



BOMBAY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 19

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.

3 do. do. for a second do.

2 do. do. for a third do.

the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.



THE Ship *Cornwall* Commanded by JOHN CAMPBELL Commander, will be dispatched for Calcutta on Saturday the 24th.—Apply to Jeeroboy Dadabhoj.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

July 22, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a *Precis* of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

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

To Non-Subscribers included in the charge 1 Rupee per Copy.

To Subscribers in England 1 £ is in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack Rs. 2

Printing Ditto Ditto " 3

Gentlemen's Ditto Ditto " 1 1/2

Printing Ditto Ditto " 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARSHALL'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

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

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications have been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
Ship's Articles	" 1
Policies of Insurance	" 1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	" 8
Bills of Lading, each.....	" 8
Powers of Attorney.....	" 8

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere; about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant; it will, also, for the future (by the means of Supplements) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given that from Monday the 2nd of August next all the affairs of the late Firm of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY and Co. will be conducted under the name and style of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY'S SONS, by BO. MANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY. Gentlemen indebted to this Firm previous to the above mentioned date are hereby requested to settle their accounts.

Bombay, 19th July 1841.

જાહેર. ખબર *

તારીખ. ૨૭. આગસ્ટ. ૧૮૪૧ નેવાર. શીમેથી. મીશીમરશ. જી જીજી. દાદાબાઈનાં. છોકરાઓનાં. કમપનાને. નામની. પેટ્ટીનો. શરવે. કારખાર. તથા. કાંમકાજ. તથા. લેણું. દેણું ચાલશે * ખને. પેટ્ટીનો. કારખાર. ખમંજી. જીજીબાઈ. તથા. શાહીરાજી. જીજીબાઈ. તથા. મેટ્ટીરામજી. જીજીબાઈ. ફિલાંવો. સલાવશે * વાશને. પેટ્ટીનો. આગમનનો. ને. શાહીબાનો. ફેશાળ. ફેશી. તેજનો. તેવો. ફે. કુરપાકરીને. નાકાલ. કરવો *

શ્રી. મુમુજીની. તારીખ. ૧૮ મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૪૧

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Officer's Mess H. M.'s 6th Regiment are requested to forward them without delay, addressed to "The President Mess Committee H. M.'s 6th Regt. Town Barracks, Bombay." Bombay, 21st July 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

Bombay, July 21st 1841.

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND. A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children Apply at this Office.

CALCUTTA.

MURKARU, JULY 5.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—A letter from the North West says, "The first Jaunpuz Regiment has marched from Caudul to Candahar and the 3d to Khelat-i-Ghilje. The Shah's Zenana was expected at Jullalabad on the 4th (June)—There is a report current that the 33d N. I. are to march to Almorah.

JULY 8.

A private letter from Bombay, received by us yesterday mentions that it is expected the Right Wing of H. M.'s 17th Regiment, will be sent to Aden.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 8.

Yesterday's *Semaphore* announced the arrival of the Ann Rankin, McArthur, from Liverpool 9th March.

A letter from Candahar, dated 3d June, says:—Zameendaur is still in a state of insurrection. We have no regular troops there, having been obliged to withdraw them on account of the hot weather. Bacter Khan continues to lead the rebels, and is as active as ever; he is now threatening Ghorak, which has a small garrison of Afghan Soldiers only.

Yar Mahomed, with the aid of some Tookomans, is depopulating the country between Herat and Kandahar, and selling the people by hundreds into slavery. He got the credit of the late Giljee risings and is said to have his agents in other localities also.

H. M. 40th and a Troop of European Horse Artillery are now marching from Shawl to this place. The 43d N. I. are also moving from Kheat to this, and Col. Stacy is said to be with them.

CALCUTTA STAR, JULY 8.

We much regret to learn that the cause of the irregularity of the Queen's salute when leaving Penang, was a serious and fatal accident causing the loss of two lives. An extract from a private letter of June 4th from on board the Steamer, with which we have been favored, states one man was blown to pieces and another thrown overboard; (by different guns) the latter had his arm broken and was drowned before a boat could be lowered to save him.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The following is the half yearly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal. We give it this prominence for the convenience of agents who may wish to send it to their constituents (Bank shareholders) in Europe.

Interest on Loan Obligations.....	17,194 1 9
do new per cent do.....	36,095 14 4
do Treasury Notes.....	1,00,489 14 6
do Loans on Deposit.....	2,33,540 6 8
do acct. of credit on deposit securities.....	94,085 9 11
Discount on Government bills.....	36,204 1 8
do salary ditto.....	1,757 8 6
do private ditto.....	82,396 9 8
do Bombay ditto.....	10 4 6
Profit at the Agency Mizzapore as per Statement, 22,3 2 0 11	6,34, 076 8 2
DEDUCT.	
Charges general paid for 6 months.....	66,172 5 6
Law charges paid.....	2039 5 9
Profit and Loss.....	14,704 9 1
Profit from the 2d Jan. 1841, to the 30th June 1841, inclusive.....	5 51, 159 4 1
Dr. Fifth dividend under Act 6 of 1839, at the rate of Company's Rupees 104 9.—Trade List.	

MADRAS.

ATHENAEUM, JULY 10.

The long expected *Jupiter* has at length arrived. She anchored in the roads from Cannanore yesterday afternoon. The details of Artillery, Sappers and Miners &c. proceeding to China, will embark immediately, and on Monday, we are informed, she will sail for her destination.

PINANG.

PINANG GAZETTE, JUNE 12.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The trial of the eight convicts (out of the number apprehended at and sent over from Acheen) named Gopaul, Jemmal Naik, Dharru, Ethalagajee, Fakier, Bapoojanjee and Midloo, and of Abraham, first tindal, Syed Saw (otherwise called Hassan Ally) the ship's cook, and Madar Khan, havildar, for the murder of Captain Suffield, took place in the Court House before a crowded assemblage on Monday last, precisely at 11 o'clock, and did not terminate until 8 at night, when the Jury without retiring returned their verdict of guilty against the whole of them. They were then remanded back to gaol and brought up on Thursday last, to receive sentence.

