"Nothing extenuate, por set down aught in Malice."

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1841.

New Series No. 60

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NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Sum. mary, 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 lavor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Simmary to be sent, they will be forwarded puctually through the Post Office here by each Seamer.

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

to the Subscribers of the Gazette. ... Gratis. o Non-Subscribers Rupee per Copy. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christin and Matthews, 16, Gorobill, and 8, St. Mrtin's place, Charing Cross. lambay Gazette Oilice, Apollo Street, Old Amiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residice or Station may take place, they will be pased to give information of the same, in orde, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Nwspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Pre. sidency and the rubite in g heby informed, that VISITING and INVITA-TIN CARDS will be neatly executed and on resonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and And Printing addressed to the Printer of this hper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office, MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Idition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and aso the Honorable Company's Steames and Ships of War, corrected and clarged with considerable alterations and additions ... Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Incuiring into the Naval and Military Pronotion and Retirement. Rs, Procee lings of a General Court Mar-

ROMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

G. DUPF, 16th Regt, N. I Rs, 1

ial held at Fort George on Captain D.

ons having been made of this Journal, and viven to get up a Sporthereby announced that BAY SPORTING MAGA on the 29th of March, ar in June. The price to es a year, single numes. Communications will be thankful y received.

LOR SALE. -A few copies of the " CEY. LON MAGAZINE from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy. Apply at the Bombay Gazeua Office,

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

COR SALE, at the Gazette Office Respondentia Bonds, each ..., Rs. Ship's Articles..... Policies of Insurance...... Bills of Exchange, per set Ans. Interest Bonds , ,, Bills of Lading...... Powers of Attorney, each

NOTICE.

T being the intention of Government to es-L tablish an English School at Surat, applications for the Situation of School Master are invited to be made by letter to the Secre-tary to the Board of Education; to be accompanied with testimonials of Character and Qualification.-The Salary will be Rs. 300 monthly.

Information regarding the qualifications re quired may be learned by personal application to the Secretary to the Board of Education at 11 A. M. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

C. MOREHEAD. Sery. to the Board of Education. BOARD OF EDUCATION, Bombay, 17th May 1841.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

A few Hogsheads of fine old Madeira Wine from Messrs. Scott. PENFOLD AND Co. Price Rupees 300 each.

MESSES, SPRAGUE AND CO. have IVI received for Sale on Commission, a few dozens of Genuine Seltzer Water, in Stone bottles, containing about 3 Pints each; which they are authorized to dispose of at 5 Rupees

per dozen, for Cash. Rampart Row, 19th May 1841.

MUNCHERJEE NESSERWANJEE,
Milliners, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and Outstation, that he has recently received from England, an assortment of Fashionable Gold Jewellery, viz. Gold Earrings, Broach, Lockets, Wedding Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Small Chains with Seal and Key, Ornaments for Ladies Head, Gold Studs, and various other

Bombay, 19th May 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURRARU, MAY 6. By letters of the 17th ultima, we are sorry to learn from Capt. Brondford's Camp, that there has been ome mortality, much sickness, and more desertion among the native portion of the troops, who accomfrom Loodhiana to -or rather towards, Caubul.

The number of deserters from among the sepoys, by the time the Kafilah had reached Emeenahad, amounted to more than a hundred and fifty, and there were, at that time, a large number of the native soldiery in hospital, "undergoing," says our correspondent, " all the rites of hospitality at the hands of a youthful and inexperienced assistant Surgeon, who was himself a severe sufferer from the combined effects of heat and exposure."

The number of deaths that had occurred is not spe-

cified, but particular mention is made of one case of accidental death, details of which we hall give in the ords of our correspondent.

" A restive camel threw his load, consisting of one of the wives of Shah Soojah, concealed of course, with such privacy as a Kujawuh may afford. Entangled in his fallen burthen the beast fell heavily upon it; in an instant one of the European officers has-tened to the spot and would fain have released the poor captive-over whom the camel, entangled as we a ve said in some of the ropes of the Knjawuh, was still struggling. But even amid all the pain and peril of the moment, the unfortunate lady forbade him to approach her, and enjoined him, as he hoped that his end might be happy, not to save her life at the cost of what she must regard as " outrage worse than death." It by no means follows that this luckless lady was in effect more spatless than her fair sompeers, but she must have been aware that a terrible penalty would attach to her acceptance of that sort of assistance, which could alone have been effectual, from any man, and more especially perhaps, (though I know not this,) from any one not among "The Faithful." Be this how it may, the gentleman thus " warned off" reluctiontly drew back, and it was not till the approach of some eunuchs who, (I have it on authority,) are always in the way when they are not wanted, and out of it when they me - that with an infinite deal of bungling, the fair sufferer was at length extricated. he was by this time almost lifeless, as might be gathered from the jugreased faintness of her cries; and during the night it was reported that this victim of Asiatic absurdity and jealousy had breathed her last.

to It would not, perhaps, be easy to snoply a more striking illustration than the above, of the miserable bondage in which these mere objects of sensual ene joyment are enthralled. No wonder that they aroften less virtuous, even, indeed, than their sisterhood of " happier climes," who know no restraint save that which religion, honour and morality en-

The treatment experienced by our troops, from the Sikhs, in the march through the Punjaub, is said to have been strangely compounded of concession and incivility , as if every hing were given-(when given) from fear rather than from any more kindly feeling; and the twisting of moustaches, the sneers of birsute gentlemen in nondescript attire, hearing the slightest resemblance in the world to European uniform; and the" show off gullopades" of wondrous fat and pursy horses, "got into progression" by way of in-timidating the topee-wallahs was, we are assured, so bothing nearly approaching the sublime, in fact but one little step from it.

FRIEND OF INDIA, MAY 6.
THE FRIEND OF AFRICA.—We have been favoued with a copy of a periodical publication which has been commenced in London with the present year, designated the FRIEND OF AFRICA. It is published under the auspices of the Society for the extinction of the Slave trade, and for the civilization of Africa, and its object is to collect into one point all the various information which may be received in reference to the civilization of that vast and deeply injured Continent. The first article treats of the advantage of medical science to Africa, and gives large details in sup-port of the opinion of Mr. Daniell, of King's Col-

of its waters with suphuretted hydrogen. opinion is supported by the analysis of eight bottles of water taken up in the rivers and on parts of the coast. Mr. Daniell's researches have led him to the conclusion, that as the cause of mortality is connected with sea water, there is every probability that the interior of the country will be found healthy; and as the present expedition is provided with steamers, in which every contrivauce which the ingenuity of modern science could suggest, has been adopted to counteract malaria, it is to be hoped that the vessels will be enabled to pass without danger through the belt of tainted stmosphere, and to reach a point of safety, before disease has time to fasten on its members.

Another portion of this interesting journal is devoted to a detail of the means which have been adopted for introducing vaccination into Africa. When it is considered what dreadful ravages are made by the small pox in that country, were no, result to follow, says the FRIEND, from the present expedition, but the introduction of vaccinawould be worth all its cost. Not so. For unless the present expedition shall also succeed in putting down the slave trade, which is now carried on by the enlightened Americans, and Spaniards and Portuguese, to an extent beyond all former example, what other benefit would arise from extinguishing disease, and prolonging life, but to furnish more numerous victims for that nefarious traffic? Infinitely better would it be that life should be nipped in the bud, by disease, than prolonged to the age of maturity, to be extinguished amidst the horrors of the slave driver.

Of the great and benevolent expedition, which is now on its way to Africa, under the command of Captain Trotter, the reader has been sufficiently informed. The great business of the nineteenth century, in the cause of secular humanity, is to extinguish the Slave trade and Slavery. which prevails among Christian nations; and if these deplorable evils should be eradicated by the year 1900, there will have been achieved the best century's work which is to be found in human annals. All the efforts of Britain hitherto, have re-sulted only in extinguishing slavery in her own dominions, and giving it a fresh impulse in other quarters; so that the number of victims to the slave trade is greater at this present time than it was when Wilcerforce began his godlike exertions fifty years ago. We have now discovered that Slavery can be extinguished only in Africa itself. It must die at the heart. We must civilize, and evangelize that continent; before we can hope to destroy this monster, which is preying on its vi-tals. A beneficial commerce must be established in those regions which now furnish the slaves, and Africa must become wise and strong enough to re-fuse permission for her children to be swept into foreign bondage. This vocation belongs to Eng-land. Let us suppose for a moment that the exertions of England for the suppression of slave: ry, and the slave trade, were at once and for ever extinct, what, to all present app-arance, would be the prospects of the world? Would her eldest daughter supply her place? To England then is entrusted the civilization of Africa; and it is to accomplish this benevalent object that the expedition is now sailing, under the auspices of Government, up the Niger. May every auspicious token attend it.

SCRIPTURES IN ENGLAND.—Among the items of in-telligence brought by the last Mail from England, no one is more gratifying to the mind of a Christian philanphropist than the unexpected and gratifying reduction in the price of the Sacred Scriptures, which has been effected by the untiring perseverance of two men. None of our readers need to be informed that the printing of the Scriptures in England is a monopoly shared beprinter. The two Universities have a license for printing them, but the Royal printer, has not only license, but the power of preventing all others from issuing copies. To use the impassioned language of one of the individuals who has wrought this great change; "He alone had, what was deemed a legal right, by fines and imprisonment, to reduce his fellow citizens to starvation or death, for printing and publishing, at the cheapest rate, the record of God's love and mercy to a condemned and perishing world." The King's Printer for Scotland formerly enjoyed the same monopoly in that kingdom, but it has expired and has not been renewed. The natural consequence of this monopoly was, that copies of the Scrip-tures were sold at a much higher rate, than they might have been obtained for, had the supply of Scriptures been open to competition. But as the patent of the King's printer in England had recently been renewed, and came within the class of vested rights, there appeared little hope of any

mmediate reform. In these circumstances, two men, possessed of that zeal and ardor in which all great movements originate, determined to take the field against the monopolists, and to rouse and organize the feelings of the country. These were the Rev. Dr. Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Campbell. The former proceeded through the land, addressing crowded audiences, and exciting a general sentiment of indignation at this pernicious monopoly. Mr. Campbell, published a series of letters, in the Patriot, under the signature of Jethro. His letters were characterized by a comprehensive knowledge of the subject, in all its bearings, which enabled him to bear down his adversaries by the weight of facts, at the same time that his enthusiastic earnestness captivated his readers. He declared this Bible monopoly to be one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Divine Truth, and announced his fixed determination to eradicate it before he laid down his pen. He opened the campaign on the 10th of August, 1840, and in a series of addresses laid bare, in no measured language, the conduct of those, who, though they had denied before a Parliamentary Committee, that the monopoly yielded them any return, were annually reaping the most ambitious profits from

Spottiswoode, the Queen's printer, came forward to reply to Mr. Campbell's assertions. His letter we have not seen, but from the description given of it, we should suppose that it was more distinguished by passion than by reason. In allusion lege, London, that the extreme unhealthiness of to the facts stated by Mr. Campbell, he affirmed ever for a moment supposed that his efforts in the was receiving kind and honorable treatment from the Coast of Africa arises from the impregnation that "he could not but look on the author of Hydrabad case, however misplaced, was mercens- the Ameer. He states that our name stands very

