on the back in imitation of what he had seen his master do, he submitted it for payment in the bank. But the trick did not succeed, owing to a small orthographical error in the name, he having written it Prinsep. The fellow will no doubt pay dearly for his "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." Hurkuru, July 25.

Another case of drugging.—There is another case of drugging pending before the police authorities. A native, who was known to a moodie, went to him with some native sweetmeat. There were two others in the moodie's shop who, with the moodie himself, accepted of the sweetmeat and ate it. Shortly after they were all three sick, but before they were quite insensible, information of the circumstance was lodged at the thannah and the fellow who had brought the drugged sweetmeat, and who no doubt meditated a robbery, was put in custody, Ibid.

Penang.

SHIPPING WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.

We have only three arrivals to announce during the week, the Brig William from Maulmain, the Lerwick from the Mauritius and the Barque Eliza Ann from the West Coast of Sumatra, whither she sailed from this on the 16th February for a cargo of pepper.—The two former vessels bring no news.—By the latter we learn that some time between March and April last, an insurrection broke out at Sinkel, by which about five hundred Dutch troops and followers had been massacred by the natives, who collected in great numbers from the interior and from the ports of Trumon and Booloosama. The place was in possession of the insurgents for a very few hours only, and was re-taken by a party dispatched from the ships of war then in the roads and a re-inforcement from Tapoos and Baroos, aided by those who were so fortunate as to escape to the shipping in the midst of the horrid butcheries. There were eight or ten American vessels and a French Barque at different ports of the Coast for cargoes of pepper. Malwa and Turkey Opium were inquired for, but Benares was scarcely in any demand; saving prices being hardly obtainable. Cotton Manufactures were saleable in trifling quantities and at small compensating rates.—Penang Gazette, June 26.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Pray kindly give this, and the subjoined, insertion in your valuable paper, and oblige.

Your's obediently, AN INQUIRER,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE "WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND" BOMBAY. GENTLEMEN.

I trust you will excuse the medium I have had recourse to, to obtain certain information relative to your Fund. My reasons for not seeking the same by communication with your Secretary, or bringing in my queries at your late meeting, arose from my having neither a wish to be recognized as the only inquirer into the particulars I shall mention, nor wishing to

render myself quite so conspicuous as those alluded to in the numerous and well written Editorials contained in last Monday's Gazette, I therefore will feel obliged by your enlightening me on the following topics

- 1st. Can a Bachelor* subscribe to the Fund?
2nd. The Institution in question being one for the benefit of "Widows and Orphans," can an individual subscribe for his child or children who are illegitimate?
3rd. Can a son subscribe for a widowed Mother, or a Brother for a widowed sister?§

Your's obediently AN INQUIRER,

* Mr. — is a Bachelor, and is likely to be married.—When he is, he can be made to pay agreeably to one of the Tabular statements.—should be afterwards change his mind, of course he will not expect to benefit himself from the Fund. There are, to my knowledge, many Bachelors anxious to subscribe that they may avoid meeting the demands of certain Rules, six months after their formation. They are also disposed, and ready, to support the Institution by monthly annual, or by one payment.

† I, and others, take it for granted, that the fundamental principles of this Fund will not admit of a poor little child's being debauched from the benefit of the Institution because he happens to be an illegitimate offspring.—Such a disposition would be more characteristic of a Heathen society, rather than the laudable and christian one this professes to be. Why throw a helpless innocent upon the world, thro' the Father's weakness? Is it at all compatible with christian feelings and christian principles?

‡ The Institution is decidedly a most benevolent one; but is it intended that its benevolence should extend to such females only as are wives? If I mistake not, its equally proper and just that every distressed respectable and christian female should be made capable of benefitting from its Fund; and, that therefore, a son, possessing the means, should have as equal a right to subscribe for his mother, or a Brother for his sister, as a man for his wife.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The evils productive from the present state of the Police of Bombay are numerous, and it seems imperatively incumbent on the authorities, to put a stop to them as effectually as possible. The growing audacity of the Police Peons must be checked or else they will be intolerably haughty, and instead of being a body of men employed for public protection, they will become the very disturbers of their peace and tranquillity. The reason of this is obvious, viz. being a very low sort of people they are easily persuaded of their self-importance when they see that they are encouraged and countenanced in all their aggressions, by their superiors, the Constables, who in their turn having no high blood running thro' their veins would exult in triumph at witnessing a respectable Native maltreated and abused by his creatures, the sepoys. I myself was once showered with their foul language in the very presence of the Constable at the Picquet Chowkee six months ago. My feelings were quite overpowered at the time, but being quite helpless and well acquainted with your partiality to your countrymen, I was obliged to let the matter go no further. However, I had sent a letter on the subject to the United Service Gazette who perhaps thinking that the subject was beneath his notice, dropped the letter altogether. You are well aware on what principle the papers of this Presidency are conducted, so that the less said on the subject the better.

I have just heard that a Constable who has been in the habit at night of purloining goats and fowls belonging to the poor Parsees from their Verandahs was caught a few days ago just when he was untying some goats in the Parsee Mollah near Moombadavee, and consequently a struggle ensued between him and the Parsees, in which the former having taken the sword from his side, imprudently thrust it at a poor Parsee, and severely wounded him. Now my simple question is whether these men are employed to protect public property or to rob it? How could the poor people secure themselves when the very persons whom they may look to for safety are acting the part of robbers. A public robber, in my opinion is much better than such miscreants. Now you must know that this man is guilty of two enormous crimes, of robbery, and cutting and maiming, which being far more enhanced by his being a Constable so that a more heinous act of public injustice we have seldom heard of.

I have often witnessed Police Peons snatching cows from the hands of a Cow-herd, abusing many respectable natives almost without fault, and many other such things, so that scarcely a day passes without their having committed some mischief. If therefore Government have any regard for the comfort and convenience of the poor Natives, they will appoint some respectable Natives Police Constables, conjointly with the Europeans, with equal powers in order that the power may be counterpoised equally between them. If any such reformation be made well and good, if not all must go o as it is.