We understand in a subsequent charge to the Grand Jury and afterwards in summing up to the Petit Jury, the Honorable the Recorder stated that the Magistrate had, in his opinion, exercised a wise discretion in committing for trial only the eight ringleaders, and who, in fact, were the only ones positively identified by the witnesses as taking a leading part in those dreadful atrocities. To have committed the whole body of convicts (though it could not be doubted that all were more or less guilty) would have placed the Court in a painfully embarrassing position. Most of them being already under sentence of transportation for life, the Court would have been probably obliged to dismiss the majority without any sentence whatever, since it could only have increased their punishment by a capital sentence. But this it could scarcely have ventured to do; for the execution of thirty men in cool blood would not only have been a dreadful spectacle, revolting to humanity, and appearing more like savage vengeance than just retribution, but must necessarily have confounded all distinctions in their several degrees of guilt; involving in one common indiscriminate punishment the timid, the wavering, and perhaps the well-intentioned, with the desperate and reckless men by whom they had been overawed and possibly coerced into excess from which they would otherwise have shrunk.

In passing sentence of death on the eight convicts found guilty, with the first tindal, the havildar and the ship's cook, of the murder of Captain Suffield, the Honorable the Recorder addressed them nearly as follows.

Prisoners: You have been convicted, after a very long and patient trial, of aiding and abetting in the willful murder of James Suffield, Captain of the Brig Freak, during your passage in her from Bombay. And this barbarous murder, as your own consciences must tell you, was perpetrated under circumstances which gave it a character of peculiar atrocity. From the commencement of the voyage, your unfortunate victim had done all that he safely could for the health and comfort of men in your unhappy situation. He had indeed done more. He had obviously erred on the side of humanity; for you basely took advantage of his unsuspecting kindness and the degree of liberty allowed you, by attempting to fire the vessel. When the plot was discovered, he adopted no harsher measures,—unhappily indeed less harsh and severe—than were indispensable for the safety of all on board, yourselves included. But no sooner had you found yourselves in complete possession of the ship and your defenceless victim supplicating for mercy and offering to take you to any port you wished, if you would but spare his life, than all his kindness and humanity were forgotten; your hard hearts were inaccessible to pity or remorse; and with kicks and insults you deliberately and cruelly put him to death. When the barbarous deed was done, you doubtless imagined that all danger of detection and punishment was over, and accordingly gave yourselves up to unbridled revelry and excess. Two more innocent lives were sacrificed, and in all human probability the blood of many more helpless victims would have been shed, had not the Providence of God mercifully interposed to save the innocent by turning the hands of the murderers against the chief murderer himself, and eventually bringing you all to the bar where you now await the doom you so justly deserve. God knows I have not dwelt upon these dreadful details by needlessly aggravating your feelings in your present awful situation; but it was right that I should recapitulate to yourselves and to all who hear me, the just grounds on which you are now about to receive the last sentence of the law. It is, however, a great relief to my mind to feel that, although in accordance with the Act of Parliament I am obliged to pass the awful sentence of death upon you all, public justice does not, in my opinion, demand that the life of every one of you should be forfeited.

His lordship then, addressing the tindal, havildar, and ship's cook by their respective names, said that, without meaning to impugn the justness of the verdict, he could not but feel that the evidence against them, which rested almost solely on the testimony of a single witness, and that a convict, was of a less conclusive character than in the cases of the prisoners, independently of the fact that one of them had, apparently, at least, (whether in sincerity God only knew) interceded for the Captain's life and all of them ried on by their desperate accomplices to deeds from which their better feelings revolted. On these grounds, his lordship said he felt justified in extending the mercy of the Court to the three last prisoners in sparing their lives, but that it was impossible the sentence against them should be less than exemplarily severe.

The awful sentence of death was then passed in the usual form upon the eleven prisoners, after they had severally protested their innocence, they were all removed from the bar.

We understand that the Death Warrant was accompanied with an order, commuting the sentence of death, in the case of the three last prisoners, into a sentence of transportation for life to Maulmain, and that the other eight prisoners will be hanged at the usual place this morning at the accustomed hour.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Ever anxious and ready to espouse the cause of the "Public Good," and obedient to the call of "Felix," I cannot but emerge from oblivion again to mingle in the throng of the votaries of Thespis, and to unite in their loud vociferations for the revival of Theatricals in Bombay. August 1840, cannot recur to people's memory unattended with a vivid recollection of the protracted and warm epistolary discussions which gained such prominence in the columns of your journal during that month! Nor can it be assumed on substantial grounds that the sentiments which boldly found expression in the letters alluded to, took rise in the minds of their writers only: They formed a point of sincere declaration, in which the wishes of the whole Community, few narrow-minded and illiberal individuals excepted, were concentrated. Several were the advocates for, and a few those against, the re-establishing of a Theatre in Bombay; and

various were the grounds upon which both parties rested their respective arguments; while the contention continued to an undue length and finally terminated, with respect to effects on the "moral atmosphere" of our Presidency by Dramatic Performances, in something like the "Gardion Virrot" which the fiery opponents of the beloved Drama, failed to cut asunder. The actual state of the Public mind in regard to the subject soon disclosed itself by the numerous signatures of the most respectable inhabitants that were attached to the now almost forgotten "Bombay Theatrical Petition"; and the controversy so long maintained by our opposers as to the requisition and utility of a little Drury amongst us, was put an end to:—

"The tumult ceased. The Colts submitted; And, like their ancestors, were bitted."

This Petition was duly presented to the authorities, and all encouraged fond hopes and expectations of being blessed with the boon solicited; but, alas! we were doomed to temporary disappointment, the Petitioners were informed thro' our late Governor's Secretary, that upon the grounds of its being beyond the power of the Board to accede to its prayer, it was deemed necessary to forward it overland for the consideration of the Home authorities. For the consideration of the Home authorities! but when, in the name of Patience, are we to receive intimation of the result of this immensely long consideration of the Home authorities? Nearly a whole year has elapsed since the Memorial's despatch, and no reply given! Are we or are we not, to be favored with a compliance? If we are, where is the pleasure or benefit of trifling by unnecessary procrastination with the strenuous and anxious efforts of an entire Community to restore amongst themselves that source of innocent recreation, pleasure, and sociality which at one time formed the chief characteristics of our Presidency? If we are not, where the utility of deferring the negative communication?