Jelhro's barefaced assertions, as to the profits of ry. The imputation only shews how low the editions on the scriptures printed by the University state of morals must be among the Native Rotheditions on the acriptures printed by the Universities and the Queen's printer, as a deliberate misrepresentation; and that the items of paper, wages, &c. left little remaining, out of which other expenses could be paid, or any profit realised. This letter Mr. Spottiswoode printed in a separate form, and widely distributed through England. But it was promptly taken up by Jethre; who, on the 1st of December, published a statement of the charges made in Scotland by Sir D. H. Blair, the Royal printer; for thirteen of the principal editions of the scriptures, and compared them with the price affixed to corresponding editions issued by the Queen's printer in England, Mr. Spottiswoode's charges were 61. 7s. 6d. Sir D. H. Blair's 21. 13s 6d. This was a fatal discovery; but, strange to say, just at this juncture, the London Christian Observer, the organ of the evangelical party in the Observer, the organ of the evangelical party in the Church of England, came to the rescue of the Authorized Presses. The Bible Society, more over, ducing this momentous discussion, in which its interests were so essentially bound up, appears to have acted with more than lukewarmness, and to have thrown cold water on efforts, which, if successful, must have resulted in doubling the value of its funds. But neither the open opposition

Society, could stem the progress of reform. The public mind was roused, and one general feeling of indignation began to pervade the land.
The unanimity of the public voice in England is always irresistible. So it was found in the case of the Slave trade; so also, in the case of Slavery; and the same happy result was visible in the pre-sent instance. On the 1st of January, 1841, the monopoly fairly yielded to these repeated assaults, and to the growing energy of public opinion. On that day, Oxford issued its memorable advertisement, in which a list of eight editions of the Bible, and seven of Testaments, was exhibited. The Bibles were reduced more than half; one of the best Testaments was lowered two-thirds, another about three-fourths and several others, four-fifths. To break the fall, however, it was aunounced that they were printed on less expensive paper: but it of paper could account for only a fraction of the

of the Observer, nor the indifference of the Bible

difference in the price.
Mr. Spottiswoode now found that the cause of his monopoly, notwithstan ing the support of a Royal patent, was gone. Although he had openly declated, that the assertions made by Jethro, regarding the profits, were deliberate misrepresen-tations, and that nothing was left for profit, yet in the last week of February he published a new Catalogue, or rather the old Catalogue with new prices, reduced more than one half. The same editions for which be charged, in the aggregate, in November 1840, 201. Is, 6d. he advertised in Fe-bruary at 9l. 14s. 5d. 1. The same reduction was made in no fewer than twenty-three editions of the Liturgy. In the class tooks for schools, the reduction was still more remarkable. The editions of the separate Gospels and Epistles, which were formerly charged at six pence, were in that catalogue reduced to three-half pence !

It is scarcely possible to estimate too highly the value of the triumph gained by these champions of philanthropy. They have accomplished that which it was not in the power of the Crown, of both Houses of Parliament to have done. ASTONISHING REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE The patent of the Queen's printer could not have been touched by the hand of power, without raising a just apprehension for the security of all other vested rights. But that which Government could not have done, has been achieved in the short space of seven months, by the ardor and perseverance of two men, through the instrumentality of the press, and by the omnipotence of publie opinion. They have at once doubled the resources of all the Bible Societies in England, and tween the two University presses, and the King's placed the gracles of Divine Truth within reach of the pogrest child.

RYUT AND THE ENGLISHMAN. - We have much pleasure in publishing the rejoinder of Ryut on the grievance felt in Hydrabad, through the variety of the Coinage. The importance of the subject. as it has regard to the interests of a large body of the Native population, whom we have deprived of the power of redressing their own wrongs, by the military occupation of their country, will not be questioned by any. Nor can the grievance be a matter of indifference to the British Government, whose efforts to give its own provinces the blessings of a uniform coinage have been so conspicuous and laudable. It is the great misfortune of our anomalous position among the subordinate Native governments, that we protect the Ruler against the natural results of his mi-management, while we afford the people no protection whatever. Our interference is all in favour of the oppressors. not of the oppressed. But if we keep down surrection on the one hand, surely on the other we are bound to remove the cause of it.

Ryut's present letter, dealing as it does on subjects of general interest, is unexceptionable. From the correspondence which we lately published in connection with the former letter, he will have learned that our objection to its appearing in this journal was not without reasonable foundation. He will perceive that those who may have little scruple in attributing improper motives to others, will not allow their own motives or conduct to be questioned without expressing the warmest indignation. An Indian editor is apparently safe, only when he is running down Government. There is no party in the country which appear to bear calumny, with so much lofty indifference, or so Christian fortitude as the Government. Even a Queen's Court cannot read observations on its conduct which the Executive authorities would scorn to notice, without expressing the sharpest resentment, and ordering the delinquest Editors or proprietors—to 'bear the faggot.'

As it regards our Calcutta contemporary, who has taken so deep an interest in Hydrabad affairs we feel confident that we shall not incur the risk of a prosecution, when we inform him that the general impression at Hydrabad was that he received, not a bribe exactly, but a consideration, and At length, after three month's silence, Mr. that a wealthy native Soncar stated to our correspondents that " some of the Hydrabad bankers had taken a Calentta English Ukhour Navees, a news writer, into their pay." We perceive that the Englishman has flatly denied the impeachment. The denial was altogether redundant. No one

childs and Barings of Hydrabad.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 7.

By our latest-and we believe the latest-and counts from Labore (24th ult.) we find that matters are getting worse and worse, in respect to the distractedness of that most wretched country. Avitabili is deferring his flight to Cahand more on a point of mere military honor, then from any hope of eventual success, and the thoops whose late excesses we some time since reported, as having ended in the murder of contain European officers have now come down with their chiefs towards Labore, and as they reform to comply with the orders of Shere Sing to give certain individuals up to him. He has sent out a force to coerce them, but it is very doubt-ful whether the troops he has thus detached will act sgainst the insurgents, or whether will act against the insurgents, or whether if they do, they will prove victorious. In either event, Shere Sing's position will become so critical that he may be unable to hold even semblance of his own till after the rains, and in that case, our Government may be forced into action much sooner than can be wished, now that the better time for interference has been allow. ed to pass away by Lord Auckland's individual reluctance to commence active operations, meanwhile it is a safe prediction to say that—time

It is evident that the home authorities (incluging the ministry) are extremely angry at the newspaper publication of the report of the Chibborne Commission. We do not wonder at this for there can be no doubt that it reached the positions of the commission o pers by means of some unwarrantable process but the public should be on their guards against allowing this just anger to affect the gist of the question, which is the soundness of the opinion, which that report expressed. It is evidently, we think, the object of those at home to merge the consideration of the opinions, in the manthorised required on less expensive paper: but it required no onjuring to perceive that the change of user could require that the change had those opinions been highly favorable to Lord Keane, or even not at all condemnatory of the lucky lordship, there would have been but little ire excited in the Hobbouse or the Russell breast, for they would not much have cared whether Major Chibborne had been condemned or not Major Chibborne had been condemned or not Nay, if the report had appeared a year hence, when Lord Keane had quietly settled down into his pension, it would probably have been but granted or hiccupped at hy Sir John, over his third battle of port, and not been taken notice of Lard John at all; but appearing in England a did at the very time when it was a ministering of ject to make Lord Keane appear a hero. wonder that it occasioned bitter feeling was a bitter pill-and that the first device of would be to smother the matter by fuming against the manner. Well, it is a lucky event, is that premature and improper publication, for Major Clibborne, for whether the object be to sacrifice a public man or to exalt him, there nothing like a Government necessity for insuring the process-whichever it is to be-and as the self-love of the Bombay Government became ranged on Clibborne's side, by causes distinguished from the merits of the question, so the political expediency which is felt in England for damning the Commission in order to glorify Lord Keans will be the means of full impunity, if not of extollation, being accorded to Major Clibborne, and he may owe a degree of future prosperity to his inefficiency, which might not so certainly have accrued from actual desert. Altogether there has been a nice display of anomaly in the business ; for we find a Government doing all it can to cast descredit on the judgment of a tribunal erected by itself to investigate a certain failure, and we find a soi-disant liberal-whig ministry sinking all notice of the result of an enquiry into a public disaster-because, somehow or other, the result became too soon known to that public to whose opinion it is their political professed creed to pay the utmost deference!

> The Bombay Gazette of the 20th April contains a long account of the meeting at the Bombay Town Hall, assembled to carry into effect certain resolutions expressive and indicative of the high respect in which Sir James Carnac is held by the European and Native pommunity of Western In-

Taking it for granted that all that was said has been fairly earned by Sir James Carnac (and the high character of Mr. James Henry Crawford is a guarantee for its integrity,) it is clear that the departure of the worthy Governor involves a loss to that part of India over which he held de minion. Sir James Carnac has just served lo enough to shew that decent apprenticeship India, and a subsequent residence in Engla where men catch the spirit of the age and dive themselves of acquired (bad) habits, constitu the best preparation for the exercise of the reponsible duties devolving upon a Government Mr. Duncan, Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Munro, where previous examples of the truth of this fact for with all their faults (and Malcolm especially had many) they were out and out superior to the Grants, Clares, Lushingtons and Nepeans who have at differnt times held the same posts. Sir James Carnac, we suspect, would have turned out better than the whole lot, for his prejudices were all on the right, side, and he had great activity of mind an well grounded confidence in the support of old friends in Leadenball Street and Can Row, to carry him through any measure might have conceived advisable. But he not had the time ne cessary to confirm the mise of his early days.

HURKARG, MAY 7.

As we are sure there is not one of our readers. who does not sympathize warmly with the unfor-tunate Colonel Stoddart, we have great pleasure in announcing, that an authentic letter from Jullalabad, dated April 16th, gives the following gratifying intelligence.

"A satisfactory letter has been received from Colonel Stoddart, dated the 4th of March. The efforts of Russia had failed to deliver him, but he was receiving kind and honorable treatment from high now in Toorkhistan generally, and especial-

It is added, that Mahommed Akhbar, son of Dost Mahommed, who had also been in durance, has made his escape from Bokhara to Sheri-

There must be something very invigorating in the air of Bombay, or the gentry, European and Native, never could get up so many public Meet-ings and present so many addresses. In Calcutta such assemblings seem to have fallen into desuetude, and we scarcely think that, at the present season, even a heavy impost on American ice, would bring together the people at the Town Hall, and we are quite sure that if that would not, nothing else would. But at Bombay they appear to be in a constant state of excitement no sooner has one address been presented, than they set about the concoction of another-they are never easy unless they are expressing their gratitude to some one, and spending their money on testimonials. As a pleasant little, interlude between the Farish serious comedy and the Rivett-Carnac farce, there must be a Cochrane testimonial, and heaven only knows what will follow this last explosion of Duck gratitude, with which the Bombay papers are filled. Already have twenty-eight thousand rupees been subscribed towards Carnac testimonials two thirds of which are to be expended ou the vanities of " a splendid side-board of plate," as the auction ca-talogues have it, and a bust by Sir Francis Chantrey-what a deal of good might have been done with that money !- Fifteen thousand rupes for a service of plate-and we know not what for a block of marble? It is true that ten thousand rupees have been voted to found a scholarship in the Medical College of Bombay, but this only shows that they do know what ought to be done with the money, and yet have not made use of the knowledge. If Sir James Carnac has all, or half the virtues, which his panegyrists have declared him to possess, he will intimate his desire to forego the side-board, and, accepting for himself some simple tribute of the people's affection, request that the money collected may, as the best means of gratifying him, be devoted entirely to the amelioration of the condition of the country over which, for a brief season, it has been his fortune to rule. We do not like this plate-giving system—it is bad in spirit, worse in effect. It is vanity in the first place-waste in the second; and truly melancholy is it to see men subscribing their hundreds and thousands of rupees for a splendid service of plate, to deck the sideboard of a departing Governor, on his return to England, who would not-we hope we are not uncharitablerespond with equal liberality to a call upon their purses in aid of a starving district or the promoion of a national institution; and melancholy is it to see all this money laid out in decorating a dining room in Portland place, instead of diffusing benefit over a wide tract of country and among a vast number of suffering inhabitants. The best that can be urged in favor of this system, is that these public manifestations of gratitude and affection are good pour encourager les autres; but we will answer for it, that Sir James Carnac's successor, whosoever he may be, will not derive from the knowledge of Sir James's acquisition of a fifteen thousand rupees s'deboard, any very great accession of gubernatorial energy, and assiduity. If he should want a side-board, before going home, he will not seek it by well-governing; he will be urbane and courteous and hospitable to them, who can make public speeches and subscribe their thousands of rupees he will not try to get a side-board, from the rich, by relieving the condition of the suffering poor. Sir James Carnac did not get his side-board in that way side-boards are never got in that way at all. No, no, the departing Governor of Bombay is, doubt-less, a very worthy and estimable man, and as the head of the society of Bombay, he will be a loss to the upper class of that presidency; but to talk about his being a loss to the country, or to assert that as a Governor, he is deserving of the high eulogiums that have been passed upon him, ,-we trust our Western friends will excuse

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE IN THE KANDIAN PRO-

OBSERVER, APRIL 29.