I am Sir, Your's faithfully, A SUFFERER.

Bombay, 8th August 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR.—I am far from being one of those ill-disposed persons that are frequently to be met with, who indulge in calumination, and delight in deprecating another's conduct, from sly motives of interest. I merely make this protest that yourself and others may be undeceived as to any such motives actuating me to pen these lines; and therefore trust you will give them insertion.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense!"

While taking my usual ride about Byculla last Friday evening, after it had been raining, I happened to pass the central Schools and observed a number of the little Boys in Regimental order marching, almost ankle deep in water and mud round the circular path opposite the school-door. Amongst them I noticed a few who appeared scarcely able to keep pace in the little Battalion in consequence of some weight on their heads. As they waddled past me, barefooted, and with the tucks of their dirty ragged trowsers saturated with muddy water, I enquired of a Parsee looking thro' the compound Railings, the reason of some having large bundles on their Heads: and was told that they had neglected, on the approach of a shower, to bring in their bed-dings, which had consequently got wet thro'; and, that as a punishment for such negligence, the school-master had thrown the wet carpets over the little boys heads, and desired them to march round the circle till further orders!!! I have since had this information corroborated by one of the boys.

Now I appeal to any person possessing a spark of humanity and common-sense, and ask whether such a cruel method of punishment is commensurate with the comparatively slight offence? whether it is not the most calculated of all other tyrannical means, to lay up the poor little children with the most dangerous illness, and to hazard their lives? Talk of school discipline! Is this the species of discipline which the unfeeling Master, whoever he may be, is allowed to enforce at pleasure; and which the Members of the School-Committee appear so indifferently to recognize? Is it possible, that the Revd. Gentlemen, (who, I know, are frequent inspectors of the school,) are aware of such an extraordinary stretch of power and authority on the Master's part, and yet allow its practice to pass unnoticed? It surely cannot be: the scene I witnessed last Friday evening, they must be wholly ignorant of; and as the best means of acquainting them with it, and of preventing the recurrence of such mall-practices, I send this to your journal.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, I cannot but remark upon the general unhealthy and dirty state of the Boys compared with that of the Girls. The truth of my assertion has been acknowledged by every one I know; what the exact cause is do not pretend to say; but opine, that when a school Master can so far neglect his own senses and his scholars' health as to punish them in the way above mentioned, he is capable of being equally inattentive to their cleanliness and comfort. This should be looked to.

Your constant reader,

A. FEELING ENGLISHMAN.

Byculla Monday 9th August 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Wit appears to be rather at a discount with your correspondent "A member of the committee" whose first attempt at witicism is so lame that I cannot, but leave him to laugh at it himself without at all participating in the writers good humour. "A Dash" may seem at strange signature, and I must say that although I see no reason against affixing it to an anonymous communication, I did not adopt it when I wrote the one in question, this you know and can vouch for. The fact is simply this! Your Printer who was told by me to substitute a dash for the signature I had originally adopted erroneously attached the words instead of the line (—) or dash itself. So that so far as "A Dash" is concerned, your correspondent may have it all his own way.

"A member of the committee" has no right to call me to question about the acts of "others" advocating the establishment of an uncovenanted Widows and Orphans' Fund, and as far as they are concerned I shall leave him to find an answer where he best can, for my own part I must say that I did expect that when the committee got possession of the Rules of the Bengal Funds that they would have submitted them for public discussion through the medium of the Papers and I thought that it would have been time enough then to offer one's sentiments, this the committee neglected to do till a very short time before they were to be canvassed, and thus was I drawn to the eleventh hour by the committee themselves. I would recommend A. M. C. to peruse my letter once more and (unless he is like the man with the bad understanding) he will find that he is egregiously mistaken in observing that I had stated that "the servants of Government by joining with others who are in private employ in establishing a Fund for the sole benefit of the Widow and Orphan relinquish their own claims on Government for pension." And I cannot for the world conceive by what hideous and torturous mode of reasoning the writer could have jumped at such a conclusion.

Your correspondent observes, and that perhaps correctly, that I am no logician—granted—but let me in turn tell him Mr. Editor that he cannot write in accordance with grammar rule, or in other words that he is no Grammarian, and that is worse than being no logician. But notwithstanding all he says I trust he will give me credit for five grains of common sense. I am asked to state my objections to Government servants acceding to the measure of establishing a Fund in the annuity principle for the benefit of their Widows and Orphans. I shall do so briefly.—A Fund for Government servants would be open for the benefit of one and all, will your correspondent grant this? he must, well, a Fund on the annuity principle if rigid in its working will exclude a great many, this he must also admit, and what else does he want me to prove.

Fact and assertions are two things which differ very materially when they do not go together, and when I hear A. M. C. state that the projected Fund will be open to "every professing christian" I must say that this is an assertion which carries with it a perversion of the fact. A. M. C. must certainly be very green in the hours, when he says that I object to its being in the power of the Directors to reject applicants. I object to no such thing. I object to Government servants subjecting themselves to such rejection. I object to their joining the Fund at all. But at the same time Mr. Editor I must say that I am not in the least opposed to the measure itself. Who would rob the Widow and the Orphan of their sacred rights? As a convincing proof that I wish it may prosper I make bold to say that the very first step taken towards the Establishment of this Fund must cause its down-fall, I mean, the laying it open to the public for the first six months without this power of rejection being in force. To render an Annuity Fund prosperous good lives are required, do you ensure them by this measure, or do you clog it with bad ones? answer this you great and small ones, do you not start with a rotten foundation?