Bombay as it is, is at best nothing better than a vast Godown of Cotton and Timber, containing a sufficient quantity of other superfluities and rubbish to render living in it down-right purgatory! No description of amusement is at all accessible to form a break in the dreary monotony of ones fatiguing daily occupations! No public exhibitions, no fairs, no balls no days of public rejoicings as in Europe and other places, no concerts, no Theatre, in fact there is nothing, absolutely nothing! Is it then at all to be wondered at Mr. Editor that people should wish for a Theatre? Weeks after weeks roll on in succession, and find them precisely the same to-day in different as to each other's happiness and well-being, and I do not say intent, by way of a change in the exercise of the faculties, upon the most effectual means of scandalizing one another, of creating broils and dissensions in such remnants of society that can be found here, and frequently of snapping the cords of acquaintance and intimacy! It is thus that a life, capable of enjoying more rational employment, of being directed to more advantageous subjects, is doomed to be spent! An active and profitable occupation of ones thoughts and reason is exchanged for participation in the scabby use of calumniation, slander, lying, and most unpardonable nonsense, which renders the restoration of unanimity and harmony amongst the inhabitants of the Island, a work of almost impossibility. But I fancy if asked by a pality cavillier, can it be expected that the revival of Theatrical representations would be instrumental in destroying these baneful propensities and substituting in its stead social bliss? I answer, unhesitatingly, yes. Sociality is the grand characteristic feature of the true happiness and well fare of a community:—

"Wise nature has this social law confirm'd
"By forming man so helpless, and unarm'd,
"His want of arms aid, and power of speech
"I implore that aid, this lesson daily learn
"Mankind with other animals compare,
"Single, how weak and important they are!
"But view them in their complicated state,
"Their powers now wonderful, and their strength how great
"What social virtues individuals join
"And in one solid mass, like gravity, combine!
"This tacit's the best great law by nature given,
"Stamp'd on our souls, and ratify'd by Heaven;
"All from utility this law approve,
"As every private bliss must spring from social Love!"

Can even the shadow of sociality be observed here? No. It has long ago vanished. Look well my contradictor, and endeavour to trace its existence in Bombay, if possible but to do so with success, for once enact the part of Paul Pry, and take up a convenient position between the walls of your neighbour's dwellings. For several successive months, if you choose, give a rather frequent peep through the crevices of the doors, and observe if there be any thing like sociality among those seated in the room; or place your ear at the key-hole and mark their conversation, and if its primary topic be not scandal, I'll swallow your Hat! But enough of this, the correctness of my assertion will be universally acknowledged: To return.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the probable manner in which our Theatrical Memorial will be disposed of; but be it what it may, means are available, even now, and should unquestionably be resorted to, for the purpose of carrying out our wishes. It was proposed, Mr. Editor, as a plan most feasible, by your late lamented, successor an ardent admirer of the Histrionic art—that a Public subscription should be got up and its Funds appropriated to the erection of a Theatre, which should be managed and conducted on good and sound principles. Why may not this be still effected? Excuse me, Mr. Editor, but in what way are you incapacitated to undertake the matter and thereby to procure for yourself a name that will ever be cherished in the bosoms of your friends and well-wishers, with feelings of the deepest gratitude. I may be thought abrupt in my expressions, but rest assured Mr. Editor your daily Paper, and the diversified lucubrations of its columns are but ill adapted to earn that reputation which bold exertions on your part to revive Theatricals, would inevitably secure for you. Remember it is no disgrace to extend your Editorial aid in a cause bearing so exclusive a relation to moral, innocent, and rational recreations, as the one which all Bombay are zealously advocating. Remember also it is by no means detrimental to one's principles to encourage that species of harmless and instructive pastime, which all nations, and the most civilized and enlightened grades of man have sanctioned, and still continue to sanction. Up then! Mr. Editor, and leave for a while discussions of Politics, Parliamentary Harangues, and McPhun's case, and wield your goose quill in a more praiseworthy subject—a subject involving the interest and happiness of a whole community. Rest assured you will not experience a want of supporters in your endeavours, for there are few who would hesitate to join in, and contribute towards so desirable an object. I could continue at much greater length; but refrain from so doing at present and trust that my next scrawl will have reference to some of the remarks relative to Theatricals which you will have penned.

Your constant reader
Mr. Editor
Doctor O' Toole
Alias
SHAKESPEAR'S GHOST.

20th July 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The subject I am now about to treat of is well worthy of acceptance when compared with the inhabitants of Bombay, and which I hope will meet with a corner in your valuable Journal. It is the Danger and Folly of being in Debt. I have marked an old saying that "it is easier to keep out of debt than to get out," and both experience and ob-

servation have convinced me of its being true. Dr. Franklin has also me inculcated the same maxim by telling his readers it would be "better to go to bed supperless, than to rise in debt." This is an excellent advice, but I am afraid we shall find more to admire the precept than to follow the recommendation.

Many a man goes into a shop for a single article—Looking round, twenty things strike his fancy; he has no money, but he buys on credit—Foolish man! Pay-day must come and ten chances to one, it comes, like death, when he is unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have had experience of the fact, when your pocket is empty.

The reader of these lines takes my advice for a few rules properly observed, will turn both to your independence and happiness. Never purchase any articles on credit, than you can possibly do without and be proud to say "I owe no man" Wives are sometimes thoughtless, Daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither would willingly give a pang to a father's bosom, they urge and tease him for things too pleasant for them to have, but difficult for the purchaser. He gets it on credit for want of means—is teased and dunned for the money and endures many an hour of sorrow for their folly and independence.

I am almost sure many will be inclined to think that my remarks have personal reference. It is true in one sense at least, they apply, and too justly to many an individual; but he wrongs me who suspects that I meant any one in particular. In my meditations, for the good of mankind, and thought it my duty to rescue a man from danger who was running down a precipice like a Maniac—Certain times there are in our degenerate days, which become times of luxury, dissipation, cardplaying and idleness; and you are no doubt acquainted that "where the devil catches a man, he generally sets him to work."

Then avoid the card-table and taverns and you will avoid tavern bills &c. The money you spend there you might pay your tailor, your washerman, your shoemaker or your labourer instead of allowing them to visit you from day to day at your homes where you might enjoy comfort with your families &c. with peace of mind; or at your places of employ where you are every five minutes disturbed by some one of your duns and which very often gives rise to cursing by saying, "D——that fellow, he is come to dun me" and such like, which I have often heard expressed; therefore it showed bad policy, as well as bad principle, to divert your money from its proper channel.—It is involving yourself in future embarrassments; and it is doing flagrant injustice to those whose services and labor you had the benefit of.

Let me at the same time Mr. Editor relate to you a circumstance that took place a few days back where I was an eye-witness and which will show the impropriety of having a fortune without making proper use of it. At an auction I heard a noise and bustle at one end of the room as if there was something extraordinary, and on moving towards the direction I saw a man of rather an extraordinary make with a broad brimmed hat (which I believe they call the present fashion) giggling and making all sorts of grimaces imaginable, thinking he had lost his senses I inquired of some present why he was? and was informed that he was one of a very grand fortune and had made a great many purchases, many of which would be of little or no use to him, with which he appeared to be so very much pleased that he was telling all around him that "it was a mere pastime." But Mr. Editor I am led to think that such pastime will not last long and will be repented of when to late why should he not set that pastime as he terms it be used in better and charitable purposes. In conclusion let me add this motto for those whom Fortune has favored.