It has been stated by some that our observations made upon this subject on the 22d last. cannot be correct, where we state that according to the Ordinance No. 9 of 1822 baptism is not necessary to marriage, as it is said, repeated instances have occurred of refusal to marry for want of this ceremony, and natives have been set to learn a creed with a view to haptism prior to marriage. On this point, however, there can be no mistake, as the 13th clause of the Ordinance is quite express " And it is further " enacted that no previous Baptism shall be " necessary to the registry of persons, as married persons, under this Regulation." But, at the same time, let it he remembered that this Ordinance applies to the Maritime Provinces only, and has no more force in the Kandian than

in the Kingdom of Ashantee. For our own part, from whatever source it has arisen, nothing appears to us more natural or moral than the simple custom whereby marriage is proclaimed amongst the natives. No superstitious rite whatever is an essential part of the ceremony ; that which constitutes the legal form being a public procession, whereby nesses, both interested and disinterested. In this respect the Kandian Common Law is precisely the same as in Scotland, where the mere recognition of a woman by a man in the pre-sence of other persons makes her his wife; and we are assured by a Scotch Legal gentleman that this is all that frequently takes place, the parties not considering it essential to add'a religious ceremony to what by Law is only a civil contract. So far therefore there is no more necessity for the interference of the Legislature on the question of marriage in the Kandian Provinces than there is in Scotland. But that a Statute Law for the marriage of Christians in the Interior is promptly required, is evident from the astounding fact that at present no marriage, however performed, is there binding amongst the Natives beyond the option of

* We believe Sir J. R. Carnac to be an honest man, of mediocre abilities, but considerable perseverance. We do not know that he has ever displayed any high capacity for Go-

Heathen, however, who do not acknowledge the indissoluble nature of the marriage tie, the Legislature clearly has no right to interfere : but the Christians demand the protection of a declarative Statute, as the Common Law (or general custom) interferes in a manner so repugnant to their principles. The late Governor pledged himself to bring a general Marriage Ordinance for the whole Island before the next Meeting of the Legislative Council, conformable to the late act of Parliament, providing for the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England, and we trust no unnecessary delay will take place in setting this most important matter, on which the welfare and happiness of

so many depend. Finally, we have been asked how Simon Appoo (the man whose bauns the Ray. Mr. Oakley, and since, we understand, the Rev. Mr. Ga stin also refused to publish) can get honourably mar ied ?-Our reply is very simple, but not the less cognent: Let Simon Appoo go with his friends to his intended wife's house, or let her come with her friends to his house; let the betrotoment their take place, and he is honourably m tried. Nay, further, we can assure him that if this custom be not observed (the, the Bishop of Madras or the Arch bishop of Canterbury were to read the marriage service for them) he and his intended il live alicaly, and their offspring will be illegiomate. This is no new idea of our own fancy we are broaching, but the settled maxim of the Law, and we know that several Legal gentlemen of high attainments, and even some of the highest authorities concur in the opinions we express. But as Simon Appoo is a Curistian, we should strongly advise both him and his brule to acknowledge the hand of Providence in their choice of each other, and to ask the blessing of God upon their union, which they can easily do by getting the Rev. Mr. Harris, who is their Pastor, to perform such a religious ceremony as he shall think fitting to the occa-

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, APRIL 21.

The new Rules prescribed for the future working of the Teak Forests in this province, are intended to secure two highly important objects, viz. prevention for the renewal of the forests in time to come. We have often heard complaints made that trees of the largest growth, and well adapted, in every respect. to purposes of ship building, have been cut up into short pieces, merely for the sake of facility of cransport to the river from the place where they were felled. No doubt it must have occasionally occurred that trees have been felled in localities whence their removal as originally felled, was impracticable an account of the want of means to effect it. But we are of opinion that the want of such adequate means, on the part of the felier, cannot be reasonably urged as an apology for deteriorating the value of the timber an apology for the short junks. Persons, there-fore, who have not the means of removing the entire trunks of trees must be contented to yield to those who do possess them; nor will it be thought a hard-ship that they are made to do so, since in this partieular case, as in all others, the private interests of individuals must give way to the general interests of the timber trade of the country. It cannot be denied that it would be much more preferable to have this market supplied with long and valuable timber, suited to the demand of every country, than to see it filled, as it has long been, with short logs of com-paratively little value. When once the entire trunks of the trees have been floated down to Maulmain they can easily be cut up by the sawyers into various pieces to suit the purposes of purchasers; and this labour can, no d ubt, be effected here to as great adntage and on as favourable terms, as it is now done

in the forests.

We understand that the practice has for some time prevailed in the forests of f elling green trees and cutting them up at once into planks, which are then left to dry and season. Some persons have said that this practice does not injure the timber; but this it is difficult for us to believe, as it is contrary perience in different parts of the world. Be this as it may, however, the practice must now be discontinued, for necording to the regulations no tree will be allowed to be felled, until it has undergone a seasoning of at least two years.
We think that considerable difficulty will be found

in enforcing the Rule relative to five young trees being planted for each tree felled and removed. Are there young trees to be found in the forests? If not, whence are they to come? Is the farmer to keep up a nursery for the supply of the young trees that will be required within his limits? It is provided, how-ever, that the Government Superintending Officer plant these trees at the expense of the farmer, in the event of the latter desiring it, and we suppose they wil not find much difficulty in arranging the matter



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 22d May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday, the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honora-le the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail or Suez, on Saturday the 22nd May next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVIIL, Lieut, Col. Secretary to Government.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorablo the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 19th of June next.

By order of the Ho worable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Military Arribals and Bepartures.

May 16th Captain Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I. from Basseim.
DEPARTURES.
May 15th Lieut. Col. W. Salter, Bengal Cavalry, to KirkieDo. 18th Lieut. Pilfold, 2d. or Queen's Royal Regt. to

Shipping Arrivals and Bepartures.

May 15th The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Husson Coonthe parties, who can separate whenever they please and be no longer man and wife; and indeed it is a question whether Europeans married in the Kandian Provinces are not in the same condition. With the Native Do. do. Grab Brig, Dodaloy, Mahomed Aujum, to Siam. Do. 18th Ship Lord Amherst, R. J. Hopkins, Master to China.

China.

Do. do. Bucephalus, A. Small, Master to Greenock.—Passengers J. Birdwood, C. Birdwood, Miss Birdwood, Mrs. Piterson, and Servant.

Shipping in the Marbour.

Names.	For .	To Sail.	Agents.
A Steamer	Suez	22d inst.	Supt. Indian Navy.
A Steamer	do.	19th June	Do.
Earl of Balcarras	China	Despatch.	Remington & Co.
don		do.	D & A Hommunion
			B. & A. Hormuzjee. D. & M. Pestonjee.
Buckinghamshire	Collain	om June	D. & M. Pestonjee.
Donna Pascoa	Calcutta	Imay	McG., Brownrigg & Co Forbes & Co.
William Sharples	Liverpool.	mdy	
Alexander Baring Duke of Bronte.	200000	:::: : :	Gisborne Menzie & Co.
Duke of Bronte.	London	10th June	W. T. Edmond & Co.
Kirkman Finlay			Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Lintin	Liverpool,	1st June.	Higginson & Cardwell.
Halifax Packet	2		Gillanders, Ewart& Co.
William Miles	London	Despatch.	Pollexien, Milne & Co.
Robert Stride			Foster-& Co.
Caledonia	Liverpool.	Despatch.	Mr. E. Bates.
Belvidere	Liverpool.		W. &T. Edmond & Co.
Ellora			Skinner & Co.
Lion		10000	Foster & Co.
Amity			Remington & Co.
Hannan	Singapore		T. Jefferies & Co.
Cursetiee Cowas-		A CONTRACTOR	
jee		15th inst	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
Shaw Allum			E. Evans.
Lady Grant			Kimchund Motichund.
			Dirom, Carter & Co.
Ann	London	17th ingt	Forbes & Co
Caledonia			Viccajee Merjee.
			Furdoniee Limiee.
Ruparell	Calmita		
Prince Albert			D. & M. Pestonjee.
Calcutta	China	do.	Forbes & Co.
Harriett Scott			Pollexfen, Milne & Co.
Acasta	London	do.	Remington & Co.
Hamido	Colombo	20th inst	McG., Brownrigg & Co.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Victoria, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia. Indus, Cleopatra, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners, Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Lord Cas, Country Vessels.—Dangeon, Petamber, Sayov, Fannay, Lodease-

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Lord Cas,
tle, Cauderbux, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease.
Hamanshaw, Powlut Savoy, Futtel Bary, Faze Cardree
Adelaide, and Good Success.

Portuguese—Brig of War Casadore Affricano.

Fessels Erpected.

Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
*Lady Feversham	London	Feb. 2	Dirom, Carter & Co.
*Lady East	do.		Foster & Co.
*Ann	do.		Remington & Co.
*Inglis	do.		B. & A. Hormusjee & Co
*Tory	do.		Forbes & Co.
*Margaret	do.	Jan. 14	
*Florist	do.	Jan. 6	
*Guisachan	do.	Jan. 14	
*Louisa	do.	Jan. 19	
*Glenelg	do.	Marchlo	Remington & Co.
*Euxine	do.	Feb. 16	
Tartar	do.	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
*Five	do.	Feb. 10	
*Grafton	Shields	Nov. 9	
*North Pole."	do.	Dec. 4	Grey & Co.
*Royal Adelaide	do.	Jan. 7	
*Britons' Queen	do.	Dec. 30	
James & Thomas	do.	Feb. 25	
*Emery	Liverpool	Sept. 1	Foster & Co.
*Abbotsford	do.	Sept. 28	
*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 23	
*Magistrate	do.	Oct. 2	
*Ospray	do.		Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
*Royal Sovereign.	do.	Jan. 19	
*Hero of Malown	do.		Dirom, Carter & Co.
Devonport	do.	Section 1	
*Crown	do,	Jan. 19 Feb. 18	
*H. McCormick	do.	Feb. 18	
*St. Laurence	do.	Jan. 14	
*China	do.	Jan. 30	
*Shannon	do.	Jan. 29	Forbes & Co.
* windsor Castle.	do.	Jan. 19	
*Monarch	do.	Feb. 4	
*Balfour	do.	Mar. 11	
*Circassian	do.	Mar. 11	
Catherine	do.	Mar. 10	
*Baboo	do.	April 3	
*Leonard Dobbin	do.	Mar. 11	
*British King	Clyde	Mar. Il	
Agnes Gilmore	do.	Feb. 16	
*Ritchie	do.	Jan. 29	Grey & Co.
Flora	do.	Dec. 20	Post of Co.
*Six	Falmouth	Mar. 27	
*Sophia	Downs	Mar. 9 Mar. 25	Forbes & Co.
*Quentin Leitch	do.	Mar. 16	
*Asiatic	do.	Mar. Il	
*Osceola *William Shand	do.	Mar. 6	
*Candahar	do.	Mar. 13	
*Argyll	Greenock	Nov. 19	
*Favourite	Scilly	Nov. 21	
*Minerva	Llanelly	July 11	A
*Emily	do.	Sept. 26	of the state of th
*Malton	Newcastle		Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
*Birman	N SWales	in a bi	W. Nicol & Co.
*Emma	Bordeaux	June 4	Thos. Jefferies & Co.
*Le Ceres	Nantes	Feb. 1	Thos. Jefferies & Co.
Mavis	China		
*Lantao	do.	Feb. 15	
Bomanjee Hor-		700	Section 1 - 100
musjee	do.	Feb. 22	
Westmoreland	do.	Mar. 1	
Sir C. Malcolm	do.	The State Control of	

From Calcutta—Betsy, Regina, Isadora, Hydroos.
From Madras—Ramsay.
From Ceylon—Schooner Poway. Syria, Trident, Buggian * Have sailed by the latest accounts

Thos. Jefferies & Co.



CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SIR,-From the report of the proceedings of the Meeting of this Society held on the 12th Instant, contained in yesterday's Gazette-It appears that on that occasion the Meeting acted contrary to the 19th Rule and Regulation of the Society, which is as follows-" Should any question arise, which is not provided for by the rules of the Society, it shall be determined in the affirmative at a Meeting of the Society by a majority of two thirds of the Members present. But no such questions shall be agitated unless ten members are present, and provided that due notice has been given to the Members resident in Bombay." For due notice was only given of Mr. Ewart's motion, and no intimation whatever was given of the proposition submitted to the Meeting by Mr. Buist under the obviously inappropriate name of amendment, as it has not the least reference to the original motion. A Meeting, also, of ten members only is much too small a number to justify its passing a resolution which portends s o radical a reform as is implied in the wording of that amendment. But I am particularly induced to draw public attention to this circumstance in consequence of the marked disrespec thus shewn to the Managing Committee, which consists of the President, vice-Presidents, and ten of the Members who are understood to take most interest in the affairs of the Society. If, therefore, such an enquiry de omnibus rebus et guibusdem alüs of the Society as proposed by Mr. Buist was thought necessary, it might at least have occurred to the members present at that Meeting that so extensive an enquiry would be best carried into effect by the Managing Committee, which must necessarily be best acquainted with all the subjects specified in the resolution above adverted to. Is it suspected that the Committee consists of conservatives, who have profited so

t hat innovation and destruction do not always pro- the present measure is we believe due to it impossible to suggest any mode by which the utitity of the library may be encreased and its expences of the Corps will not we think give rise to diminished; for non constat how the utility of a libra. ry can be encreased except by the purchase of books or how the books in the library of a Society can be distributed among its members and subscribers without a sufficient number of attendants belonging to the library. In what manner, also, is the number of a Seda-eer" in addition to those honorable volumes missing or lost to be ascertained, unless all the books now out are called in according to the out its being proposed that the only measure, which would be effectual for that purpose, should be adopt. ed. I must, therefore, be excused for observing that he first resolution passed at the late Meeting of the Society was highly objectionable, because it supersed ed the Manag ng Committee in the performance of Collar of white Shells (Cowries) round the the duties entrusted to it by the Rules and Regula. appointing a Special C mmittee; and that it was equally inconsiderate and uncalled for as the Books of Accounts, Correspondence, &c. of the Society have been always open to the Members, and the Annual Accounts submitted at the Anniversary Meeting have always exhibited a full and detailed statement of the affairs of the Society. What further information, conniary transactions of the Society consist in receiving and paying over to the Treasurer the annual subcriptions, and in drawing from him the sums required for remittances to the Booksellers and for the payment of the Establishment and small current expenses of the Society. Every Member, however, can judge for himself whether the Establishment is or is not, too large for the registering and issuing the books of the Library, and for the keeping the accounts and correspondence of the Society, and he can equally judge whether the newspapers of this country should be taken in, and other such current expenses incurred. But these expenses alone absorb, I believe, nearly one half of the annual Suber ptions, and they cannot, I think, be diminished without at the same time materially impairing the utility of the library, and in particular diminishing the attraction to ita reading room. If, therefore, the object in appointing the Special Committee be economy and a reduction nthe amount of the annual subscription, which last has been more than once proposed, it can only be effected by decreasing the purchase of periodicals, new publications, and standard works -that is, by depriving the library of what alone renders it either entertaining or useful. But whatever may be the object and intent of this resolution, it obviously assumes that the affairs of the Society are, and have been, managed in an inefficient and too expensive a manner, and it then directs enquiry to be made in order to ascertain whether this assump ion is well founded or not This mode of proceeding is just the same as hanging e man first and trying him afterwards; but it will of course be said that no reforms, however necessary could take place unless enquiries were instituted o the mere supposition that reforms were required-1 would beg, however, to recommend to the consideration of the Members of the Society who wish to alter a system which has succeeded, as well as could be

> I remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

the tomb of an Italian valetudinarian-stara bene

per stare meglior, s to qui.

18th May 1841

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, May 19, 1841.

WE have received a letter from above the Bolan Pass, dated 28th April-but it contains nothing but what we knew before. Nusseer Khan is hovering about the Hills to the S. W. of Khelat and about Khazan, Colonel Stacey is at Khelat, and frequent mes-engers pass between him and Mr. Ross Bell; but nothing transpires, so it is supposed there is nothing to tell. General Brook's Camp is still at Quetta, and no movements appear to be taking place. Mr. Ross Bell intends stationing himself also at Quetta until September next. The partizans of Nusseer Khan say that he has no intention of giving himself up and relying on the good faith of the British. Every thing is quiet towards Candahar, and the reports of an advance to Herat are all dying away, while the rumours of disturbances in the Punjaub which will require active British interference, gain ground daily. The hot season appears to be setting in with severity in Scinde, and all Military operations for the present will probably remain in abey-

THE formation of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry into a Rifle Corps and the 5th and 23rd into Light Infantry is a measure which will give great satisfaction to every well wisher of the Army. It has long been a subject of regret that some of the Native Regiments of this Presidency were formed not into Light Corps as a branch of the Service particularly adapted to the Sepoys, and the efficiency and utility of which in the Field require no comment. It is true of late all the Regiments of the Line were taught the Light Infantry exercise and the good effects of the system were soon felt, but the distinction of being a thorough European Officers and murdered some of

I ittle by the march of intellect that they still think light bob was withheld. The suggestion of uce amelioration and improvement? The Special Lord Keane ; but it was reserved for the Committee, however, will, if I be not mistaken, find present Commander-in-Chief to carry out the idea to perfection. The selection too jeulouse, the 4th and 5th are two old and tried Corps whose valour is attested by the words on their colours and appointments, the colours of the 4 h waved at Seringapatam and Beni-boo Ali, while the 5th has di-tinctions, and more lately Kahun !!! the 41st rule of the Society? and yet the necessity of re Fora's Battalion, which did such good and opportune service on the important day of Kirkee, a name which it bears emblazon ed on its ensigns. The Sepoys of this Regiment are remarkably fine men and instead of a Stock are noted for wearing a throat. The 5th and 23d have both had their tions of the Society, by invidiously and unnecessarily share of the campaigns in Scinde, and the latter are still in that disagreeable part of of the world. We hope these rements will be armed with the Percussion Mu-kets. which it is said are either arrived or on their way our for the use of the armies of India. An invention of a new Percussion Lock by Baron Heurteloupe mentioned in sequently, is to be furnished by the enquiries of the Special Committee, is not apparent; for all the pecuif correctly described, will be an incalculable advantage in every respect to the European and Native Soldier, while it will render the Musket less clumsy and obviate the chance of missing fire in the wettest weather. We extract the account of the Lock as given by our contemporary:

" The lock being placed in mediately under the barrel before the trigger, which is, by a most ingenious contrivance completely secured from the action of the weather, the priming being contained in a continuous thin flat metal tube. impervious to moisture, and enclosed in the stock of the gun itself, and thereby protected from the effects of rain or wet."

"The tube is about eight inches in length, and about an eighth of an inch in width, and contains composition (detonating powder) sufficient for thirty primings; this is, in the first place, insert-ed in the body of the stock, as we have just observed, under the barrel, and by a very simple mechanism causes the extremity of the tube to advance over a flat topped nipple, the ock is so. constructed as to cut from the tube, at every round, that portion which lies over the nipple, and the hammer acting upon it almost simulta-neously produces the discharge."

The clumsy old Flint Lock was Iways a nuisance, and the Scapoys invaribly put so much powder in their pans that my aim was almost impossible, while in lie each man was always burning his right files cheek; moreover in a wet day it was a mere chance if the muskets would go off at all. Now this new musket we should conceive, will be much lighter thanhe old affair, and if the present rickety syonets were taken away, and the Sword-byonet substituted, it would be another vit improvement. There is one more abmination which we have before alludedto, and expected, for thirty years, the well-known epitaph on it is the more imperative to mention it as the new rifle and Light Infantry Rements will find it a positive nuisance-we aude to that quintessence of ugliness and selessness a Sepoy's Dress Cap! Wil any man in his senses say that a light ob or a rifleman can run with such a floor pot on his head, without clapping one Ind on his precious Lead piece, and even if h does a good puff of wind will baffle all his ffol The present Dress Cap is no protection om Sun, Wind or Rain, it seems stuck or Sepoys head like a Blue Coat Boy's ap to look at, not for use. The Shako is n head dress for a Native, his own Turban well made up is useful and graceful too. The Woolen Forage Cap like that won in undress by the 19th Regiment now here, is useful and looks well and soldirlike, while it approaches the Turban in shape and sticks to the head. Why should no such a Cap ornamented if it be necessary supersede the present baskets which covered with blue cloth and bound with brass to look beautiful, cannot by any ingenuity bemade, to approach the shape of a human head. We really believe no greater boon could be granted to the S-poys than to get rd of this abomination; and we only wish our Military authorities in India would take the matter into consideration, or if the arbiter elegantiarum of Military Diesswhoever he may be, would just put on a Sepors Dress Cap on the sunny side Parade ground at out 4 o'clock in the ternoon at a full dress parade for a of hours, he might perhaps find of reason why so many men fall out, an watched the seceders be would see very first thing they would do, would be to get rid of thier basket load, while a trial of this sort would be worth all the preaching about the matter in the world. We have digressed widely from our original subject, our new Rifles and Light Infantry. However we wish the Corps joy of their new distinctions, and shall be truly glad to hear that some head dress is appointed for them, which will not like the present require to be held on when the Bugle gaily

> WE have received Calcutta Papers to the 7th of May, by which we perceive that affairs in the Punjaub are getting worse and worse. General Avitabili who has remained on a point of honor and has deferred a flight to Cabool as long as possible, is even said to be about to leave a lost cause. The Troops who had risen in mutiny against their

sounds for the " double march."