One of the last meeting questioned whether as many Subscribers could be expected to this Fund as that at Calcutta to warrant its working on precisely the same rules, he observed moreover that in his opinion Calcutta could afford four times the number of Subscribers as could be expected here. The Committee's Secretary met this question by saying the number of Subscribers to the Calcutta Fund was comparatively speaking very limited, he said it had a little more than a hundred. Does this not argue that the Fund must be based on unsound principles or that they are very careful in admitting Subscribers to it.

A member of the Committee may or may not be right in his assertion that I must be acquainted more or less with the state of affairs at Madras but I must say that he is entirely wrong when he takes upon himself to say that the W. D. O. Fund at that Presidency. It was only the other day that I saw a Notice Convening a general Meeting of the subscribers to it, and I sincerely hope it may never fail.—I expect to receive the Rules of two, but neither work on the annuity principle, they cannot consequently be of any use to the Committee.

I fear I have already trespassed much on your time I shall conclude

Military Arrival and Departure.

ARRIVAL.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Faithfull, from Butcher's Island.

DEPARTURE.

Lieutenant Whittard, 15th Regt. to Ahmednuggur.

Domestic Occurrences.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of D. E. Colombyne, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 25th, at Salisbury Parsonage, near Southampton, the lady of the Rev. G. Morris, of a son.—On the 26th, in Ruswell-square, Mrs. J. Russell, of a son.—On the 25th, at Stamford-hill, Mrs. J. Bernard, of a son.—On the 27th, in Doughty-street, Mrs. E. Trollope, of a daughter.—On the 28th, at St. Mary's church, Torquay, Mrs. C. Deane, of a daughter.—On the 25th at Sheffield, the lady of H. T. Vully de Candole, Esq., of a son.—On the 28th, of a son.—On the 28th, at Upper of a son.—On the 28th Mrs. T. R. Andrews, of a son.—On the 28th, at Romney-terrace, West-Clapton, Mrs. J. C. Atkinson, of a son.—On the 29th in Great Queen-street, St. James's park, Mrs. E. Stephenson, of a daughter.—On the 26th, the lady of W. H. Dickson, Esq., of Doughty-street, of a daughter.—On the 27th, at the Close, Salisbury, the lady of G. B. Townshend, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th ultimo at St. Pancras church, R. Davenport, Esq., Liverpool, solicitor, to Fanny Maria, daughter of M. Abraham, Esq., of Liverpool-street, New-road, London—On the 12th, at Nemihulen, near Altona, T. Malladew, Esq., of Park Village, Regents-park, to Lucie, daughter of H. F. Lawaetz, Esq., of the former place—On the 24th, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, W. Higby, Jun., Esq., of Hovey, Elmshire, to Sarah, niece of J. Day, Esq., of Water-lane, London, and Tottenham, Middlesex—On the 24th, at Morval, the Rev. G. P. Carew, son of the late Right Honourable R. P. Carew, of Antony, Cornwall, to Harriet Eliza, daughter of J. Buller, Esq., of Morval—On the 28th, at St. Paul's, Dapford, Monsieur Colinet, of Bromley, Kent, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. T. Kibbee, of New-cross—On the 29th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. H. B. Headley, to Maria Margaret, daughter of the late Major D'Arley—On the 28th, at Olney, Catherine Theodora daughter of the late Rev. H. Gauntlett, late vicar of Olney, to the Rev. W. Adley, of the Church Mission, Ceylon—On the 20th at Keasington, L. W. Stanton, Esq., of Stourport, to Anna Phipps, daughter of J. Pittar, Esq., of South Lambeth—On the 29th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Miss Cornish, of Tinsley-street, to E. Jefferys, Esq., of Glau Dyll Castle, Cardiganshire—On the 29th, at New Shoreham, Mr. E. Galton, of her Majesty's Customs, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. H. W. Browne, M. A., Vicar of Billinghurst—On the 30th, ult., at Finsbury, the Rev. H. Rogers, of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, to Emma, daughter of Mr. J. Watson, of Christopher Hill, Finsbury-square—On the 30th, at St. Marylebone, William, son of the late Chevalier Charles Tottie, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul-General, of Montagu-square, to Caroline, daughter of P. Davey, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's park.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Newstead-on-the-Rhine, Fanny Baskerville daughter of F. Franke, Esq., of Kingsbury Lodge, St. Albans, aged 16—On the 24th, at Upper Holloway, Mrs. Bagley, formerly of Hackney, relict of D. Bagley, Esq., late of Bengal, aged 54—On the 21st, at Scarborough, Lieut. Colonel E. Jackson, unmarried—On the 23d, at Rathfrim, near Dublin, P. T. Robinson, late Captain in the 46th Lancers—On the 25th, Mr. F. A. Deschryver, curiosity dealer, of Great Newport-street, St. Martin's lane, aged 46—On the 26th, at Chelsea, C. W. Hyde Esq., aged 51—On the 26th, at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, Francis, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Williamson, aged 93—On the 26th, at York-terrace, Regent's park, W. B. Flynn, D. C. L., of Queen's College, Oxford—On the 26th, at Upper Grosvenor-street; Viscount Kilwarden, aged eighteen days—On the 26d, at Forquay, Captain Deare, R. N.—On the 26th, at St. Vincent's place, City-road, Mr. W. Morton, late of Wellington—On the 24th, G. Reginald, son of the Right Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G. C. B., aged 21—On the 25th, at Brunswick-terrace, Windsor, R. H. Birchhead, Esq., solicitor, formerly at Devonport, aged 41—On the 25th, J. Bland, son of the late C. Hanbury, Esq., of Halesowen, aged 51—On the 30th at Stile Cottage, near Kewbridge, Mrs. Ann Werten, relict of the late P. Werten, aged 66—On the 29th, at Wisbeach, Mrs. Mary Vaux, widow of the late T. Vaux—On the 29th, at Kingland-crescent, A. Sheppard, Esq., aged 80—On the 29th, Mrs. Aveline, the wife of P. Aveline, Esq., surgeon, Camberwell, aged 89—On the 27th, at Champion-hill, Surrey, E. L. Wills, Esq.—On the 27th, at Lyston-house, Herefordshire, A. Whittaker, Esq.—On the 27th, in Union-street Borough, Mr. S. Perkins, aged 60—On the 7th of February last at sea, off the coast of Africa, Lieut. W. Clayton, of her Majesty's ship Fantome, fifth son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton of Stone-hill, Surrey, aged 30—On the 29th, at York-terrace, Regent's-park, W. E. Eley, D. C. L., many years Recorder of Deal, and a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, aged 69—On the 27th, Mr. Draper, of Southampton-place, Camberwell—On the 29th, at Shacle-well-lane, West Hackney, Eleanor Mary, the wife of Mr. W. R. Robinson, surgeon, of that place—On the 30th, Ann, wife of Mr. J. Starkey, of Ivylane, Newgate street.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, August 11, 1841.

