



BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1841. GAZETTE

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

THE NEILGHERRY HILLS, AND COIMBATORE DISTRICT, INFESTED BY THUGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Editor,—This is not generally known; I question if even the Head of the Thug Department is aware of it; therefore I pray you through the medium of your widely circulated paper to warn the public. The Thugs to be discovered, are so numerous that Captain Vallency of the Department, considers it will take at least three years to root them out!!!

This officer, widely awake to the advantages of a position on high ground, has taken up his quarters on these beautiful hills, to commence the hunt, and although the good people here ridicule the idea of Thugs being found amongst the 'Todas,' yet as men of many other casts are skilled in the art, I don't see why the 'Todas' should not be among the initiated. Then again, there is a little bit of the Department at Coimbatore.

But, Mr. Editor, such cunning Thugs as these are, I suppose have never yet been heard of; they have not only chosen an most delightful climate for their work, they carry it on so very secretly, that I venture to assert no person has yet heard of one of their dark deeds ever having been perpetrated on the peaceful and rich inhabitants in this vicinity.

Yours, APPROVER.

Neilgherry Hill, 19th July 1841. Englishman, August 5th.

HOMICIDE ON BOARD THE ARGYLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks on the case of the poor half-witted fellow Anthony Carey, who came by his death on board the Argyle mainly through the cruelty of McPhun the master of the ship. Dr. Graham, who had heard nearly the whole of the evidence gave it as his opinion, 'that deceased was mentally and constitutionally unwell (he italics are mine) at the commencement of the voyage; he was not of opinion that the deceased had died of mortification—that treatment received by the deceased from the captain and crew might have hastened his death. Dr. Merrit concurred in this opinion. To me it appears, that this opinion is very loosely expressed, to say nothing of the fact that the fit cause of it is not borne out by evidence. As I understand it, the phrase 'mentally unwell,' can only justly apply to a temporary weakness, or alienation of mind in a person of average sanity. I have used a very common but sufficiently expressive term in calling poor Anthony Carey a half-witted fellow, and he was most probably so from his infancy. Persons partially fatuous are generally slovenly in their persons and indolent in their movements, but from his extreme abjectness of endurance, I think I have legitimate grounds for inferring that the man was half-witted. I shall presently prove from the evidence of witnesses at the trial that so far from being constitutionally unwell, Carey was in good health when he left Greenock, but supposing the contrary to have been the case, it would only render McPhun's remorseless barbarity the more hideous.

Turn we now to the summing up—and here, I hope that I may without presumption be permitted to observe that a more emphatic expression of abhorrence at the conduct of the prisoner and his conductors, but especially the former, would have been, to say the least, but, graceful on the part of the judge. All we learn from the report is, that the judge—'hoped that the sentence he was about to pass would be a warning to others in the prisoner's situation.' Oh where slept the indignant eloquence of the bench on an occasion worthy of its most winning taunders! But, proceeds the judge with reference to the medical opinion 'It was the duty of the jury to find according to the evidence, and this they would not do (italics mine) if they passed over the evidence (would they had!) of these two medical men: was it evidence Mr. Editor? I deny it, and regret exceedingly that the jury did not abide by the common-sense view of the evidence before them, instead of taking the medical opinion into any consideration. Proceeds the judge—'They, the medical men' were surely better judges of the causes of death than any others; because they had been educated in the science of the human frame and against whose knowledge and experience not one word had been attempted. But he would put it in a much stronger light: suppose the jury to find a verdict of guilty? Had the Doctors been of opinion that the injury received by the firing of the gun and pistol, the immersion in water, the lashing to the mast, the want of nourishment and the floggings, or any one of these, had caused Carey's death, the jury would have had but one course to pursue. Supposing the medical men had given a different opinion, I infer from the above that McPhun would have been answerable to the extreme penalty of the law. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the medical men were called upon to give an opinion, since their opinion appears to have clouded a matter sufficiently clear: for I conceive it to be next to impossible, but to arrive at the conviction, that the injurious treatment inflicted on the unhappy Carey by the express order of the inhuman McPhun did cause his death.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN

SIR.—From the Report of the case published in the papers, we learn that the Argyle left Greenock on the 18th November last. Anthony Carey was on board as a seaman. The

first witness Taylor (Chief Officer) swore to his (Carey) being in good health when he came on board. The next witness Samuel Wall swears to the same fact, which disposes of Dr. Graham's opinion that deceased was constitutionally unwell at the commencement of the voyage. We have evidence of two floggings—the first by Wall on the Captain's order, the second was inflicted with the Captain's own hands. The first flogging took place about a week after the ship left Greenock. Afters seven days to the 18th of November, and we have the 25th; between this date then and the 9th of January is comprised a period of one month and 15 days, during which the ill treatment ensued that ended in Carey's death. But the period admits of greater abbreviation—Taylor swore on his cross examination that, 'the ill treatment of Carey commenced about 23 or 24 days after the ship left Greenock it might have been a fortnight before Christmas.' This then would bring the atrocious phenomena of the ill treatment of Carey between the 12th December and the 9th of January (day of death) or a period of 28 days of constant fiendish persecution. Within that period the deceased was kept stark naked, and in that state more than once exposed to the burning heat of the sun and the chills of midnight—and more than once, or repeatedly, dipped into the sea and dragged like a brute after drifting to the stern, in seas where sharks had been bled for and might be looked for! Within that period he had been cuffed and baited, and shot at with guns, pistols and arrows and lowered into the sea like a corpse—half drowned, and all this time he was, by the brutal Captain's orders deprived of clothing, and almost entirely of food—and although he was all over sores, and weakly, so that at times he could not stand—this monster in human shape never made any effort to relieve him in any way (save once when he made him drunk) and never scarcely relaxed his cruelty till death mercifully rescued the poor victim from further torture! Even when he was lowered down the side naked, and with every mark of degradation—the Captain made him blow through an old funnel in order that he might know he was not asleep: I will not enter into elaborate details of the disgusting persecutions undergone by poor Carey—sufficient that he was for a period of 28 days not permitted to put on his clothes, unless now and then at night by stealth, and not allowed regular meals—say, he was so much starved as to be glad to eat a piece of salted and mouldy pork that had not several days served as a bait for sharks. He was lashed about during the heat of the day—and kept aloft all night. He was over and over soused into the water and allowed to drift astern—in a word half drowned, and when the poor creature begged for God's sake to be taken up, the brutal Captain said—'no, no—I have not done with you yet.' Taylor gave testimony that the man's skin was burnt by exposure to the sun without clothes, that 'there were sores in different parts of his body,' and that he had a severe purging' and was in a very bad state of health, notwithstanding which he was sent aloft—aye and notwithstanding the severe purging alluded to, having repeatedly reduced the poor creature to the most humiliating and piteous condition in sight of the whole ship's company. Wall says, that after remaining in the water an hour and a half and being hauled on board, several parts of his body were entirely raw which was caused by his ears having burst—he seemed very weak, when he was hauled on deck, he went to lie down 'Unhappy man; and where? on the bare deck with nothing to cover him but a piece of tarpaulin. After all this we have the firing of the musket and after that Carey was again towed over board' (see Wall's evidence) being ordered this time to jump into the sea. Then came the greatest atrocity of all perhaps, when the poor creature was lashed to the bottom board of a hearse and lowered into the sea by the Captain himself (the men refusing) and lowered head foremost in this helpless state, as if he were indeed the corpse, which he became (in consequence of such vile treatment) exactly 8 days afterwards! Let us see to this matter a little further—imagine yourself on reader, subjected to such treatment The Captain himself (Wall's evidence) then lowered Carey down, paid out the line, and he (Carey) dived; he was lowered head foremost—deceased went under water—after drifting two or three minutes, Carey was pulled in again to the ship's side where he remained for some time, probably about half an hour. Shortly after this Carey was let go again. The rope which was fastened round his body slipped, as well as the rope lashed to the board, which the Captain having observed ordered the deceased to be pulled. When on board, Carey could not stand. Not only was the unhappy man's body covered with wounds or ulcers caused by exposure and the fraying of ropes and gun powder—but he had a stinging sore nine inches in circumference where 'the worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out.' No wonder that the unhappy man was thin and emaciated and could not stand!

The above is, I believe, a faithful abstract of this horrible case, and now I ask any man of common sense was not this man murdered? True the crew, or a portion of the ship's company ill-used the man, but who showed the example? who led the hellish pastime—who ordered the man to be exposed naked to all weathers and all but drowned him? who shot at him with powder and who starved him and brutally neglected to have the hurts dressed that his own barbarity had caused? but the miscreant chief of all that company, Captain McPhun?

The medical rationale of his case appears to me a very simple one. A naturally half-witted man is rendered still more confused and helpless by a constant system of terror. Exposure to the weather, this continued system of terror, and bad feeding, induced a cachectic state of the

constitution with not improbably a scorbution of body. The debility is aggravated by continued diarrhoea, and disease of the lungs or mouchia brought on also by the constant exposure. Ulcers followed in a natural course wherever the man had been bruised or had the skin rendered raw, and at length one grand sloughing sore described by Gray as, hollow, rotten and offensive action, wear out the exhausted powers of life. The wonder Sir, is, that the poor victim lived so long and yet with such strong facts before them Dr. Graham and his echo gravely tell us that the treatment received by the deceased from the Captain and crew might have caused his death.