ting Shere Singh at defiance-the latter has ing have been found too unfortunate and and the removal of the mail coach from Campbell sent Troops against them, but though expensive to the Indian Government to town to Wollongong. The daily post which now used Saikh may meet Saikh, there is little terms a renetition of the expensionent. Our "Seikh may meet Seikh" there is little tempt a repetition of the experiment. Our venience, and the only accommodation thither is hope that " then will come the tug of Contemporary concludes by saying " more- the steamer which cannot be depended on. The war" or that the soldiery will not unite. The " over, instead of having one helpless de- Maitland is now laid up to be refitted, and the fact is the whole Country is a prey to " pendent nominally ruling a divided anarchy and military license. Like the "people, we should gain two firm allies Prostorian Bands of the Roman Empire, the "at the head of as many happy Sikh soldiery are ready to invest him "and well organized states." Now we with the Purple who promises the largest believe that nothing will make the Affdonative. From the inference drawn by ghans tolerate Shah Shoojah—and that if
the Englishman it would appear that Lord
Auckland will support Shere Singh. If one of them, but always be the helpless dehe don horse-back, thus prohibiting any one from
visiting this healthy spot. Wollongong boasts
of two splendid inns, the "Wollongong Inn," and
the "Governor Bourke," and are ably conducted
he "Governor Bourke," and are ably conducted
the specific speci this be determined on we should think pendent; and as for the happy organization can be comfortably accommodated; in fact, these there is no time to lose, and although this is of the states, we fancy the rule of Thumb an awkward time to commence hostilities, will be in vogue for some years to come, are established commands an entire view of the vet if much evil is desired to be avoided Could we introduce a desire for the vast expanse of sea, and the surrounding roand such massacre and bloodshed hindered, peaceful acts of life into the Country, and mantic mountainous scenery; renders the whole the British Troops cannot be too soon in an increase of the "Commercial inter-truly delightful. This picturesque district will,

stant perceive that the circumstance of hopes of increased means might turn the a letter having been received at Juliulabad warrior into the peaceful trader,—but an instant to settle preliminaries for the additional King would require an additional from Colonel St ddart of the date of the additional King would require an additional 4th of March is confirmed. The treatment Army to support his dignity, and when he of this Officer by the Potentate of Bokhara got such a pretty plaything, he would prohas been from all accounts vile, while we ably be trying its use on his neighbour: cannot understand why more efforts have and instead of keeping one royal personage not been made for his liberation. It would in good order, we might have two troubleappear that Russian influence has been tri- some fellows to keep quiet. We confess after ed but failed to relieve him. The Colonel all, that though we find fault with the idea says "he is now in high favor with the of a new puppet King as a succedancum King—and also that the English name is great in Toorkistan and Bokhara," and if so, surely an urgent application for hisfree
so, surely an urgent application for hisfree
of a new puppet King as a succedaneum in grade. The newly arrived emigrant, or small capitalist, would find good quarters here, and never regret having made Wollongong the home of his adoption.—Australian, Feb. 13.

of professional and personal knowledge could small capitalist, would find good quarters here, and never regret having made Wollongong the home of his adoption.—Australian, Feb. 13. dom would be attended to. Colonel Stod- would we think be adding another plague dart's Case has already attracted the atten- to the Country; and as far as consolidating tion of Parliament and Lord Palmerston's the empire of Affghanistan goes, about as explanations were as usual anything but profitable as making a rope of sand, or trysatisfactory. If Colonel Stoddart's suffer- ing to secure a hungry bullock to a post ings have been half what has been repre- by tving him up with a hay-band. sented, his case calls not only for sympathy but vengeance. It is true that at present nothing but remonstrances can reach the Tyrant of Bokhara but it appears the fame of our Arms in Affghanistan has startled him, and we may perhaps be able with a vigorous effort to rescue our ill fated countryman from his cruel situation. His present condition is a stain to the British name, we are bearded and set

In an article in the Courier of yesterday, we find a proposition for the consolida-tion of the Affghan Empire, which ends odly enou h by a scheme for its dismemberment, and a proposal to form two independent Affghan Kin zdoms in tead of one, a sort of two Kings of Breatford! Our Contemporary says this "would be advantageous to "British interests, there cannot be the slight-"est doubt." We suppose on the maxim.
"Divide et impera." He goes on to say
"the defensive Power of each would be "increased from the good understanding " which would exist between the monarchs "and their respective subjects." Now we much doubt about the good understanding of the monarchs. Kings of neighbouring at the h stories of Switch at Toringal, France ugal, France good under-ontemporary, to one King further on m sity." deal with, forces, two discretion ces. The pay for one King, and if of it between them. As for speaking of the withdrawal of the British Troops from the country in our opinion, if we set up 20 Kings they would be bowled down like nine pins the moment the English Drum was out of hearing. Affghanistan has for years en the scene of Political anarchy, no led go powerful monarchy has ever ex-The state of the country resem-rope in the feudal ages, the Chief country and paid a sort of nominal bedience to the Kingly power; and even or to him unless he evinced great Military

SYDNEY.

DEATH FROM PUGILISM .- Francis Sylvester, Richard Lamb, James Cullen, James Hunter, and John the undertaking a considerable sum of money was Huxley, -You are to receive the sentence of the paid into the hands of the treasurer, Arthur Kem-Court, having been found guilty of feloniously killing and slaying James Bifthn in a prize fight. If it had been made manifest that the practice of prize-fighting were gaining ground in this Colony, it would be imperative on this court to interpose, by a very se-vere example, the authority of the law, in order to at defiance by a savage Tyrant, while dispel any delusion which may prevail as to its legality.

The occasional exposition of the law upon this subject from this Bench has happily checked the frequenour unfortunate representative is suffering tortures and severities which make the blood curdle only to hear of. Surely the noble earl at the head of the Government of India could do some thing. Native Agency might be employed if an European smbassy could not be sent. Something at all events should be attempted and the public made acquainted that such efforts are in progress, or Government will be under the grievous imputation of deserting their sevent in the hour of difficulty. We should imagine that Sir Alexander Burnes would be just the man to conduct negotiations for his rescue. He of all men must be best acquainted with the policy of the Bokhara Court, and to him we should look for success in such an undertaking. Our na ional honor as wellas our humanity call loudly for some steps to be taken in this matter and we are glad to see our contemporaries of the Bengal Press and Delhi Gazette stirring it up, we hope their remonstrances will be listened to, and that we may soon have the satisfaction of hearing that our gallant and ill used countryman has once more been brought within the pale of civilized life.

In an article in the Courier of yesterday, we find a proposition for the consolidation of the satisfaction of the consolidation of the consolidation of the satisfaction of the consolidation of the consolid you, Sylvester, have much to answer for. You appear, in this instance, to have been the aggressor, although the younger of the two; for you, and the other young men engaged in this unlawful transaction, some allowance may be made; but you, James Cullen and James Hunter, have not the plea of youthful passions and impetuosity, of temper to extenuate your offence: old enough to be the fathers of your fellow-prisoners, you were not merely lookers on, but active abettors in the sanguinary conflict. Had you a just sense of your duty befitting your age, you might have prevented the fatal consequences which case and theirs. The Court in awarding its sentence has taken all the circumstances of the case into an-xious consideration. You, Sylvester, Lamb, and your neighbours, on account of your youth, and you have already endured some imprisonment. These topics of mitigation are borne in mind by the Court. but it is necessary by some example to assert the authority of the law, and convince others by your sufferings, that the offence of which you have been found the Australasian Colonies rendered independent ings. that the offence of which you have been found guilty is regarded as most dangerous to the peace and welfare of society. The sentence of this Court is, and this Court doth order and adjudge, that you Francis Sylvester, Michael Lamb, and John Huxley, be severally imprisoned in Her Majesty's Goal, at Windsor, for two calendar months, and that during that period you and each of you be kept in solitary confinement for one week cantinuously; and the sentence of the Court upon you, James Cullen and James Hunter, is, that each of you be set to work on the public roads of this Colony in irons for four calendar months.—Sydney Herald, Feb. 16.

AUSTRALIA.

ILLAWARRA .- The country surrounding the districts of Wollongoug, Dapto, Farrow, Meadow, &c., &c., is at the present moment looking most propitious, and the settlers are actively employed in storing up their crops preparatory to their commencing their second. The harvest in these and the immediate localities has been superabundant, and the agriculturist is sure to reap a reward for his labour. Vegetation and fruit are abundant in these parts-so plentiful that it is wondered why our Sydney markets are not partly supplied from them. Potatoes are selling at low prices, and in better condition than could be ex. pected. Maize is ripening rapidly, and the late talent. We have already outraged the feelings of these Chiefs in forcing Shah Shoojah on them, whom they had rejected; and refreshing rains have swelled it out wonderfully;

them, have come down towards Lahore, set- we rather fancy our attempts at King mak- in consequence of the uncertainty of the steamers, William the Fourth has been sold to Peek and Co., inns are not to be surpassed either in England or in these colonies, as the situation in which they course' which our Contemporary speaks of, we should be more apt to anticipate a of the Brighton of New South Wales. We were In the Bengal Hurkaru of the 7th 1n- more settled form of Government, as the visited by a most terrific storm on the 26th instant, races, at the Governor Bourke Inn; Mr. Elliott in the Chair: the result of which we are not yet in possession. The cases at the Police Office were merely trivial, with the exception of re-capturing of four bushrangers, who have been prowl ing about the mountains for several days past, ut who were secured by the Mounted Police, Wollongong has had to boast of a series of dramatic representations, but the effect was not re. lished in consequence of all the personators be-

> THE COOLIES .- Some months ago it was pro osed to supply the deficiency of labour in Australia Felix by the importation of Hill Coolies from the East Indies, and for this purpose the Marmion, Captain Jellaad, was chartered to pro-ceed to India immediately on the discharge of consigned to Sydney. On the arrival of the Marmion at Sydney, it was ascertained that the Coolies could not be obtained, the project 'therefore was abandoned. To defray the expenses of mis, Esq., which, when the scheme was abandoned, was returned to the subscribers, less some small sum claimed by Captain Jellard. The Melbourne public had considered the affair settled and forgotten, when to the universal surprise there appeared in the Herald of Tuesday a violent trade against the Committee of Management on the Coclie question, who were called to acaccused of making away with the public money Now, as it has been publicly announced, immediately after it was known that the scheme was impracticable, that the money would be returned to the subscribers on application to Mr. Kemmis, nobody could understand what was meant by such a furious phillipic against the Coolie agitators, until, on enquiry, it was ascertained that nancial intentions or discussing financial quest the money paid by one of the proprieters of the tions before Government felt it their duty to Herald, who is now in difficulties, had been de-introduce specific measures for the consideratained as part payment of another debt, and that too by requestof the complainants authorised agent. This is the head and front of the Committee's offending, and this the foundation on which has been raised so stupendous a superstructure. We leave our readers to form their own estimate as

ENGLISH IGNORANCE.—Every fresh arrival that there were to be ulterior measures. from England brings additional evidence of the oss ignorance of Colonial affairs which exists only one that could be given under the in England. Very lately we quoted from an cumstances. He concurred in many of Lord English provincial journal the announcement of Ashburton's remarks respecting the Report the appointment of a Private Secretary to Sir on Import-duties. The extravagance of some George Gipps, who was described as the Gover-nor of South Australia, and we have now before to create alarm, and impede free trade us several additional instances of similar mistakes. The Globe, a leading London journal, speaking of Mr. Peck's model of Hobart Town, which is now exhibiting in London, describes it as the model of "Hobart Town in New South Wales." The Bristol Gazette describing the melancholy accident which occurred on board the Arabin on her homeward voyage, says the vessel has just returned from " Launceston in New South Wales," and The Colonial Gazette, a paper devoted to colonial matters, and pretending to a more intimate acquaintance with the colonies, copies the paragraph without correcting the blunder. Lord John Russell acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, points out Goat Island, a diminutive is let in have ensued. In every point of view you have been Sydney harbour, within a gunshot of the shore more criminal than the younger offenders, and the as a fit and proper place for a penal settlement, Court is bound to draw a distinction between your and the English Post-Office authorities invariably address the mails for Port Phillip, to the Post Master General, "Port Phillip, South Aus-tralia." These evidences of ignorance on the part of those who have the supreme control of our affairs shew, in our opinion, the necessity for a radical reform in the administration of the affairs of the British Colonial Empire, and we trust, the day is not far distant which will see of the beck of an ignorant Secretary of State .-

> IMMIGRATION.—It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that Mr. G. S. Brodie of the Melbourne Auction Company, is on the eve of starting for Britain, and intends during his stay in the mother country to act as an agent for immigration. Mr. Brodie is so universally known and respected, that it would be a waste of words were we to dwell upon his trustworthiness, or to point out his peculiar qualifications for the faithful discharge of so important a duty; but as his terms are in the highest degree liberal, we shall not expect to hear compaints in future of the difficulty of procuring servants. We would recommend the townfolks as well as the country residents to avail themselves of Mr. Brodie's services. Mr. B. will find no difficulty in procuring good household servants at the same rate of wages as housekeepers are at present under the necessity of giving to dirty trollops, who scarce know the difference between a smoothing iron and a frying pan .- Ibid.