The Benares from Bombay arrived at Calcutta on the 29th ultimo.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 29th ultimo, Agra to the 31st ultimo, and Madras to the 2nd instant.

The press of other matters compels us to curtail our Editorials to-day.—We wish to dispose of some correspondence.

We have received other letters from Cabool where all is quiet, and from which we learn the progress of the change from an anarchy of 40 years to good order. They also confirm the engagement with the Ghilzies and state that "the number of Akhtar Khan's troops amounted to 5000 men, who attacked with much courage about 1400 of the Shah's troops under Captain Woodburn. The Khan was totally defeated and fled to Zewin Dawur."

At an evening meeting of the members of the "United Service Institution" at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, on the 22nd March last, we find, that amongst other things the following contributions were made to its museum: By Lieut. St. George Stock, of the 2d E. Regiment, a Silver-handled Battle-axe taken at the storming of Khelat: A copy of Major J. Outram's "Rough Notes of the Sindh and Afghanistan Campaign": By Lieut. General Paul Anderson C. B. his military Sash, which was used in carrying Sir John Moore from the field of Battle at Coranna, into the Town; and afterwards in lowering him down into his Grave, on the Ramparts. By W. Berry Esq. a Bottle of the spirits of wine (comphorated) in which the body of the Illustrious Lord Nelson was brought to England from Trafalgar.

EGYPT.

(Continued from our last.) FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

July 3rd. The French Steamer entered our Port this evening bringing us the news of the Mediterranean, after having perused the same, we do not find any thing of high interest; but such as there is, you have as follows. We find there is, at present, much intriguing, in the Sublime Porte on the subject of a Regency, the reason of this is, in consequence of the precarious state in which the Sultan's health is at this moment. As far as human appearance goes we should say a very few weeks must terminate his earthly career. On Friday the 25th Ultimo, he was disabled from attending the Mosque, which is a sign that his life will be very short. He has a brother of about 11 or 12 years of age, who will succeed him, besides he is unacquainted and of a very limited education. This will terminate the Dynasty of the Ottomans. We find we are, by the Steamer, without the Symms Journal, there are two reasons assigned for

its not having been sent, the one, that it was sent to Malta in mistake, and the other that in consequence of the French Journals having introduced the subject of the necessity of there being a division made soon of the Ottoman Empire, the Sublime Porte has thought proper to suppress it; the latter is but, at best, a conjecture, as though we very much wish there is no present something very portentous, let us look when we will, concerning the Countries under the domination of the Sultan.

We have received intelligence that the Russian Steamer, "Selach" had arrived at Constantinople on her return from this place, announcing that the Pasha had accepted the Hattie Sheriff, and that it was the intention of the Viceroy to send some money on account of the tribute that had been imposed upon him. The above intelligence was received with the greatest pleasure. The arrival of Said Bey of whom we have before written, will arrive in a very auspicious moment, and the Viceroy feels confident that his mission will be crowned with such success as to bring about those relations which formerly existed between the Porte and himself and we cannot doubt but this is the chief object for which his Highness has in view in sending the said Bey. It is not without proof, that we are not mistaken in stating, that Mehmet Ali has the intention of reingratiating himself with the Porte, and that so far as we have had an opportunity of judging, that there is reason to conclude that the Porte is disposed to grant him what he wishes; this will appear more evident when we mention the following fact. We yesterday his Highness received orders from the Porte to expedite some troops immediately to the Hedjaz, and that the said Porte would defray all expenses incurred in this expedition. The object of this is doubtless to put an end to the existing troubles of that part of the Ottoman Empire. We learn that the Pasha has with much pleasure received the above order, as it is the very thing which flatters his ambition, and affords to him additional proof that he will eventually gain the affections of the Porte. It is with other things, which induces the Viceroy to anticipate that shortly he will be solicited by the Sultan to take a part in quelling the insurrections in Syria; but we think, that if this should take place, the Pasha will soon find England ready to oppose such a step, and every day we are the more convinced that England is well awake to the intentions of the ambitious Viceroy—for she keeps herself prepared for the worst in that province.

The Hon. Sir R. Stopford left Malta on his vessel Princess Charlotte on the 19th June for England. Colonel Napier still continues in this city; on the 5th he expedited some despatches for his Government per the Steamer "Gorgon", doubtless to inform Lord Palmerston of the progress of his Mission here, and the Pasha considering his Lordship's request an affair that lies between the Porte and himself, and therefore must hear directly from the said Porte before he can act in any decisive manner. We may therefore state that Commodore Napier has not got a complete controul over Mehmet Ali as he has endeavoured to establish in different parts of the island. We yesterday his Highness received orders from the Pasha to expedite some troops immediately to the Hedjaz, and that the said Porte would defray all expenses incurred in this expedition. The object of this is doubtless to put an end to the existing troubles of that part of the Ottoman Empire. We learn that the Pasha has with much pleasure received the above order, as it is the very thing which flatters his ambition, and affords to him additional proof that he will eventually gain the affections of the Porte. It is with other things, which induces the Viceroy to anticipate that shortly he will be solicited by the Sultan to take a part in quelling the insurrections in Syria; but we think, that if this should take place, the Pasha will soon find England ready to oppose such a step, and every day we are the more convinced that England is well awake to the intentions of the ambitious Viceroy—for she keeps herself prepared for the worst in that province.