"If fortune you'd get,
Pay what you are owing, and keep out of debt."

I remain Sir,
Your's obediently,
DEMI-PLAGIARIST.

Mahaluxmee... }
20th July 1841.. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I fully concur in the mode recommended by your correspondent A. Z. of punishing the Clerks of that all-engrossing, all doing highly important Office, the Military Board, and do verily think that the measure proposed should be recommended to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the least possible delay, pending the sanction of which, the Board ought to make over as an hostage to the Colaba Guard, one scape goat of a Clerk from any of its Departments. If within my power, I should certainly mark out one of its ugliest square built, dwarfish like, winking, usak-eye'd miserly Prockcoated, fellow's, to be T'otted off to the cells in question instanter

PERRY WINKLE.

20th July.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, July 22, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers up to the 8th July—Extracts will be found under the usual head.

We are indebted to the Post Office authorities for a corrected list of the number of covers forwarded by the Auckland on Tuesday. It is as follows.

Letters.....	20463
Newspapers.....	6390
Total	26853

In another column will be found a letter under the signature of "Dr. O'Toole" alias "Shakspear's Ghost," in which the writer invokes our aid in rousing the attention of the Public to the great deficiency of all places of public amusement and resort which exists at the Presidency, but more especially calling our attention to the fact of there being no Theatre. We obey this call, as we will all others where we conceive the public good to be the object, with the utmost alacri-

ty. Our correspondent must however not imagine that any single individual's views and wishes can alone be attended to by the Editor of a Newspaper—"Tot sententia quot homines," and amongst our numerous subscribers there may be many to whom an advocacy for a Theatrical establishment, to the entire exclusion of other topics of interest, would be worse than ungrateful—Should "Dr. O'Toole" have any doubt upon this subject a perusal of the correspondence which daily appears in our paper, will we opine, effectually remove it—As regards the question itself, we conceive there to be two great obstacles in the way and which we fear will be not easily overcome—viz.—want of Funds, and performance of such acquirements and talent as to entitle them to public support—the removal of the first difficulty depends entirely upon the liberality of the Public; that set aside, we cannot see why we should not have actors of talent and respectability equal to those who now grace the boards of the Sans Souci Theatre at Calcutta. Lord Auckland and Chief Justice Sir J. Peter Grant do not think it beneath their dignity to support the Drama by attending the performances there, and we really think that our authorities here might "nobend" a little and come forward rather more prominently than is their wont where Public Interest is so materially concerned. There are people who, and we doubt not conscientiously, maintain that Theatrical representations are mere vehicles of licentiousness and crime, and that the interest which an audience feels in the fate of the Hero of a Piece completely destroys the possibility of any good moral effect being produced by its enactment—This may be true, but the argument applies equally to almost every situation in life—the valet de chambre who murdered Lord William Russell declared in his condemned cell that the idea never entered his mind until he had read *Oliver Twist*—Bill Sykes was his prototype and he became a good disciple.—On the other hand there are those who think that the representations of the consequences of crime are not without their advantages, that the exposure of the weaknesses, the follies and miseries of mankind may tend to a good end and that none but those who are naturally vicious and prone to the commission of crime will or can become inclined to paths of wickedness and immorality by witnessing a theatrical performance. Another grand argument in our favour is that amongst nations ancient and modern the march of civilization has been always denoted by the improvement in the representations on the stage, and the Roman nobles used to exhibit their slaves in a state of drunkenness to their children in order to prove to them the state of mental degradation people inclined to habits of intoxication are liable to be reduced to. Moreover we conceive that the natives of this country are most particularly interested in the establishment of a theatre,—they will be enabled thereby to form a much more correct idea of the manners, customs and language of Englishmen than any tuition however excellent can convey. And we therefore hope and are confident that the rich and influential amongst our Native Friends will at once come forward and support the proposition. It would be useless to wait for any reply to the memorial from the Government. No benefit is likely to accrue to the East India Company in the way of revenue by the establishment of a theatre and consequently they are not likely to interfere. We shall be ready and happy to do all in our power in carrying out Dr. O'Toole's views and will thank him for any hints &c. &c. he may have it in his power to furnish us with. We have not said any thing as to the arrangements we think likely to meet the approbation of the Public. We wait to see whether this call be responded to.

We do really believe that Bombay is the very dullest place in the world and this consideration has given us some hopes of the possible success of our appeal on behalf of a theatre. People seem to have entirely lost the art of breaking their arms, legs and necks and all our endeavours to obtain a series of interesting accidents and offences have failed.

Murders, manslaughters and high way robberies, births, deaths and marriages, are not procurable, in fact all these various processes seem at an end. Our Editorial eyes have been on the stretch in all directions,

ur myrindons are on the "qui vive" from "morn till night" and are ordered to abstain even from winking, but the returns of news, foreign and domestic are blank! We can get nothing from the Calcutta Papers.

The *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* are quarrelling about what no one cares for but themselves. Dost Mahommed is safe,—the Punjab is quiet,—from China nothing has arrived,—the Steamer has sailed and Captain McPhunn is not yet released from confinement, notwithstanding all the *Courier* and *United Service Gazette* can say. Under these untoward circumstances our readers must have patience, and we only hope that they will lose no opportunity of giving us any news of the above agreeable nature which it may be in their power to afford.

COTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, JULY 21.

H. M. S. *Endymion* got beautifully into dock yesterday. She drew only 15 feet water, and there were 18 on the bank. She has lost her fore foot, and 45 feet of her keel has been torn away; the escape she has made of total destruction has been narrow indeed.—The injury extends up about 7 feet forward; her copper is being ripped off the injured parts. This is the same vessel which took the American ship *President* in hand last war. She remains her Red Sea cruise so soon as repaired, and then waits Lord Auckland's pleasure in the Indian seas.

H. M. Sloop of war *Larne* left her moorings under the usual salute on Sunday about mid-day. The *Larne*, as formerly stated, is first bound for Trincomalee and Madras, and then joins the China fleet. She expects to be at the latter port about the 8th proximo, and as we look for the Overland Mail at Bombay about the 7th, the delay of three or four days, (which her duties require her to make at any rate) will only need to be protracted three or four days more, to carry on to China the Overland despatches which will likely reach her by the 15th. No official intimation has been given to this effect, and we are not aware that there is likely to be any; but while too implicit reliance must not be placed in the accuracy of what is just stated—correspondents had better be on the outlook.

SYDNEY.

LAUNCESTON COURIER, FEB 22.