I am, dear Sir, your's faithfully,
3d August, 1841. A SURGEON.

The main point on which the recognition of ordinances performed by Dissenting Missionaries turns, is the iteration of the baptism of converts when they are drawn off from Dissenting communities to those of the Church of England. This is the touch-stone by which the sincerity of those who profess their willingness to obtain from whatever might cast discredit on the labours of their Dissenting brethren, is to be tried. It will be vain for them to make the most ardent profession in this respect, if they continue thus to belie them in practice. Their practice is grounded, we learn, upon a particular interpretation of one part of the Rubric. The question was rarely agitated, before the rise of Puseyism, one of the fundamental doctrines of which is that the efficacy of Christian ordinances depends on the official character of the administrator. Contrary to the practice of the English Church from the remotest antiquity, the Puseyites are endeavouring to establish the doctrine, that in reference to the ordinance of baptism, the Minister is a necessary part of the sacrament, and that all those who have not received baptism by an episcopal Minister, are to be considered as unbaptized, and in this country, of course, as heathens. They seem to forget the absurdities into which this doctrine would plunge them. They forget the Seeker, a heifer from the Dissenting flock, never received episcopal baptism; and that upon their principles the Metropolitan of the Church of England, in the first years of George the Third, was no Christian. They forget that all the ordinances performed by him must therefore be considered invalid; that consequently the marriage of George the Third and Queen Charlotte, celebrated by an unchristian Archbishop, was invalid; and that all their children were, as a necessary consequence, illegitimate.—*Ibid.*

ZANZIBAR.—“The foreign commerce of Zanzibar is considerable, and almost entirely in the hands of the American and English. The American trade bears to the English, a proportion of five to one, and to that of any other nation, about twenty to one. The American business is generally held by the merchants of Salem; a circumstance which has very naturally acquired for that town in the minds of these people, (and the same remark may apply to other natives of the east) a degree of importance superior to any city in the United States. In asking our residences, which is not unfrequent, the invariable question that follows is: ‘How far from Salem?’ The imports from our country, are domestic cottons, and various other manufactured goods, as ammunition, household furniture, &c. By the late treaty between the Sultan of Muscat and the United States, through Mr. Edward Roberts, the late diplomatic agent, our imports are introduced, subject to five per cent duty, while exports in American ships are freed of the five per cent duty, imposed on those conveyed in the ships of other nations. This has not resulted so favourably to our commercial interest, as was anticipated, in consequence of the manner in which the customs are collected, and merchandise bought and sold in their markets. As in most eastern countries, the Sultan farms out the customs for a specific sum—here I believe for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The individual to whom this trust is confided in Zanzibar, is Jeram, a Banyan, who is of course at all times ready to sacrifice his honour, or any principle that he has, to the advancement of a good project which may put money into his purse; for an honest and upright Banyan is almost as much *rara avis in terris*, as a black swan, or a traitor Irishman.”—*Ibid.*

SUPREME COURT.—AUG. 4.
(Before Sir John Peter Grant.)

KIDNAPPING.

Joynu stood charged with having on the morning of 6th May 1841, led and enticed away Cecilia Lorenzo, a child about 5 years old.

Elizabeth Lyon deposed, that she was bringing up a child; about 4 months ago, it was on the 6th of the month, the child was playing below stairs in her house, in Harkottah Lane a short time after she missed the child and made immediate search which proved fruitless. Some time after a chowkedar came to her house with the child.

Rozia D'Rozario deposed, that the child was hers, and she had given it to the witness, for the purpose of bringing it up.

Anna Gasper and Golaub, both in the employ of a Mr. Charles Dissent proved that the prisoner took the child to their Master's house in Cossitollah and offered to sell the same for 5 rupees, alleging that it was the daughter of one of her grand-daughters. Upon seeing a Portuguese child, Mrs. Dissent's suspicions were aroused, and she sent for a chowkedar and made her over into custody.

The Chokeedar deposed to his being sent for and the prisoner and the child being made over to his charge. He instituted an enquiry, and made a search for the parents of the child; upon coming near Harkottah Lane, the child ran up to a house and Elizabeth Lyon came out and claimed the child.

The defence set up by the prisoner was, that she met the child on the road; it appeared quite exhausted and thirsty, and he took it to the house of a lady for a drink of water, and not with the intention of selling it.

The learned Judge expatiated at some length upon the atrocity of the crime.