It is reported that the English Consul Gen. Col. Barnett is expected by the Oriental of the 16th, but this we think is doubtful, for we cannot conceive how it will be good policy to send the Consuls here, before the Oriental Question is finally arranged.

Ibrahim Pasha still remains here, and has frequent interviews with his father. We have had here a French Abbot for a short time, whose name is Jacob he came with 22 Abyssinians, and left here for Rome with them in order that they may be instructed in the Christian religion. There is abundant proof of this; for Monopolies of every sort are in full operation.—All seems to show that he will pursue his old mode of administration.—The Apaltes of spirits is in full vigour.—His soldiers are as numerous as ever, and the National Guards remain still on duty.—But this is not all, he has lately taken from Europeans this city a large number of his Arab servants, with the intention of making them cultivate the land in different villages. It does not appear to us that this was necessary, for he has more Soldiers than he has use for, besides he has many employed aboard his Fleet which are of no earthly use and in fact, have nothing to do.—these he might have sent without inconveniencing a great number of European families of this City.

A few days ago a French Fleet, composed of four vessels and other smaller ships, left Toulon for the Levant, what to do there is not known.—however we observe that her B. majesty has sent also to the Levant on the 4th instant, the following vessels "Rodney," Vanguard, Cambridge and Calcutta.—The French Fleet abovementioned is under the command of Cont. Amiral de Susses.

(To be continued.)

The Greek Insurgents in Crete have been compelled to yield to the Turks and we are assured that they are almost all in a state of submission, having delivered up their Arms. It seems from the intelligence received that this did not take place without the Turks having committed some of the most barbarous and inhuman acts of cruelty on the Women and Children of that Island. We may consider that this Insurrection is about quelled and soon we shall doubtless hear of this Act's being restored to tranquillity.

The Pasha still persists in refusing the demand of Col. Napier to surrender the Syrian Soldiers, stating he shall hear from the Porte. As it regards the Pasha's complying with the Hattie Sheriff there seems to be no appearance, and all that one can say on the subject is that Mehmet Ali accepted it with the full intention of never performing its conditions.—There is abundant proof of this; for Monopolies of every sort are in full operation.—All seems to show that he will pursue his old mode of administration.—The Apaltes of spirits is in full vigour.—His soldiers are as numerous as ever, and the National Guards remain still on duty.—But this is not all, he has lately taken from Europeans this city a large number of his Arab servants, with the intention of making them cultivate the land in different villages. It does not appear to us that this was necessary, for he has more Soldiers than he has use for, besides he has many employed aboard his Fleet which are of no earthly use and in fact, have nothing to do.—these he might have sent without inconveniencing a great number of European families of this City.

(To be continued.)

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SOMETHING NONSENICAL.

**** "With such a paucity of hands it is impossible to make much progress, and there is no chance of the Frigate getting out of Dock until the middle of September. This is a circumstance much to be regretted, not only because her services are in the mean-time lost to the state, but from her crew being distributed in numerous small with very inadequate accommodation, the consequence of which is that Fever is very prevalent and likely to become still more so."—Bombay Courier, 7th August 1841.

Is it the "numerous small," or the "very inadequate accommodation," that is the cause of Fever being very prevalent on the Island and likely to become still more so?—The sentence is enveloped in so much mystery that we cannot, for the life of us, comprehend our contemporary—!

Ed: B. G.

THE TORIES ARE IN.

Though this measure is likely to be delayed by the dissolution of Parliament, we have no doubt that it will be ultimately carried out by the Tories, as the Duke of Wellington some time since expressed an opinion favourable to the increase of the Military expenditure in the Colonies. Immigration is also to be encouraged by enabling labourers who may arrive from Europe at Quebec or Montreal, to proceed to the interior at the expense of Government.

We beg to differ. Ed: B. G.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CITY, NO election for very many years has created so much excitement in London as that which commenced in the Guildhall on Monday last. Both parties talked very confidently of the result; yet both, it was plain, felt considerable misgivings. The hall and its neighbourhood were crowded, and several ladies graced the scene: in the gallery over the hustings, were Lady Minto and her daughter, Lady Howick, and others; and the gallery over the entrance-gate was similarly filled. Each of the candidates was loudly cheered by his party as he appeared on the hustings, supported by his mover and Sir Matthew Wood was proposed and seconded by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Dillon, (who urged the electors not to split their votes); Mr. Crawford by Mr. Travers and Mr. Gregson; Mr. Pattison by Mr. Prescott and Mr. Morris; Mr. Lyall by Sir Thomas Baring and Sir Charles Price; Mr. Attwood by Mr. T. Wilson and Mr. Robinson; Mr. Masterman by

Mr. Russell Ellice and Mr. George Hibbert; Lord John Russell by Mr. Jones Loyd and Mr. Samuel Gurney; Alderman Pirie (who was detained in the country by an accident) by Alderman Lucas and Mr. Pearce. The Tory speakers were often interrupted by uproar; which is attributed, of course, to the machinations of the opposite party.