To ADVERTISERS.—The following decision of the commissioner of the Court of Requests at Sydney, ought to be re-printed by every newspaper proprietor in the colony:

Court of Requests—Stoke v. Connell.—This was an action (brought by the plaintiff, a newspaper proprietor, against the defendant, who had occasion to advertise in his paper) to recover the amount of an advertisement which had been inserted 45 times for which defendant had refused payment, on the ground that the advertisement had been intended for one insertion only. The manuscript order was produced, and appeared indefinite. The case had been some time under consideration of his honor, who, in his anxiety that strict justice should be done between proprietor of newspapers and the public, had taken the opinion of two of the judges on the subject, and with them concurred in deciding that newspaper proprietors were justified in continuing the insertion of advertisements, not ordered for any specific number of times, until the same were ordered to be withdrawn. His Honor said it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with this decision, in order that persons having occasion to advertise may be aware of the necessity of stating on their orders the number of insertions they may require if they neglect to do so, it was unreasonable to expect newspaper proprietors to attend to that which was clearly the advertiser's business. A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff.—*Sydney Colonist.*

In a little book entitled the "Complete Jurymen," published 1752. The following punishment is stated to await that Jury, who are attainted, of giving a false verdict.

1. That they shall lose *liberum legem* for ever, i.e. that they shall be so infamous, that they never shall be received, as a witness or be of any jury.
2. That they shall forfeit all their goods and chattels.
3. That their lands and tenements shall be taken into the King's hands.
4. That their wives and children be thrust out of doors.
5. That their houses shall be rased and thrown down.
6. That their trees shall be rooted up.
7. That their meadows shall be ploughed up.
8. That the bodies shall be cast into prison, and the party restored to all that he lost by reason of the unjust verdict.

This very severe enactment was conditionally mitigated by the statute of 23 Henry VIII., c. 3. but it is nevertheless highly important as indicative of the heinous light in which perjury, (by a jurymen) was then regarded.

It was difficult for the afflicted hand of outraged justice, to mete out punishment (short of death itself) more severe: and yet it is manifest from the recorded perjuries of jurymen in those days; it was justified by the fearful profligacy and recklessness which sometimes desecrated the jury box: for in the book which I have quoted, there are cases cited, where the verdict was made consequent on the "tossing up of a sixpence," and the "hustling of halfpence in a hat."

That such depravity is observable in Tasmanian juries, I should be sorry either to believe or insinuate; but we must admit that we have latterly witnessed one or more verdicts on libel cases, that entirely capsize all the antiquated notions of our Fathers with reference to a jurymen's duties.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 5.

The want-of-confidence debate assumed a greater interest as it drew towards the close, last night; when the principal actors came upon the scene. It was reopened by Mr. SHEIL; who objected to Sir Robert Peel's resolution, that it contained no condemnation of the measures of the Ministers against whom it was directed, and was accompanied by no manifestations of the intentions of the aspirants to office. He praised Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, which had made the Mediterranean the centre of the world, and placed England's influence there in a commanding posture; and Lord John Russell's policy at home, which had tranquillized the country without the aid of Oliver's and Edward's; and he enlarged upon Sir Robert Peel's difficulties with Ireland, augmented by Lord Stanley's Registration Bill. Sir STRATFORD CANNING complained of Lord Palmerston's policy in the East, that it was too exclusively English, and he censured the rupture with China. Mr. CHARLES BULLER condemned the resolution as an attack on Ministers which involved its mover in no responsibility. Then he went into an examination of his

torical precedents: and then he vindicated the policy of the present Government at home and abroad, as compared with that of their predecessors; contending that Sir Robert's ill success formerly was no result of temporary causes, but a fault of system, which he could not avoid: were he to come into power now, he would do no other than repeat old errors, and bring his administration to a close, as disastrous to himself and the country as that of his last. Sir Robert should have changed the course of his political life at its grand climacteric, the time of Catholic Relief. He laughed at the effect of Sir Robert's "explicitness": Sir Robert should hear what his friends say of him out of doors—

He spoke of moderate and sensible men, who, when you anticipate a career of violence and confusion from the Ultra-Toryism in England and Orangeism in Ireland, tell you—"Now, my dear fellow, just you wait till Peel's once in, and then you'll see how he'll throw all those fellows over." (Loud laughter.) One man tells you—"Depend upon it Peel's a much better Reformer than the present men." (Laughter.) Another assures you that he is the most thoroughgoing Free-trader in England. (Cheers and laughter.) "And many a moderate Tory has promised me, that the first thing Peel will do when in office will be to pay the Catholic clergy in Ireland. Meantime, the gentlemen of every description who are to be thrown over see this, and endeavour to take advantage of the right honourable baronet's present position, and coil around him such professions of bigotry and monopoly as they think it will be impossible for him to extricate himself from office. (Cheers and laughter.) I feel sure that they labour in vain; that when in office the right honourable baronet will do what he thinks best for his country—(Cheers from the Opposition); and that in so doing he will do what half his supporters will think the worst and wickedest thing that man can do." (Loud cheers from the Ministerial side.)

The resolution was then supported by Viscount DUNCANNON; opposed by Sir HARRY VERNBY, supported by Colonel SIBTHORPE, who had discovered from a return that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the other Secretaries had received 13l. 3s. 10d. a day, or 55,000l. in ten years, for bringing the country from a state of affluence to one of financial difficulty; and opposed by Mr. HAWES.

Lord Stanley would have imagined that Government would meet the resolution with a counter-resolution, declaring that they possess the confidence of the House; but instead of that, they had met it with a feeble opposition, and at last with a hesitating and reluctant admission of its truth. Sir John Hobhouse had boasted of the measures which Ministers had carried; but it had been shown that for carrying every one of those measures, on which a division had taken place, they were indebted to the support of the Opposition. One circumstance, however, had been omitted—Ministers had been aided by the Opposition half a dozen or twenty times in defeating their own political supporters: they did not even possess their confidence—

The Ballot was negatived in 1838, by 315 against 198; but to this majority the Conservatives were obliged to furnish no less than 250. In 1839, Mr. O'Connell's motion to assimilate the Irish franchise was supported by 92, and opposed by 155; of whom 106 were Conservatives. Mr. Hume's motion for the amelioration of the Reform Act was negatived by the majority of 85; of whom 56 were Conservatives. In June 1839, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood brought in a bill to alter the qualification of voters in townships: it was supported by 81 votes, and 168 Conservatives helped 39 Ministerialists to reject it.