The Jury returned a verdict of GUILTY. The sentence was deferred to the last day of the Sessions.

Jaun Mahommud and Hukeem Muddeem were placed at the bar charged with having on the 3d of July last, feloniously abstracted from a certain box, the property of one Francis Pereira, ten balls of opium, valued at one hundred and seventy rupees. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The principal witness brought forward on the occasion was Henry Thornton; a river constable, who deposed that

about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 5th of July last, he received information from a chowkedar attached to one of the Police ghats, that eight balls of opium had been discovered, concealed under the thatched covering of a bhar, of which one Jaun Mahommud was the manjee. He accordingly proceeded on board the said bhar, and commenced a further search, the result of which was the discovery of two more balls of opium. Witnesses found them, concealed under gunny bags and mats, in the after part of the boat. I found that eight balls, had been previously discovered. I took the two prisoners into custody, and brought them to Mr. McCann. I then went on board the Brig Poppy, on account of hearing that prisoners had been engaged in shipping opium during the day, on board the vessel. I spoke to Mr Campbell, the preventive officer on the subject, telling him what the police had found. The Preventive Officer, informed me that he suspected something wrong, owing to a box, having been sent on board without any No. or mark. The chief officer and myself, then opened the hatchways, and in the hold, we found the box, without mark, lying on the top of others, and on striking it with my hand it emitted a hollow sound as if it was partly emptied. I cut the gunny bag which was the outer covering, and found the lashing and the inside leather cover already cut. On lifting up the leather the box evidently appeared as having been broken open and the lid replaced in such a manner, that I was enabled without the slightest difficulty to open one half of the lid, and on examining the interior of the box found that the compartments intended to receive balls of opium were vacant. The next day I sent one of my chowkedars to commence a further search when he discovered this instrument (it was produced in Court, and is a description of native hatchet much resembling a bill hook.) The prisoner, Jaun Mahommud, voluntarily confessed that with the above instrument he succeeded in opening the box of opium while the bhar was lying alongside the brig Poppy.

Mr. Campbell, the Preventive Officer corroborated the above evidence, so far as it related to the occurrences that took place on board the brig Poppy.

Other witnesses were examined, but as their evidence was of a similar description to that submitted by the river constable, the insertion of such evidence would merely be a recapitulation.

The learned Judge summed up at considerable length, when the Jury having retired, after twenty minutes consultation found, Jaun Mahommud, Guilty, Hukeem Muddeem, Not Guilty. The first prisoner was sentenced to twelve months hard labour in the House of Correction.

The investigation of this case occupied the attention of the Court for the space of nearly five hours.—*Star Aug. 9.*

Madras.

THE FUTURE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.—The expected departure of a Governor General invariably gives rise to numerous conjectures regarding his successor, but on no occasion do we remember to have seen so great a number of candidates announced. This may be accounted for, in a measure, by the present state of parties at home, and the probability of a change of Ministry, which has brought forward the claims of a double series of aspirants. The number of names mentioned in reference to this important office does not fall short of seven. On the Tory side we have Sir James Graham, Lord Heytesbury, and Lord Wharfedale. On the side of the Whigs, Lord Clarendon, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clare, and Sir Charles Metcalfe. Of the qualifications of these candidates for an office which has now become the most important of all colonial trusts in the gift of the Crown, it is impossible for any Editor in India to form an accurate opinion. It is easy to affirm that a liberal Governor General, will be far more acceptable, and far better fitted for the post, than a rigid Tory; yet there is reason to believe that no Governor General, however strong his Conservative propensities, will venture, as Mr. Fox happily expressed it, to put the clock back; and to deprive the country of any of the privileges which it now enjoys. Those questions, moreover in which the best interests of India are involved, such as that of national education, the reform of the Police, the construction of roads, canals, and bridges and the improvement of trade and agriculture, are quite as likely to receive attention from a Conservative as from a Liberal Governor General. The Tory party itself will be found to have imperceptibly undergone no little change of sentiments during its long and unexpected exclusion from office; and whenever it may be restored to power, will find itself under the necessity of governing upon more liberal principles, than those which regulated its movements before the Reform bill was passed.—*Friend of India, August 5.*

MESOPOTAMIA.