Mr. Wood was the first of the candidates to speak: he did so now for the tenth time; and as they had already heard eighteen speeches, and had more to come, he did little more than promise to serve them as he had already done. The other candidates followed; the Ministerialists resting strongly upon Free Trade, the others upon opposition to the Poor-law and condemnation of the financial policy of Ministers. Mr. Lyall said that he had always supported a modification of the Corn-laws, and that his views on the subject coincided in a great degree with those entertained by the late lamented Mr. Huskisson." Mr. Attwood would be "ready to promise a very desirable measure which had for its object the extension of the commerce of the country," and he would "devote his closest attention to promoting the interests of the working classes." Lord John Russell was received "with the most deafening cheers," says one account, "with tremendous uproar mingled with cheering and hisses," says another. Lord John set forth his claim thus: we quote the Chronicle, with its parenthetical illustrations—

"You are called upon to express your opinions by your representatives in Parliament respecting matters deeply important to the trade and industry of the country. (Prodigious cheers) Her Majesty's Ministers have proposed a plan to diminish the restrictions upon trade and industry, and to lighten the burdens of the people, at the same time that they provide for the public service of the country. (Hisses and yelling, replied to by the most prodigious cheering, which was kept up throughout the noble lord's address, and rendered him for the most part inaudible.) That proposition is one which, there can be no doubt, will be the plan ultimately adopted. (Renewed cheers and uproar.) It is for you now to say that you wish for its adoption—(Cheering)—or you may give another answer to the appeal which is made to you this day, and say that you are able to bear additional burdens to support those monopolies by which a few are benefited at the expense of the community. (Cheering and great interruption still continued, with the loudest possible tumult.) If you are prepared to give that answer, you will elect those who are prepared to give your Sovereign such advice. If you do so, you will show that the City of London on this subject has no opinion, and that the trade and industry of the country is of no importance to you; or else that you have such confidence in our opponents, that you will leave the question to them to be decided."

On some other subjects he hinted that, if the conduct of Ministers was disliked in the City, that of the Opposition was as disagreeable— "There are many other political questions which have nothing whatever to do with the present contest, because these are questions upon which we are agreed with our political opponents, and upon which the sentiments of Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and Lord Stanley, are the same as our own. Therefore, as regards these questions, whether you elect our opponents or the four Reform candidates, the result will be the same. For instance, with regard to the Poor law Bill, it was introduced and advocated by Lord Althorp, by Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham; and it was supported in Parliament by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. Therefore, with regard to that question, there is scarcely any distinction between the candidates who are offered to your choice. With regard to the question of the privileges of Parliament, they were supported as well by our political opponents as by the Government; and, therefore, gentlemen as regards these questions, and others of a similar character they are not those upon which the two contending parties now before you differ in any respect."

The Times thus describes the voting on the show of hands. The first name called was that of Sir Matthew Wood—"Immediately every hand in the hall appeared to be held up, amidst the most deafening cheers. On Mr. Crawford's name being called, the show of hands was general, but not so numerous, as for Mr. Pattison; for Mr. Lyall, the show was but partial; for Mr. Attwood, still less; for Mr. Masterman, pretty general; for Lord John Russell, it may be said to have been universal, with loud and long-continued cheering; for Mr. Alderman Pirie but few hands were held up. Mr. Sheriff Gibbs then declared that the election had fallen on Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Pattison, and Lord John Russell. A poll was then demanded on behalf of the other candidates."

The votes were taken at the poll on Tuesday; and the excitement of the occasion was kept up and augmented by the discordant statements as to numbers which were put forth both in the progress of the poll and at the close. The Tories claimed success for three of their candidates, out of the four to be elected—Lyall, Attwood, and Masterman; the Whigs for two of theirs—Wood and Russell.

FINSBURY. The nomination for Finsbury took place on Wednesday. The late Radical Members, Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe and Mr. Wakley, were unopposed. Mr. Duncombe prognosticated that the new House of Commons would be engaged for six months in trying bribery petitions among the small boroughs; and he promised the people, from the changed aspect of affairs, a new Reform Bill. Mr. Wakley boasted that he went to Parliament an independent man; and was now re-elected without pledges, and free of expense.

WESTMINSTER. The front of St. Paul's Covent Garden, once more witnessed a nomination, on Tuesday; not without some of the roughness and turbulence common to the scene. At twelve o'clock the proceedings began. Mr. Bainbridge proposed Colonel Evans. He was somewhat inopportunistly interrupted by the raising of a placard exhibiting the progress of the poll in the war City; such placards were exhibited several times afterwards. Mr. ABeckett seconded Colonel Evans. Mr. Prout next proposed Mr. Leader appealing to his votes; and was supported by Mr. H. Ellis. Captain Rous, the new Tory candidate, was proposed by Mr. J. C. Wood, and seconded by Lord Ingestre. The former dealt a side-blot at the other candidates.

Captain Rous would never engage any portion of his fellow-citizens for sordid lucre to act as mere instruments of aggression and leave them to perish in a foreign land, or allow them, maimed and helpless, with scarcely a rag to cover them, to wander in their own streets, miserable specimens of disease, destitution, and desertion. The Captain would also pledge himself not to excite rebellion in any of her Majesty's colonies or dominions; neither would he support those that did.—*Spectator July 3.*

The magnificent line of the Great Western Railway was opened on Wednesday throughout. One of its remarkable features is the tunnel at Box Hill, which has been drilled through solid rock for nearly three miles. The summit level of the line is at Swindon, seventy-six miles from London. It is 253 feet above the Paddington station, and 275 above the terminus at Bristol. The original estimates have been more than double in actual construction; upwards of 5,000,000*l.* having been disbursed. From London to Bristol, 120 miles, one may now go in four hours; and from London to Bridgewater, with the aid of the Exeter line, in five hours and a half.

On Saturday night last, as Mr. Benjamin Whittell junior, fancy manufacturer, of Stainland, near Halifax was walking home from the Littleborough Railway station on his return home from Manchester market, was shot dead through the head, about half-past ten o'clock, near the Barksland toll-gate, by some villain or villains, who robbed him of about 95*l.* Suspicion has fallen on an individual with whom the unfortunate man was seen in company when passing through the tollgate, who cannot now be found. The police, however, are on the lookout. Mr. Whittell was only recently married.—*York Courant*

At Knaresborough, last Saturday morning, Mr. Joseph Cocker, landlord of the White Hart public house, was murdered by some persons who used the house; John Burlinson, Henry Nutter, and Charles Gill, who robbed his house of a quantity of silver. At first the murderers fled from the town, but returned again, and were directly taken prisoners; when they confessed the fact and the manner of their crime. At an inquest was since held, verdict of Wilful Murder was found against Burlinson as principal, and Nutter and Gill as accessories before the fact.