Lord Stanley reproved Mr. Macaulay for having boasted that the Ministry were supported by the favour of the Crown—A more dangerous doctrine could not be appealed to by the Minister of a Sovereign of the house of Hanover. Of the personal favour of the Crown they knew nothing in that House and ought to know nothing; and, deep as was the crime of that Minister who sought to abuse the personal favour of the Crown for the selfish purposes of his own interest, deeper still was his guilt who dared to use the name and supposed favour of the Sovereign to overawe the discussion and to fetter the free exercise of the right of debate of the Representatives of the People of this country.

Mr. Macaulay had said that a Government might go on so long as the House did not censure its administration of existing laws distinctly from its legislative measures. Lord Stanley was rejoiced to hear no other person echo so dangerous a doctrine, in support of which not a single authority had been produced; nor was there a single instance of a Government having been displaced by such a censure. On their legislative measures, however, Ministers had not sustained a solitary defeat, but a series of defeats. Sir George Grey had asserted the right of Government to take the alternative of a resignation or a dissolution: the prerogative of the Crown in dissolving Parliament was not a fit question to be introduced into that House; the advisers of the Crown, and they alone, were responsible for its exercise. Come when that might, however, the Opposition did not fear it, and Lord Stanley believed that the country desired it. But what could be its object?—not to facilitate the working of government, nor to reconcile differences between the two Houses of Parliament, for the two Houses already concurred in condemning the measures of Government; and if Ministers did succeed by a dissolution in obtaining a new majority of some one or two, that would only place the two Houses at issue and renew the difficulties of Government; though it might keep them in office for some time longer. Lord Stanley quoted Sir Henry Petty, (Lord Lansdowne,) Lord Howick, (Lord Grey,) Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Whitbread, who indignantly condemned a threat of dissolution put forth by the Government of 1807. He quoted the words of Mr. Huskisson, against the agitation of the Corn-laws which was threatened by Mr. Whitbread's motion for inquiry in 1826. He then read an Anti-Corn-law address issued at Stroud; asking whether it was proper to stir up these popular appeals at a time when the House was called upon to deliberate on one of the most important questions that could come before Parliament? After seven years of intimate political connexion, Sir Robert Peel and himself found that they entertained the most cordial concurrence on all political questions. With an attack on the consistency of Lord Worsley and Mr. Handley, Lord Stanley concluded, by declaring that the time had come when the forbearance of the Opposition was at an end.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had never encountered a more unsubstantial motion. How, he asked, was the assertion that Ministers had crippled the energies of the country supported? was it by referring to the Mediterranean, Turkey, India, China, the Colonies, or Ireland? With respect to the historical precedents Lord John insisted on their inapplicability to the circumstances of the present time—

A great change had taken place in the constitution; and glancing at the legislation of the Ministers whose resignation had been taken for precedents, it would be seen that they had placed a very meagre list of measures on the Statute book. Since the Reform Bill, great changes long delayed had been demanded, and Government was obliged to submit a multitude of bills to the refusal of the Legislature; while there was a less servile adherence of Government than used formerly to obtain.

Lord John then mentioned the Test and Corporation Act and Catholic Relief, to show that strong-governments might be subject to similar difficulties with the present "weak" Go-

vernment. And Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, members of Lord Grey's Government when it was defeated on the Malt-tax, and when Sir Robert helped to retrieve that defeat by rescinding the resolution of the House, were not much shocked and astonished. Lord John recapitulated what the Whigs had done, which Sir Robert Peel left undone on going out of office.

He had left the power of returning Members to the House, in some 150 or 200 instances, in the hands of individuals, while the great towns of the country were unrepresented; he had left 800,000 British subjects in the condition of domestic animals; abuses in the Poor-law which threatened to swallow up the landed property of the country; municipal corporations self-elected; tithes a subject of constant dispute between the clergyman and his parishioners; the poor in Ireland absolutely destitute; perpetual disputes between the clergy and dissenters on account of compulsory ceremonial in marriages and baptism; the municipal corporations of Ireland in a state of exclusiveness and intolerance. All this had been reversed; and to the list of measures by which that had been done, must be added reforms of the criminal law and the Canada Union Act. Lord John had perhaps been too sensitive on the subject of organic changes; but he must say that these great changes had been effected, without a pretence for saying that the country had been disturbed; and the continued rise in the Funds vindicate the administration of the finances.

In reference to the grand failures with which Ministers were charged, the Appropriation-clause had been abandoned, not because it was rejected by the Commons, but to avoid collision with the House of Lords; and Lord John could not regard the question as finally at rest even now, though he was not prepared to stir it himself; and the Jamaica Bill Sir Robert Peel had himself declared was not a party measure; while the Duke of Wellington expressed an opinion that Ministers had resigned prematurely upon it. The majority of 18 on the appointment of the present Speaker, immediately afterwards, restored the position of Government. Lord John repeated some arguments in favour of the choice which Ministers had made in the alternative of new taxes, loans, or financial reform, to make up the deficiency. They had duly pondered the weighty reasons for resignation or dissolution, and had decided in favour of the latter; but no threat had been uttered on the subject. He did not believe with Mr. Hawes that Sir Robert Peel contemplated a trifling change in the sliding scale; he thought that if he had the power he would make a very great change; but at all events on a subject of so much importance it was advisable to appeal to the people; and the decision of that night would evidence such a division of parties as would prevent Sir Robert himself from carrying on the Government with the present House of Commons.

Sir Robert Peel commenced his reply by observing that he did not need to be reminded of the measures that had passed.

He knew something of criminal-law reform, though he had not paid a commission to sit for five years; he had introduced a bill to remove the grievances of Dissenters in regard to marriages and baptisms; the Irish Tithes Act, with the important addition, he admitted, to compulsory commutation, was copied from his own bill; and with respect to half the measures that had been named, they had been carried with the help of the Opposition.

He had not taunted Lord John with the Jamaica Bill; but the fact was, that Government was forced to adopt his policy; and to trust to him for averting that revolution once a year which Lord John used to deplore, and for defending the prerogative of the Crown. Sir Robert contrasted the states of the finances when he left office, when there was a surplus of 2,000,000*l.*, with the existing deficiency of 7,600,000*l.* He then replied to the constitutional objections which had been urged against his resolution.