A BOLTER. - A special bailiff, we understand, has arrived in town in quest of a Hobart Town government functionary, who some short time since dis-appeared from his post, leaving the government in the urch to a considerable extent. The worthy has been traced to Melb urne, but it is rungured that he has since succeeded in making his escape.

European Intelligence.

RUM-DUTIES.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Marques of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the East India Rum duties Bill. He briefly stated the history and objects of the measure; which have already been explained in the debates on it in the House of

Lord ASHBURTON was favourable to the bill. The only doubt was as to the propriety of its leing passed at this particular time, on in the West Indies. Lord Ashburton asked whether it was the intention of Government to extend the reduction of duties to foreign su- of the expense of military and police estagars ? Great apprehension existed upon the subject, in consequence of a supposition that availr etrospectively as a set-off against a claim the present measure might be connected with the Report on Import-duties by the Select Committee of the House of Commons ; which Lord Ashburton freely condemned-

It was well known that the Committee eat very late in the session; that many of he members were great free-trade philosophers; and that the evidence was taken most partially, and chiefly from persons who were known to be violent partisans on the side of unrestricted commerce. Mr. Porter. Dr. Bowring, Mr. Hume, formerly of the office of the Board of Trade, and other advocates of free trade, by their confinement! Another evil of the were the principal persons examined; and the evidence given by them consisted of the most extravagant, most exaggerated, and absurd statements that any person having a reputation out, because there existed such a strong preof professional and personal knowledge could judice against those who had ever been guilty possibly listen to. The Committee was alto ge of hearing evidence on one side only, and that from persons who were already prepared for the purpose, and who after all were not very conversant with the subjects on which they were called upon to give their opinions. While this was the sort of testimony taken by the Committee, they refused to hear evidence on the other side. Very important evisuch portion of her cargo from London as was dence was offered to be given, but the gentlemen on the Committee would not receive

> The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supposed that the law period of the session at which the Committee sat made it convenient for them to con inue receiving ev dence, which might have been of a different character from that already taken. At the same time, those whose evidence was received were persons who had a perfect right to be heard, especially the gen-tlemen connected with the Government. Lord Ashburton might be supposed to allude to Mr. J. D. Hume in whom every President of the Board of Trade had placed the greatest reliance for the last twenty years. In answer to Lord Asbburton's question, Lord Lansdowne said that the present bill was totally unconnected with any duties. But Lord Ashburton must be perfectly aware that nothing could be more inconvenient than announcing fiintroduce specific measures for the cousidera-tion of Parliament.
>
> Lord Ashbuston had meant to say nothing

disparagingly of Mr. J. D. Hume. The answer which Lord Laosdowne had given to his question was precisely such an answer to what it is worth - Port Phillip Patriot, Fe- as was given to a deputation of gentlemen connected with the India interest; and that de utation had gone away with the idea

Lord MONTEAGLE thought the answer the

He objected to the circulation of so exaggerated a Report, for the reasons advanced by the noble baron opposite. Believing that it was upon the principle of free trade alone which this country could rely for an extension of her commerce, he objected to that Report, because it prejudiceed the principle itself, and might retard the application of that principle on the part of the Govern-

ment and of the public. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday .- Spectator, March 27.

TRANSPORTATION AND THE HULKS

In the House of Commons, on Tues lay,

Lord MAHON proposed the following reso. lution- "that, in the opinion of this House, the large increase of the number of convicts to he permanently confined in the hulks of Great Britain, although sentenced to transportation, in pursuance of the minute of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 2d January 1839, is highly inexpedient."

Lord Mahon regretted the indifference with which the important subject of transportation was always received by the House: he remembered that a speech of Lord John Russell's, full of valuable and interesting matter, had been addressed to a House of few more than thirty Members. In his minute, Lord John Russell had proposed that convicts sentenced to seven years transportation should, as far as practicable, be employed in the bulks and dockyards at home and in Bermuda; and on the 30th January 1839, the Under Secretary for the Home Department directed that accommodation should be prepared in the hulks for 3,500 convicts; there being then room for only 1,739. The orders had been acted upon; and Mr. Capper's report on the results were before the House. But the cessation of transportation, it was calculated, would increase the number in the hulks at the rate of 2,000 a year, sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Lord Wahon objected to this wholesale commutation of sentence, 'that it was stretching the prerogative of the Crown. The object of the law which gave the Secretary of State the discretionary power of commuting sentence of transportation, [was to provide for special cases of early youth, extreme age, sickness, or the like. The most favourable system of management would not make imprisonment in the hulks an equi-

valent substitute for transportation. Though the punishment had less moral terror, a needless degree of rigour, necessary to maintain discipline in the confined space, inflicted undue suffering on the convicts. The expense of the system was another, though a less con-sideration. The cost to the state of a transported convict was 15l, a year; of a convict in the hulks 18l, or, Lord John Russell said, deducting the value of the convict's labour. 81. But Mr. Capper's report stated that a great number of those confined in the hulks were unfit for laborious exercises; and Lord John had forgotten, in his account, the cost account of the changes that were going on of fitting up the bulks. It appeared that the actual expense of each convict was about 25%. a year. Sir William Molesworth had talked blishments in Australia ; the argument might from the colonists grounded on the maintenance of the assigned convicts ; but now, when ther we transport to Australia or not, those establis nents must be keep up. Lord Mahon then argued on the loss to the country from the system of imprisonment at home-

By the report of the Inspectors of Prisons in Scalland, it appeared that out of 12.418 pri-soners whose ages were recorded, 11,016 were between the age of 14 and 15; the age a which they would be best able to earn their livelihood. How much useful labour was lost system of home inprisonment was, that however much the prisoner might have reformed, he could get no employment when he came of a crime. The evidence of Mr. William Miles before the Committee of 1829 was conclusive on this point. He stated that many boys now in gaol were forced back upon their old associates, even though they desired to reform, because they could not obtain labour, On one occasion a boy said to the witness. "I've no character, Sir : when I come out of prison at the end of nine weeks, who will have me ? How shall I pick up a meal, unless I go and steal?"

Mr. Teague, Governor of Giltspur Street Compter, Dr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate, and Mr. Capper, spoke to the same effect. So strongly is the evil felt, that a society has been formed for the express purpose of providing employment for discharged convicts. France is suffering the most serious evils from the periodical discharge of convicts from Brest and Toulon. The effect of transportation as a correction of crime was of an opposite cha-

He maintained that there was every possible objection to the description of secondary punishmen's proposed by the noble lord, while it was the peculiar character of transportation that the very refuse and poison of one country became the support and ru another; that the parent state of its thieves and reprobates, who were ed into prosperous labourers for the ment of the colony, and that a fected by the magic of one employment, Such was the pe of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues in laying the foundation of our Australian colonies. And surely they should be too happy at becom-ing the beneficents, under Providence, for ef-

fecting such mighty good.

Lord Mahon charged the Report of the Transportation Committee of the House of Commons with being one-sided and exaggerated : and he brought against it the testimony of persons high in the Church and the Law both in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Still Lord Mahon did not approve of the assignment system: its effect is uncertain and unequal. He quoted the authoris of Sir Richard Bourke as to the advant of convict labour in the earliest settlem of a colony : pointing to the success of New South Wales and Van . Diemen's Land, co pared with Swan River, or the uncerta prosperity of South Australia. Sir Richard contended that it would be impossible to mail tain penitentiaries on a sufficiently extensive scale to do instead of transportation; and h suggested an improvement in the latter system which was quoted by Lord Mahon-

The system which has been persuaded there (in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land) is susceptable of one great improvement the discontinuance of assignment to private service. But in such case the period of strict servitude which would be devoted to public works should be shortened, and t settlers allowed to obtain the benefit of convict's labour as a holder of a ticket-o leave; the holder being compelled to see his livelihood in a settler's service, by bein restricted from setting up for himself in an trade or business during the continuance his sentence.

Lord Mahon concluded by moving his ;

solution. Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not consider the there was any great difference of opinion between Lord Mahon and himself. Lord Mahon did not propose to continue private assignment, which was the vice of the convict system. He seemed, however, to think that with regard to transportation, there had been no change of opinion since the Lords' Committee sat in 1835; and he did not attach due weight to the representation of the Transportation Committee of the House of Commons: which Comprised leading men of all parties and persons of great official experience. Now that capital punishment was so generally abohehed, some substitute had become necessary and some progress had been made in the im provement of secondary punishments. But Lord John did not think that until they could see their way to a better system, the House could be called upon to pronounce a definità opinion on the subject. It was very true that imprisonment in the holks affected the comfort and endangered the health of convicts, and made it difficult for them to procure employment on being released; but if the Legislature were to increase the comforts of the convict and profess to find them employment, they would only get rid of one objection to fall into another; for they would be offered a premjum on crime. With respect to the expense, Mr. Capper's report showed that the

whole cost of the convict establishment for the half year ending 31st December 1840 was 30,2331., while the value of the labour performed was 32.4721. It was necessary to put an end to a system which made our Colonies the repositories of the crime of this country; and he would diwinish transportation as much as he could in regard to the exercise of the prerogative, he agread with Lord Howick, that it was better for the punishment ac ually juff cted to be promounced in the sentence of the Judge; and a bill to effect that purpose would, he hoped, be brought in this session. Lord John moved the previous question.

The motion was supported by Mr. Patrington Mr. Hume entered upon the general subject of an improvement of the criminal law, urging the aboli-tion of capital punishment. Mr. Law condemned the decretion at present vested in the Secretary of State. Mr. Fox Mauls argued, that the increase of convicts in the hulks was a nece-sary consequence of the abolition of the assignment system.