On the border-land between York West Riding and Lancashire, there is a lonely ruin, which has been adopted as the resort of a gang, more than a hundred strong, of rogues and thieves, for the purposes of spoiling and gambling. On Sunday fortnight, Mr. J. Sugden, a constable of Leeds, disguised as one of the race, obtained admission to their orgies when nearly the whole were present. Upon his unfrocking and seizing their money, every one fled to the nearest retreat. One rogue, however, he secured, and carried off to Leeds station-house. On Saturday last, on the information obtained from this man, no fewer than seventy-one of his fellows were fined 14*s.* 3*d.* for gaming. The penalties were all paid.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening last, the inhabitants living in the quiet village of Ospringe, near Faversham in Kent, were greatly terrified by an explosion of one of the powder-mills connected with the extensive premises of Messrs. Hall and Co., situated about a mile and half from the village. The mill was a small wooden building, wholly detached from any other. It appears that the explosion occurred in consequence of the carelessness of a workman, who left what is called a "green charge" exposed. He was the only person at work in the place, and had not quitted the premises more than three minutes before the accident took place. Fortunately, no person was near the spot at the time. The mill was blown to atoms, and remains of it were found scattered in all directions. The building was not insured.

LORD PALMERSTON AND FRANCE.—Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Secretary of state for foreign Affairs, anticipating the ignominious rejection which awaited him at Liverpool and not daring to appear before the intelligent constituency of that great commercial city, prudently determined to be beforehand with fortune, and to retain, at all events, a firm hold upon the snug little borough of Tiverton. Accordingly, when he went there to be nominated, finding himself undisputed master of the field, he seems to have thought it a desirable opportunity to astonish the natives, by showing what a clever speech a nobleman who had been in seven or eight successive Ministries could make. Accordingly, he delivered an oration touching upon a variety of matters, but dwelling principally upon his own exploits in the foreign department, which had evidently been concocted in Downing street as a set-off to the dreaded address of Sir Robert Peel. To the Tivertonians

the greater part of it must have carried the appearance of an instructive and condescending lecture in geography; for, having to talk of Afghanistan and Candahar, and other places in the East, the noble Lord with much courtesy explained where they were, considerably observing that his constituents had, in all probability, "never before heard of them." Nothing can be further from our intention than to attempt an analysis or refutation of this inflated puff of Ministerial policy. It contains nothing new, and we should advance nothing new if we were to answer it. We should not refer to it now but for the circumstance that this Whig Lord, whose overbearing, tone in the conduct of important negotiations had already alienated his country from the alliance of France, could not abstain even in this deliberate and carefully-prepared address to the electors of Tiverton, from speaking of France in the most irritating and offensive terms, which, as coming from a peer in his official situation, must inevitably inflame those passions and jealousies which threaten at no distant period to disturb the peace of Europe. It seems as if Lord Palmerston were desirous, before leaving office, to deprive his successors of the power of healing the wounds which he has made just as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by agitating the people against new taxes, endeavours to cut off the means of supplying a deficiency which his own party has created. After describing in glowing colours the alleged happy results of the aggressive policy pursued by Great Britain under his auspices in Central Asia, the noble lord proceeded to make the most gratuitous observations upon the proceedings of the French in Africa, observations of which we are far from denying the truth, as indeed we have ourselves frequently spoken upon the same subject in the same tone; but the criticism of a public journal is a very different thing from the public censure of Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. We ask, is it possible that any one can read these observations of the noble lord, without at once perceiving his utter unfitness in point of discretion for the post he has so long occupied?—(TIMES.)

On Thursday, a quarterly general Court of Proprietors of South Sea Stock was held at the Company's house, in Threadneedle Street. Mr. C. Franks, the Sub-Governor, took the chair; upon which a curious point was raised. Mr. Jones objected to Mr. Franks taking the chair, on the ground that he had not been legally elected, there being in fact no Governor of the Company at the time of the election of the Sub-Governor. The Queen had been appointed Governor, but she did not possess the necessary qualification; and no act of Parliament had been passed legalizing that appointment notwithstanding the want of qualification. The Chairman said that the Queen had been requested to accept the office of Governor which she was graciously pleased to do, under the belief that the necessary act of Parliament had been passed. It appeared, however, that the passing of the act was inadvertently neglected, in the reign of William the Fourth and in the present reign. The Directors had called the attention of Lord Normanby to the subject and he had introduced a bill into the House of Lords to enable the Queen to be Governor of the Company, dispensing with the qualification. That bill, however, had not been proceeded with, owing, as he believed, to the fact that within the last month the Government might be said to be in a state of abeyance, and unable to carry any measure through Parliament. Notwithstanding the objection started, Mr. Franks felt it his duty to continue in the chair. Even if the objection of his doing so was a valid one, still, as late Chairman, he ought to preside. Mr. Jones said the former election of the Governor was equally illegal with the recent one. After some further discussion on this point, the ordinary business was proceeded with. A dividend of 1½ per Cent. was declared.

TIMES, JULY 5.

We have received by express the Madrid journals of the 26th ult. The Senate passed on that day the whole of the Tariff Bill already adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The proceedings of the latter body were confined to the reading of several propositions, and to the presentation of the report of the committee, to which a previous proposition having for its object to prohibit the export of money to Rome and foreign countries, had been referred for consideration. The Minister of War presented on the same day a bill relative to the raising of 50,000 recruits of the classes of 1840 and 1841, and to the reduction of the regiments of provincial militia to the number of places where their services should be deemed indispensable. The two Houses were to meet in a day or two for the purpose of electing the guardian of the Queen. There was little doubt but M. ANGELLES would be chosen to fill that post.