He had never said that Ministers, upon being defeated on a single measure, should resign at once; but two years ago, Lord Morpeth, after a series of defeats, made the frightful announcement that Government had at last determined to exist no longer upon sufferance. As to the distinction between legislative and administrative confidence, that was swept away by the admission of the whole of the Ministers, that the defeat on the Sugar-duties, following other defeats, had placed them in a situation which left them no alternative but to resign or dissolve. But, in fact, Government rested for public confidence more on its legislative measures than on the mere departmental administration: did not the measure of Catholic Relief, the Test and Corporation Act Repeal, the Municipal Bill, the Poor Law, impart to the Ministers by whom they were propounded their distinctive character in the eyes of the people? Look at the consequences of enforcing the distinction; the Crown, when desirous of influencing the House of Commons, would seek to place it in the wrong by proposing popular measures for a rejection which would incur popular odium; while the House would have no influence on the government except through tampering with its administrative functions. It was said that the Reform Bill had neutralized historical precedents; but Sir Robert should have thought that advocates of that measure would have held it more strictly to represent the wishes of the people than formerly, and therefore more worthy of deference.

Then as to the right to dissolve.

It was said that the present juncture was matter for grave consideration; if so, his resolution was not so utterly groundless; especially as no intimation had been given that Government contemplated a dissolution until it was actually announced. It had therefore at least elicited the declaration as to the course which Government felt bound to take. Sir Robert did not deny that Ministers had a right to dissolve; but he denied their right to pick and choose a measure to offer to the refusal of a condemned Parliament; they ought to have dissolved immediately after they obtained a renewal of the annual Sugar-duties.

Sir Robert denied that he had fomented religious animosities in Ireland, and pointed to the fact that he had caused the voluntary suppression of Orange Lodges. He declared it preposterous to call upon him for details in respect to the Corn-duties; but all knew that none was more steady in defence of the existing Corn-laws than he had been; though he would not irrevocably bind himself to resist any improvement in the details of the present system. Why had not these questions of corn, sugar, and timber been proposed before, if they were sincerely proposed? His own impression was, however, that two budgets had been prepared, one for fair weather and another for foul; the foul weather had brought out the present.

Under all these uncertainties, he had felt it his duty to bring the House to a distinct declaration.

The House then divided; when the resolution was affirmed, by 312 to 311—a majority of 1 against Ministers.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the adjournment of the House till Monday; taking till that time to consider the course which he should pursue with the Corn-laws. Sir ROBERT PEEL assented, and the House agreed. Early in the evening, Mr. THOMAS DENOMAS said he had a petition to present from one Bilbey, a Nottingham elector; who declared that Coke, another elector, who has complained by petition of bribery at the last election, was himself employed to bribe voters; offering to prove the fact at the bar of the House. Mr. DENOMAS said, that on Thursday he should draw attention to this petition and Doubleday's, which he presented on a former evening.

Mr. SCROLEFIELD postponed till the 15th inst. his resolution, that the House ought not to separate without providing for the relief of the existing distress.

In reply to Lord TRIGNMOUTH, Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had interposed to procure a satisfactory arrangement between the Porte and the revolted Christian of Candia.

Another discussion on the Corn-laws, incidental to the presentation of petitions, took place in the House of Lords.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JUNE 4.

The Journal du Peuple was seized yesterday. A letter from Algiers, of the 25th ult. in the Toulonnais, contains the following:—

It is said that some females who were carried off from Delly-Ibanna and the plain of Mitidja, will arrive here shortly; but if the report of the prisoners who have been released is to be believed, we have great doubts of ever again seeing these unfortunate women restored to liberty and their friends. They have, it is said, been handed over to the Arab women, and have been subjected to a cruel treatment, but it is thought they have all died of misery. The men who are released generally speak highly of the manner in which they were treated when they approached the camp of Abdel Kader. In certain localities, however, their fate was intolerable, and several prisoners died. In some Kalfats, the work imposed upon them was comparatively light, and at times they had brandy, made from the fruit of the cactus, distributed to them. They were all clad in the Arab costume—viz. a sky-blue kumtch, and a red Greek cap. They were well supplied with shoes, and had shirts. The food allowed generally to the prisoners at Taza, Mascara, and Takedempt, was bread, mutton, and small quantity of biscuit what M. Masiot received daily a fowl. The Emir is stated to pay little attention to his toll, and even to be dirty in his dress, but he wishes his adepts to wear rich dresses. A quarter-master of the gendarmes, a prisoner with Abdel Kader, had a conference with him in which the latter demanded some advice as to the best means of obtaining peace, stating that he was much distressed at being at war, and terminated the interview by saying:—"Well, then, my troops will not fight the French, they will give way. Africa is large enough to offer me resources. I will exhaust your strength. God will divide between you and me; and the justice of my cause, which my people appreciate, will ultimately prevail." The quarter-master advised him to submit. Abdel Kader, taking him for a French officer, apologised to him for not being able to treat him better, and to receive him into his camp. M. Bourgeois, an old commissariat officer, has returned among the released prisoners. During his detention with the Arabs, he lost nothing of his usual gaiety, and his cheerfulness contributed much to keep up the spirits of his companions. They are obliged every evening to amuse the soldiers with songs, with which the soldiers of the Emir were much pleased.

The Austrian Observer gives the following from Constantinople, May 12:—

"The Divan has just addressed to the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers, the following note relative to the revolt which has lately broken out in Bulgaria:—"According to accounts which we have received from Bulgaria, Sabi Pacha, the commandant of Nissa, had sent to the rebels a deputation of notables, to summon them to make known their wishes, and to return to their duty. The rebels, however, paid no attention to the observations made to them, but, on the contrary, took their prisoners, and treated them with great violence. It therefore became necessary for him to march against them in order to restore order. During the struggle which ensued, villages were burnt, robberies took place, and many of the inhabitants driven from their homes. These acts, however, are in direct opposition to the spirit of justice of our sovereign, and the excesses have not been committed by our own troops, but by the Albanians assembled in these parts. His highness has therefore, issued a firman, ordering inquiries to be made into the excesses which have been committed. The articles which have been carried off will be given back to the owners, and the individuals taken from their homes will be restored to liberty. Excesses of this kind must be avoided in future. Temp Bey, deputy in the office of the Minister of Justice, is the bearer of this firman to Nissa. Jankul Pacha, Muschir of Adrianople is also left for that place, to watch over the maintenance of public order and to restore confidence."

"The Russian Imperial Family," says a letter from London, "will pass the summer in this city or in the Chateau of Zarskoje Selo, or Peterhof. The Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar is also expected in the early part of the next month."

A letter from Berlin, 26th ult. in the Frankfort journal, gives the following account of an imminent danger to which the Prince Royal of Prussia was exposed during his late visit to Saint Petersburg. "Two ships were to be launched. To facilitate a passage from one to the other a temporary bridge was erected. The Emperor and Empress, the Grand Duke and Duchess had passed over, but as the Prince of Prussia with the two other Grand Duchesses, were in the act of crossing, the bridge gave way and fell into the Navy. The two Grand Duchesses were so fortunate as to reach the shore by an effort, but the death of the Prince appeared to be inevitable. He was, however, excited without having received any other injury than a slight contusion on one of his feet, which is now entirely cured."