Lord Howtek admitted the badness of the hulk system; but the transportation system which it replaced was yet worse; and it was impossible to exaggerate the mischief of rest toring it, to which Lo d Mahon's resolution seemed to tend-

There was proved to exist a general demoralization of New South Wales, such as never existed on the face of the earth. The press and every criterionof public opinion showed that a feeling in favour of of the free class in New South Wales. He trusted that this state of society had since been corrected by the non-assignment of convicts and by the number of new settlers. It was impossible to preach to the labouring populaton and to the artisans of this country of the advantages of emigration to New South Wales, and of the great demand for labour there, and at the same time to send convets there and assign them as lab urers, and state that this was the worst possible punishment,

The en leavour should be to provide proper buildings and a proper system for the discipline of the convicts at home.

On a division, the resolution was carried, by 49 to 28.

OLD SAINT PAUL'S. AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE. By W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq.

BOOK THE EECOND-CHAPTER THE SEVENTH. Paul's Walk.

took place at the grocer's habitation subset Patience, had accompanied him thither, to fetch quently to Amabel's abduction. Leonard Holt a bottle of sack. While she went for the wine, having departed, Pillichody was preparing to and the porter was stalking to and fro before make good his retreat, when he was prevented the door with the halberd on his shoulder. by Blaize, who, hearing a noise in the yard, Patience whispered in the ears of Pillichody,

Are you Mr. Bloundel ?" rejoined Pilli- guise of a quack doctor." chody, bethinking him of a plan to return the tables upon the apprentice.

"I don't remember any watchman of that you out." name, and I cannot discern your features," rer "I won't lose a me joined Blaize. "But your voice sounds fami starting to his feet. liar to me. What are you'doing there?'

"I have been trying to prevent Leonard Holt halting." from carrying off your master's daughter, the fair Mistress Amabel," answered Polichody.

"But he has accomplished his villanous purpose in spite of me."

"I only got up to see whether the wine was coming," replied Polichody."

"Yes, here it is," replied Blaize, as his mother recappeared; "and now you shall have

"The devil be has !" cried Blaze. " Here is a pret y piece of news for my master. But | And pouring out a bumper, he offered it to

how did you discover the rascal?" other side of that wall, about a quarter of an it to his lips-hour ago," retu ned Polichody, "I perceived "What ails a rope ladder fastened to it, and wishing to uneasily. escertain what was the matter, I mounted it. and had scarcely set foot in the yard, when I I feel extremely unwell." saw two persons advancing. They did not notice me, but I soon gathered from their discourse who they were, and what was their design. I the apprentice was about to follow, I laid hold ff or, -" and I have touched him. Where is of the skirt of his doublet, and, pulling him the linegar-bottle? I must sprinkle myself diback, desired him to come with me to his master. He answered by drawing a sword, and would have whipped it through my body, but I closed with him, and should soon have secured him, if my foot had not slipped. While

blow, and ran after his mistress," "Just like him," replied Blaize. " He took the same cowar:lly advantage of me last night.' No punishment will be too severe for him. cried Pillichody, "and I hope Mr. Bloundel

will make an example of him." " How fortunate I was not gone to bed!" exclaimed Blaize. "I had just taken a couple of rufuses, and was about to put on my nightcap, when hearing a noise without, and being ever on the alert to defend my master's property even at the hezard of my life, I sepped forth,

an I found you."
"I will bear testimony to your vigitance and courage," returned Pillichody; " but you had bester go and give the a arm. I will wait here." " Instantly !- instantly !" crie ! Blaize, rush-

ing up stairs. On the way to Mr. Bloundel's chamber, he met Patience, and told her what he had heard. She was inclined to put a very different construction on the affair, but as she bore the apprentice no particular good-will, she determined to keep her opinion to herself, and let things take their course. The grocer was soon aroused, and scarcely able to credit the porter's intelligence, and yet fearing something must be wrong, he hastily attired himself, and proceeded to Amabel's room, It was empty, and it was evident from the state in which everything was left, that she had never reured to rest. Casting a troubled glance round the room, Blounder then harried down stairs in search of the ap prentice, but he was nowhere to be found. By this time, Mrs. Bloundel had joined him, and on hearing Blaize's story, utterly scouted it.

"It cannot be," she cried " Leonard Holt could have no motive for acting thus. He had our consent to the union, and the sole obstacle to it was Amabel berself. It it likely he would run away with her?"

" but he was desperately in love, that's cer am, and when people are so, I am told they do very strange and unaccountable things. Perhaps, he may have carried her off against her will."

Very I kely," r-joined Blaize. " I thought I heard a scream, and should have called out at the moment, but, a rufus s uck in my throat and prevent d me."

Where is the person who says he intercepted them ?" asked Bloundel,

" In the yard," an-wered Blaize. Bid him come hither," rejuined h s master.

Stay, I will go to him myself." With this, the whole party, which was now increased by old Josyua and Stephen-the two boys, and little Curistians, not having been disturbed, -proceeded to the yard, where they found Pil ichody in his watchman's dress, whrelated his story more circumstantially.

"Id n't believe a word of it," cii d Mrs. Bloundel; and I will stake my life it is a trick played by the Earl of Rochester."

Were I assued of that," said the grocer. in a s ern whisper, to his wife, "I would str no further in the matter. My threat to Auabil was not an idle one."

" Pernaps, I am mistaken," returned Mrs. Blounce, seiz d with a new anxiety. " Don't inind what I say. Judge for yourself. Oh dear t what will become of her !" she mentally ejaculated.

" Lanterns and links I" cried Pillichody " do you mean to impeach my veracity, good mistress ? I am an old soidier, and as Leu cithe convict class existed over that ous of my honour, as your husband is of his credit.

. This blustering will not serve your turn, fellow," observed the grocer, seizing him by the collar. " I beg'n to suspect my wife is in the right, and will stall events detain you."

"Deta n me! on what groun i?" asked Pill chady. "As an accomplice in my daughter's abduction," replied Bloundel. "Here, Blaize —Sephen, hold him while I call the watch. This is a most mysterious affir, but I will soon

get at the bottom of it." "I am a watch nan myself, I tell you," Treat me courteously. I shall offer no resistance."

By the gracer's directions, Pillichody, who very quietly entered the house, and surrendered his nathert to Blaze, was taken to the kitchen. Bloundel then set forth, I-aving Stephen on guard at the yard door, while his wife, who was in a state almost of distraction, remained in the shop, awa:ting his return.

On reaching the kitchen with the prisoner, It will now be necessary to ascertain what Blaize besought his mother, who, as well as peeped cautiously out of the back-door, and "Iknow who you are. You came here last night with the Earl of Bochester in the di-

> " Hush I" cried Pallichody, laying his finger on his lips.

"No; I am his porter," replied the other. "I am not going to betray you," returned What, Blaize!" replied Politichody. "Thun-Patience, in the same tone. "But you had betder and lightning I don't you remember Bar- ter make your escape while you can. I wont nard Boutefeu, the watchman?" answer for your life if Mr. Bloundel finds

" I won't love a moment," replied Pillichody, "What's the matter," cried Blaize, suddenly

a glass of such sack as you never yet tasted."

Pillichody. The latter took the glass; but his " Chancing to pass along the entry on the hand shook so violently, that he could not raise "What ails you, friend?" inquired Blaize,

"I don't know," replie! Piclichody ; " but

" He looks to me as if he had got the plague,"

observed Patience to Blaize. "The plague I" exclaimed the latter, letting allowed Amabel to cross the wall, but just as fall the glass, which shivered in pieces on the rectly, and rub myself from head to foot with

oil of hartshorn and spirits of sulphur. Mother ! dear mother ! you have taken away my medi ine chest. If you love me, go and fetch me a little conserve of Roman wormwood I was on the ground, he dealt me a severe and mithridate. You will find them in two small jars. ?

"Oh, yes, do," cried Patience, or there is no saying what may happen."

Moved by their joint entreaties, old Josyna again departed; and her back was no some turned; than Patience said in an undertone . Pil ichody,-" Now is your ti ne. You have not a moment to lose.'

Instantly taking the hint, the other uttered a loud cry, and springing up, caught at Blaize, who dopped the halbert, and fled into one corner of the room.

Pillichody then burried up stairs, while Blaize shouted after him 'Don't touch him, Master Stephen. He has got the plague! He has got the plague !'

Alarmed by this outery, Stephen suffe ed Pillehody to pass; and the latter, darting acro s the yard, mounted the rope-ladder, and quick y disappeared. A few minutes after vards. Bloundel returned with the watch, and was greatly enraged when he found that the prisoner had got off No longer doubing that he had been robbe l of his daughter by the Earl of Rochester he still could not make up his mind to abandon her, and his conflicting feelings occasioned him a night of greater anxiety then he had ever before experienced. The party of watch whom he had summoned searched the street for him. and endeavoured to trace out the fagitivesbut without success: and they returned before

day break to report their failure. About six o'clock, Mr. Bloundel, unable to restrain himself longer, sallied forth with Baize in search of his daughter and Leonard. Uncertain where to bend his steps, he trus'el to chance to direct him, resolved, if he was unsuccessful, to lay a complaint before venders of fruit and provisions, and Jews the Ki g. Proceeding along Cacapside, he all of whom had stalls within the cathedral, entered Pate noster Row, and traversed it till and who were how making preparations for

"I am sure I do not know," replied Patience, | be came to Paul's Alley,-a narrow passage leading to the north west corner of the ca" thedral. Prompted by an unaccountable impulse, he no sooner caught sight of the reverend structure, than determining to seek at mittance to it, he walked up to the great western gateway, and knocked against

We shall, however, precede him, and return to the party at the alar. The awful warn. ing of Solom a Eagle so alarmed Quatremain that he let fall his prayer-book, and after gazing vacantly round for a few moments, stag. gered to one of the starts, where feeling a burning poin in his breast, he tore open his doublet, and found that the enthusiast, had sp ken the truth, and that he was really attacked by the pestilence. As to Amabel, on hearing the terrible denunciation, she uttered led -while others were bandying jests with a loud cry, and would have failen to the ground, but for the timely assistance of the apprentice, who caught her with one arm, while, with the other, he defended himself against the Earl and als companions.

But, in spite of his resistance, they would have soon compelled him to relinquish his charge, if Solumon Eagle, who had hi h rto contented himself with gazing steinly on at what was passing, had no interfered Rushing towards the combatants, he seize ! Rochester and Etherege, and hucled them backwards with slinost supernatural force. When they arose, and manaced him with their swords, he laughed loudly and con emptaously, crying, "Advance, if yo dare I and try your strength against one armed by Heaven, and ye shall find how far it will prevail."

At this junctue, Leonard Holt heard a musical voice behind him, and turning, beheld Nizza Macascree. She beckoned him to follow her; and raising Amabel in his arms, he ran towards the door leading to Saint Faith s, through which the piper's daughter passed. All this was the work of a moment, and when the Earl and Etherege rushed after him, and tried the door, they found it, to their great discomfiture, fastened withiuside.

Ju-t then, a loud knocking was heard at the northern entrance of the cathedral, and a varger answering the summons, Mr. Bloundel and Blaize were admitted. On beholding the newscomers, Rochester and his companions were filled with confusion. Equally astonished at the rene intre, the grocer grasp. ed his staff, and rushing up to the Earl, demand-d, in a voice that made the other. despite his natural audacity, quail,-" Where is my child? What have you done with her, villain ?"