The financial negotiations, to procure for the Government some pecuniary supplies, were said to be proceeding satisfactorily. The only difficulty rested in the amount of the loan, the Minister of Finance demanding 35,000,000 reals, and the capitalists being willing to give only 30,000,000.

The transactions in the 5 per Cents., 27 in number, amounted to 10,000,000, and were done at 26½ for cash, and 26½ at 60 days. The 4 per Cents. sold for 20½ for cash.

THE SUDBURY ELECTION.—The return of the corporators of Sudbury to Her Majesty's writ, on transmitting a black man as their representative.

"Most gracious Mistress, we have done our best,
"And send a man no blacker than the rest."

MATTHEW MAMMON, Returning Officer.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF GOSFORD.—We regret to have to announce the death of this amiable lady, which took place on Wednesday last, at the family seat, Worlingham hall, in Suffolk. Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Sparrow, of the same county, and was united in marriage to the present Earl in July, 1835, by whom she had issue, Viscount Acheson, M. P. (united to a daughter of the Earl of Meath) Mary, united to the Hon. James Hewitt

and three other daughters, who, with the noble Earl, survive their severe loss. Her Ladyship, we believe, was in the 56th year of her age.

POLITICAL AUCTION AT ST. STEPHENS.
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

In consequence of the dissolution which has just taken place in this great public establishment, the following lots of extraordinary and valuable articles are about to be submitted to the highest bidder:—

Lot I.—The Assurance of Sir Robert Peel. This article not having realised the least benefit of his party, is now but of little use, not even to the owner, and is therefore expected to bring but a small sum, although the quantity is not all diminished by having been used constantly for years.

Lot II.—The Blustering of Dan O'Connell. This property having excited more attention than it deserves ought to produce a respectable sum, especially as this article alone has enabled the late proprietors, by making a proper display of it at all times and seasons, to realise a large income in the "Sister Isle."

Lot III.—The Consistency of Sir Francis Burdett. This has been for a long time a grievous burden to its possessor, and will be knocked down for any trifle that may be bid for it. It is expected to fetch something, as the Carlton Club some time ago seemed anxious to purchase it by private contract.

Lot IV.—The Wrath of Lord Stanley. This bottled-up ingredient is ready for use on all occasions, and although the owner found but little attention paid to it when he uncorked it and poured it forth in St. Stephen's Chapel, it is calculated that it will realise a considerable sum, as it is composed of the best gall and bitter, and other ingredients possessing strong acidity and stinging qualities.

Lot V.—The Unspoken Speeches of Ben D'Israeli. These "flowers of eloquence" are invaluable, as, in consequence of every speech being an unconnected jumble of impertinence and stupidity, any one effusion will answer equally as well as another to deliver on any subject.

Those who possess the gross ignorance and exhaustless impudence of the present proprietor, and are well satisfied they know every thing, ought to secure them at any price.

N.B.—Young Ben, who is about starting for Shrewsbury now he is kicked out of Maidstone, would have taken them with him to spout on the hustings there, only he looks forward to being pelted, without being listened to, and, Israel-like, prefers making an "honest penny" by them, by public auction.

Varieties.

BRITISH SILVER MINE.—A correspondent states that the silver mines in the Channel Island of Sark have recently been inspected, and that some ore was discovered a few weeks ago which produces 639 ounces of fine silver to the ton of ore. The ore, which it seems was raised 40 fathoms below high water mark, is said to be a sulphuret of silver combined with copper and antimony, while a large quantity of chloride of silver has been found in the upper part of the mine.—*Colonial Observer.*

FRENCH PRISONERS.—The central houses of correction contain 16,000 prisoners, for whose maintenance the Treasury allows an annual sum of 3,600,000*l.* (140,000*l.* British), or 225*l.* each prisoner. In the United States of America prisoners detained in penitentiaries not only cost nothing, but their labour produces a surplus of 1*l.* per annum each, more than the expense of their maintenance. In Belgium the surplus profit of the felon's labour is 50*l.* and in Holland 292*l.* So that, "argues the Constitutionnel," if the 16,000 prisoners detained in the French penitentiaries were employed in useful labour, as in Holland, instead of being an expense to the state to the amount of 3,600,000*l.* per annum they would produce a clear profit of 4,720,000*l.*—Exam.

THE RUINS OF PALATAY.—At a late meeting of the Geographical Society an interesting paper was read, communicated by Lord J. Russell, containing an account of a journey of Lieut. Caddy and Mr. Watson from Belize to the celebrated ruins of Palatay, in the province of Yucatan, in Guatemala. Notwithstanding their grandeur and immense extent, they were not known to travellers until the latter part of the last century, when it required the aid of 100 Indians to cut down the trees by which they were surrounded, so profuse was the vegetation.

The remains were evidently of Egyptian-Indian architecture, and in them was seen the true Sarcenic arch, which has not hitherto been met with out of the country of the Saracens. The travellers were 48 days in the ruins.—*Ibid.*

Should the Tories possess themselves, by hook or by crook, of the reins of Government, they will have it agreed on all hands, but a short reign.

"Polly, could you show me how to fly?" asked Prince Albert of the wonderful parrot. "No, but John Bull may some day or other," replied the wicked but witty bird.

FALSE PREDICATE—TRUE REQUITUR.

"We Tories, SAM, shall head the poll—"

"As on next Tuesday you will see;"

"If so," cried ROGERS, "pon my soul,

A sad poll-ution it will be!"

The Queen's announcement to stick by the Whigs is looked upon by the Tories as a weak crutch to support the timbers of a wooden-pated Administration.

Lady Montague confesses that she is very partial to rice, but then it must be dressed in a particular way; undressed rice, she says, is very unpalatable—nay, the most disagreeable thing in life!

The Tories call the "fixed duty" of the Whigs a half measure. How can that be, asks ex-Treasurer Bob, in his address to his constituents, when it is proposed to take it at so much per quarter?—*Satirist.*