There is now such a scarcity of seamen in Holland says the Commerce, that in order to furnish a crew for a vessel about to sail for Batavia, it has been found necessary to seek recruits at Antwerp. In order to induce men to embark, they have been paid three months in advance, instead of two, as is the usual custom in France, Belgium, and Holland.

M. UNIVERS has a letter from Oidiz, announcing that M. Olondelle, a Frenchman, was lately arrested in that town for being a correspondent of the Society of the Propaganda. The French Consul, however, interfered and obtained his release, but not until he had given bail.

The Conseil de Salubrite of Paris has published the following advice to all persons who may have the misfortune of being bitten by a mad dog:—"The wound should be immediately compressed, in order to force out the blood and saliva. It should be afterwards well washed with alcohol dissolved in water, with leeches, soap-suds, salt and water, urine, or in want of one of these, with pure water. Then a piece of iron, heated to a white heat, should be used to cauterise the wound to its full depth. These precautions taken with promptitude and resolution will effectually preserve the patient from all danger."

EXECUTION OF DARNES.—(Further particulars).—The Gazette des Tribunaux says that—

Intimation of his intended execution was given to Darnes at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. He received it without any emotion, and having desired that he might be awakened as soon as the priest who was to attend him to the scaffold arrived, went to sleep, with his usual tranquillity. In a few hours, however, he awoke. At five o'clock the Abbe Misset, of St. Roch, the confessor of Darnes' mother, who is very devout, and daily attends Divine service in that church, was introduced to him. The prisoner made his confession, and listened with great attention to the exhortations of the minister, until they were interrupted by Darnes being called upon to undergo the usual preparations, called the oil-tie, and then he exercised a degree of lively agitation. These preliminaries being finished, the criminal embraced the keepers, and then walked with a steady step along the passages to the foot of the staircase; but, on reaching the carriage which was waiting for him, his firmness failed, and it became necessary to help him in. The melancholy procession took the same line as that adopted for Fieschi and Alban—along the garden of the Luxembourg to the gate leading into the Place de l'Observatoire, and thence by the new boulevards, to the Place de la Barriere St. Jacques. During the passage, Darnes several times became so faint, that the abbe, who was with him, was obliged to give him salts to smell, to recover himself. He then repeated the prayers offered up for the dying. At five minutes past seven the carriage, with the criminal and his confessor, and the executioner for the Seine-et-Oise (who was substituted for the official of the Seine, prevented by illness from doing his duty) arrived at the spot, and being admitted into the space, drew up at the foot of the scaffold. Darnes alighted, having his feet naked, his shirt loose over a pair of blue pantaloons, and above that a flowing cloth; with a black veil thrown over his head. On reaching the first step of the scaffold he knelt, and repeated a short prayer, at the conclusion of which he requested his confessor to salute him. To comply with this, the abbe was about to lift the veil, but the executioner prevented him, and it was through the veil, that M. Massignon embraced and exhorted him to repentance. Darnes became deadly pale, and was unable to reach the platform without the aid of the assistant-executioner. M. Darnin, first-huissier of the Court of Peers, then read the sentence. Darnes listened in silence, and did not betray the effect it had upon him, otherwise than by a slight convulsive shivering. This ceremony over, the executioner and his assistants approached, and took hold of him; upon which he uttered a stifled cry of "Vive la France! Mort a ses ennemis!" The veil being taken from his head, he used the few moments left him in attempting to address the surrounding crowd, but the convulsive volatility of his utterance, prevented access, and the low tones of his voice, permitted no more to be heard than some disjointed words about Christianity and enfranchisement, and this last phrase—"Should there ever be an invasion; may there be found a hundred thousand men like me?" In a moment more all was over. The body was immediately carried to the cemetery, where it was received by the Commissary of Police of the Quarter of the Luxembourg, who was charged to see it buried, but it is said to have been claimed by his mother.

The Droit says that when Darnes' council urged him to sign an application to the King for clemency, he refused, and said: "I have no reason to be dissatisfied or pleased at what has been done, nor at what is going to be done; all this is straightforward and reasonable; it is only the dead who never come back. If I were to ask forgiveness I should commit an act of cowardice; and to grant it would be a folly. I contracted a debt on the 15th October, and I wish to pay it." The journal adds, that M. Pinede endeavoured to obtain an audience of the King, but was told by the Aide-de-Camp on duty that this was impossible, the fate of his client having been decided on by the Council of Ministers.

Adices from Athens of the 12th ult., received via Trieste, confirm the accounts that hitherto there had been no bloodshed in Candia, Mustapha Pacha having acted with the greatest moderation, and used only lenient means for restoring the island to peace. Dispatches from Constantinople were anxiously looked for at Candia, and great fears were entertained that they would bring orders to Mustapha to act with rigour. The insurgent Candians are still said to be between 15,000 and 20,000 in number, but of these 5,000 at the most have firearms.

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—

A meeting has been held at the Hanover square Rooms for the formation of an institution for the reception of the most afflicted of the community, who were by the regulation of all other hospitals refused admission. It had been estimated that from one-fourth to one-fifth of the population of this country died from consumption, and as a fact of its destructive prevalence, in the year of the ravages of the cholera 3,200 persons died of that disorder whilst the deaths from consumption were 4,499. From the accurate returns of the register, it appeared in 1833 that no less than 31,000 females died of consumption alone in England. Dr. Williams, physician to the London University Hospital stated that of the deaths in the physician's ward of that hospital, no less than one-third were cases of consumptive patients. Although in most cases the chief utility would be smoothing the passage to the grave of the unfortunate sufferer, yet the accumulation of facts which would be obtained by the making the hospital a school, might throw great and advantageous light upon its proper treatment. It was resolved that there should be two classes of patients, the out-patients composed of persons afflicted with the diseases of the chest in general, and in patients who should consist of those labouring under pulmonary consumption. Persons labouring under this affection might also be admitted as in-patients on the payment of fifteen shillings per week, or for twelve shillings on the recommendation of a governor. A liberal collection was made.

TEXIAN LOAN.—Messrs. J. Lafitte and Co. have the honour to announce that the issuing of the Loan on account of the State of Texas having been deferred in consequence of a misunderstanding, which has been cleared up, the subscription will be opened to-morrow, June 5th, on the terms and conditions stated in the Prospectus, already distributed and published, with only the following modifications and additions:—