"I know nothing about her," replied Rochester, with affected care essness. Yes, I am wrong, he add-d, as if recollecting himself, "I am told she has run away with your

Pillichody, who had changed his at ire since he last appeared before the grocer, thought he might now venture to add ess him without fear of discovery, and setting his arms akimbo, and assuming a swaggering demeanour, he structed forward and said, "Your daugh-ter has just been wedded to Leonard Holt, Mr. Bloundel.' " It is false," cried Bloundel,-" as false

as the character you just personated for I re. cognize you as the knave who recently appeared before me as a watchman." " I piedge you my word as a nobleman."

sail Rochester, " that your daughter has just descended to Saint Faith's with your appren-

"I can corroborate your lordship's asser-

"And I," added Pillicholy, " By the cof-fers of the rich widow of Watling-street! it " To convince you that we speak the truth,

we will go with you, and assist you to look for her," said Rochester. Attaching little credit to what he heard, and

yet unwilling to lose a chance of recovering his daughter, the grocer hastened to the door pointed out by his informants, but found it fastened.

"You had better go to the main entrance," said one of the vergers. " I have the keys with

me, and will admit you." " I will keep guard here till you return, ' said

another verger.
Accompanied by Rochester and Etherege, Bloundel then proceeded to the chief door of the subtercanean church. It was situated at the south of the cathedral between two of the larger buttresses, and at the foot of a flight of stone steps. On reaching it, the verger produced the keys, but they were of no avail, for the door was barred withinside. After many fruitless attempts to obtain admission,

they were fain to give up the attempt. " Well, if we cannot get in, no one shall get ont." observed the verger. " The only key that opens this door is in my possession, so we have hem safe enough."

The party then returned to the cathedral, where they found Blaze, Pillichody, and the two other verges, keeping watch at the door near the choir. No one had attempted to come forth.

"What do you mean to do, Mr. Bloundel" asked the Earl.

" Keep watch till they appear," replied the grocer.

Rochester then walked apart with his companions, while Bloundel, feeling secure so long as he kept the Earl in view, folded his arms upon his breast, and determined to wait the

By this time, the doors being opened, a great crowd was soon collected within the sacred structure. Saint Paul's Churchyard, as is well known, was formerly the great mart for booksellers, who have not, even in later times,' deserted the neighbourhood, but still congregate in Patern ster Row, Ave-Maria Lane. and the adjoining thoroughfares. At theperiod of this history, they did not confine themselves to the precincts of the cathedral, but as has been previously intimated, fixed their shops beneath its portico, or against the massive pillars of the nave. Besides booksellers, there were semptresses, tobaccormerchants,

the business of the day. Shortly atterwards, numbers who came for recreation and amuse. ment made their appearance, and before ten o'clock, Pani's Walk, as the nave was termed, was thronged by apprentices, rufflers, porters, water carriers, higglers, with baskets on their arms, fish-wives, quack doctors, cut purses, bona lours, merchants, lawyers, and serving men, who came to be hired, an I who stati med themselves near an oaken block attached to one of the pillars, and which was denominated from the u-e it was put to, "the ser ing m. n's log. Some of the crowd were smoking, some laughing-others gathering round a balladsinger, who was channing one of Rochester's own licentious songs; some were buying quack modicines and remedies for the plique, the cir ues of which the vender builly estolthe dames, many of whom were masked. Everything seemed to be going forward within this sac ed place, except devotion. Here a man, mounted on the carved martie of a monument, was believing forth the news of the Du ch war, while another, not far from him, on a bench, was announcing the number of those who had died on the previous night of the player. There, at the very fout, was al usu or paying over a sum of money to a galant, it was Sir Paul Parraviciu-who was scanng a bond for thrice the amount. Here, a party of choristers, attended by a rab le rou; were pursuing another gallant, who had ventured mis the cathedras booted and spurred, and were demanding "spor-money," of bim -an exaction which they claimed as part of their pe quisitss.

An admirable picture of this curious scene has been given by Bishop Barle, in his " Microcosmographia, published in 1629. " Paul's Walks," he writes, " is the land's epi om-, or you may call it the lesser isle of Great B itain. It is more than this __it is the whole world's map , which you may here discern in its per fectest motion, j stling and turning. It is a heap of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were he steeple not sanctified, nothing could be liker Babe. The noise in it is like that of bees, a strange humming, or buzzing, mived of walking, t ngues, and feet; it is a kind of still toar, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and a foot. It is the synod of all parts politic, joint ed and laid together in most serious posture, and they are not half so busy at the Parliament. It is the market of young lecturers, whom you may cheapen here at all rates and siz s. It is the general mint of all famous hes, which are here, like the legends of P. pe y, first comed and stamped in the church. All inventions, are emptied here, and not a few pocke s. The best sign of the Temple in it is the thieves' sanc" tuary, who rob more safely in a crowd than in a wilderness, while every pillar is a bush to hide them. It is the other expense of the day, after plays and taveins, and men have still some oaths left to swear here. The visitants are all men without exceptions; but the principal inhabitants are stale knights and captains out of service, men of long rapiers and short purses who after all, turn merchants bete and traffic for news Some make it a preface to their dinner,' and travel for an appetite; but thirstier men make it their ordinary, and hoard here very cheap. Of all such places it is least baunted by hongoblins, for it a ghost would walk here, he could not.'

Decker, moreover, terms Paul's Walk, or the 'Mediterranean Isle,' in the 'Guli's Harnbook,"—' the only gallery wherein the pictures of all your true fashionate and complimental gules are, and ought to be, hung up.' Alter minute di ections for the manner of entering the walk, he proceeds thus :-

" Bend your course directly in the middle line, that the whole body of the church may appear to be yours, where in view of all, you may publish your suit in what manner you affect most, either with the slide of your cloak from the one shoulder, or the other.' He then recommends the gull, after four turns in the nave, to betake himself to some of the sempstress's shops, the new tonaccoffice, or the bookseller's stalls, 'where, if you cannot read, exercise your smoke, and inquire who has written against this divine

Such, or something like it, was Paul's Walk at the period of this history.

The grocer, who had not quitted his post, remained a silent and sorrowful spectator of this strange scene. Despite his anxiety, he could not help moralizing upon it, and it furnished him with abundant food for reflec-

As to Rochester and his companions, they mingled with the crowd-though the Earl kept a way eye on the door-chatted with the prettiest damsel-listenel to the newsmongers, and broke their fact at the stall of a vender of of provisions, who supplied them with viands and a bottle of excellent wine.

Blaze was soon drawn away by one of the quarks, and, in spite of his master's froms, he could not help purchasing one of the infallible antidotes against the pestilence offered for sale by the charlatan. Parravicin had no somer obtained his money from the usurer than he strolled along the nave, and was equally surprised and delighted at meeting with his friends, who briefly explained to him why they were there.

"And how do you expect the adventure to terminate?" asked the Knight, laughing

heartily at the recual. " Heaven knows," replied the Earl. " But what are you doing here?"

"I came partly to replenish my purse, for I have been somewhat unlucky of late," replied Parravicin, "and partly to see a lovehere yesterday."

' A new beauty !' cried Bochester. ' Who is

'Bef re I tell you, you must engage not to interfere with me,' replied the Knight. 'I have marked her for my own.'s 'Agreed,' replied Rochester, 'Now, her

name ?' 'She is the daughter of a blind piper, who haunts the cathedral, returned Pairavicio, and her name is Nizza Macascree. Is it not charming ? But you shall see her."

We mut not go too far from the door of Saint Faish's, sej in-d Rochester, 'If you can find hee, bring her hither.' That is more ranky said than done, re-

plied Pariavie n. ' She is as coy as the grocer's dangater. However, I will try to oblige

With this, he quitted his empaniers, and returning shortly a terwirds, said, My mistress has ik-wise disappeared. I found the old piper seat dat the entrance of Bishop Kempes. chap I, a tend d by his dog-out missel his drugher when he awaks this morning, and is in great distress about

Strange b exclaimed Etherege begin to think the place is enchanted. 'It would seem so, indeed, replied Ro-

chester. Wails they were thus conversing, Polichody, who was leaning against a column ; while his eye fixed upon the door ting to Saint Faith's, observed it open, and the appen ice issue from it accompound by two masked femal-s. All three a tempted to dact across the tansept, and gain the northern entrance. But they were intercepted, Mr. Broundel caught hold of Leonard arm, while Rochester s-ized her, whom he induced by her garb to be Amabel, and Parravicin, recognizing, as he thought, Nizza Macascree by

her dess datained her. What is the meaning of all this, Leonard ? demanded the grocer, angrily.

You shall have an explanation fustantly replied the appren ice, but think not of me -think only of your daughter. My father !- my father !- eried the dam. sel, who had been detained by Parravicin, t king off her mask, and rushing towards the

Who then have I got ? cried Roches-The piper's daughter, I'll be sworn, said

Etherege. · You are right, replied Nizza, unmasking. I changed dresses with Amabel, and hoped, by so doing, to accomplish her escape. But we have been baffled. However, as her father is here, it is of it e consequence.

'Amabel,' said the grocer, repulsing her, before I receive you again, I must be assur-ed that you have not been alone with the Earl of Rochester."

'She has not, sir,' replied the apprentice,
Visit your displeasure on my head. I carried her off, and would have wedded her. "What motive had you for this strange con-

duct?" asked Bloundel, incredulously. Before Leonard could answer, Pilichody stepped fo ward. " Mr. Bloundel, you are deceived, -on the faith of a soldier, you are!" he cried.

Pe ce, fool P' interposed Rochester. " 1 will not be outdone in generos ty by an appreni e. Leonard Holt speaks the truth.

"If so," replied Bloundel. " he shall never enter my house again. Send for your indentures tornight," he continued, sharply, but never venture to approach me more.'

"Father, you are inistaken," cried Amabel. Leonard H It is not to blame. I aloue have incurred your displeasure."

"You desiroy yourself," whispered the apprenice. "I care not what happens to me, provided you escape the Earl." "Come home, mistress," cried the grocer, dragging his daughter through the crowd which

had gathered round them. " Here is a pretty conclusion to the adventure I" evelaimed Parravioin; "but where is the apprentice-and where is the pretty Nozza Macascre-? Fore heaven!" he ad led, as be looked round for them in vain, " I should won-

der if they have not eloped together." "Nor I," replied Roohester. I a dmire th youth's spirit, and trust he may be more for tunate with his second mistres in with his first "

"It shall be my business to prevent that," rejoined Parravicin, " Help me to search for

PRINTING AT MADAGASCAR -A printing press has been introduced at Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the missionaries who are actively engaged in printing a translet tion of the Biole into the Malagassee language Four of the natives are sufficiently versed in the business to act as compositors, while the press work is executed by two more, and severa others aid in correcting the press.

THE PERPETUAL ROSE. - A Parisian floris has succeeded in producing a new hybrid rose from the Bourbon rose and Gloire de Rosomene the flowers of which he had fertilised with the pollen of some demask and hybrid China roses. The plant is extremely beautiful, the colou bright crimson, shaded with marcon purple and is further enriched grance.

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES IN CHUR CHE At a vestry of St. Bride Fleshells, proposed to raise the private of the proposed to raise the private of the p 101, to 301, a year. The years in the honorari

him by persons frequenting the charappeared that in 1825 the average feet 571. 64, and that last year they were 421. 10s.; that for attendance on 322 tisms he only received 3/. 10s.; that out of the ten righ people who were many presented him with a git; that since the Marriage Act the majority were instricted dissenting chapals, or before magis rates; in 1839, there were married in the chi-252 couples, and in last year only 162; the clerk was paid for 284 desk attendar but 81d. for each attendance, and for christening only 21d. It was also sta that so anxious was the Rey. Mr. Dale have haptisms, performed in the church, he directed that no fees should be taken them. The vestry, in cons queuce of the fall ing off in the clerk's fees, increased his sala ry to 30/.

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