Captain Blossé Lynch, who has but just returned from Bagdad, gave an account of his late travels, and the progress of the Surveys now carrying on by the Euphrates Expedition in Assyria and Mesopotamia.—Passing through Europe by the Rhine and Danube, he landed at Samsun, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, whence he explored another route between India and Europe through the rich valleys of the Taurus, along the ancient road from Pontus into Mesopotamia. He described this road as easy of passage, over a mountainous country, but easily rendered practicable for wheeled carriages, and one of much importance, as capable of throwing open the vast resources of Asia Minor—strengthening the Turkish empire by facility of communication between the capital and distant provinces, and bringing into closer connexion the vast Christian population that is spread over both banks of the upper Tigris. Close under the splendid mountain of Hagar Baha, on the south shore of the beautiful little lake of Cul Geeck, near the southern limits of the Taurus, he came on the northern springs of the Tigris; following the windings of the little torrent through the wild scenery of the mountain, it emerges, increased by numerous rivulets and springs, into the high plain of Diabeker; and sweeps under the city of that name of broad but shallow stream. At Diabeker he formed a raft or kelek, of thirty inflated sheep-skins, and floated with the stream. For nearly a hundred miles it bends to the eastward, through an open, undulating country, bare of wood in the vicinity of the river, and possessing little to attract attention or admiration. The stream runs slowly, and frequently shallows and little rapids show the impossibility of any but his light bark being borne on the waters of this branch of the Tigris. No remains of interest are to be found on this part of its course. After the junction of the Batman Su, or Sert river, that here flows into the Tigris from the northward the river becomes more deep and rapid; the nature of the banks changes to steep cliffs, on one hand, and a rich sloping country on the other, altera-

tely, until after a few miles, it winds in short turns between high cliffs in a south-easterly direction. The romantic beauty of numerous Christian villages, pitched on the cliffs, and the dark ravines, here and there admitting a passage from the river to the open country, have a fine effect, and add much to the scenery of this part of the river. Numerous shallows and rapids occur in every part of its course, rendering it unfit for the purposes of communication, except downwards, in the manner Capt. Lynch navigated it. About forty miles below the Batman Su, is the noble bridge, and on the right bank of the river the fine old ruins of Hussain Keif, and about fifteen miles further on the Ridgwan river falls into it on the left bank: at twenty miles further on the Tigris receives the Bohtan river, from the eastward; then turns southerly through the most beautiful country, about fifty miles to Jezireh, and the “overhanging cliffs” of Zenophon. The ancient city of Hussain Keif, perched on the noble cliffs above the Tigris, with its caves, ruins, and fine bridge; showing one of the ancient roads through lower Armenia into Kurdistan, marks a site of much interest in the history of the banks of the Tigris. The country between Hussain Keif and Jezireh is thronged with Christian villages, spread over a high uneven rocky plain, producing the finest grapes in great abundance, and every species of the dwarf oak, which clothe the crags, that fall back shelve above shelve from the river; about four miles above Jezireh the river; about four miles above Jezireh the river emerges under the celebrated cliffs into a more open country. The Khaboor, or Zuchoo river, flows into the Tigris, twenty-five miles below Jezireh, from the eastward, and which must have been the point where the Greeks turned from the banks of the Tigris to seek a passage over the Carduchian mountains by the road that now leads across the plain of Zuchoo, and over the Judi mountain. The Khaboor is not fordable near where it joins the Tigris. At Jezireh, a fine old castle commands the river, and the bridge of boats that now crosses it. The remains of a splendid stone bridge cross it about two miles below the castle. The site of Jezireh marks another point of great interest in the history of these countries, and the stupendous remains as onish the traveller at the change that has taken place between what has been and what now is. The river below Jezireh, as far as Mosul runs through a high undulating plain; on both banks hills are seen in the vicinity of the river, those on the left bank converging towards it until they nearly touch, just below the confluence of the Khaboor: the road along the left bank lies over this high plain about seven miles from the river, crossing the hills from it into the Zuchoo plain through which the Khaboor runs; a fine bridge spanned the Khaboor near the old castle of Zuchoo; it is now in ruins, and the river fordable below it. Capt. Lynch looked with much attention for a ford over the Tigris above Mosul where Alexander might have crossed before the battle of Arbel, but no such ford exists at the present day; large mounds of ruins are found at the point generally believed to be that at which he crossed, and a bridge may have existed there, as a city certainly did in former times. They are called by the natives Ezki Mosul, or Old Mosul. Below Mosul the Tigris has been visited and described by Mr. Rich in a manner that leaves little to remark, save that the several points noticed in his interesting journal have been trigonometrically fixed in the map by Capt. Lynch and the officers of the Euphrates expedition. Leaving the immediate banks of the river Capt. Lynch described the rich undulating country, with numerous Christian villages, that lie between Mosul and Arbel. The plain of Arbel is smooth, but broken in places by little ravines or water-courses, the banks of which would require to be cut down, to allow the passage of chariots, as is said to have been done by Darius—and the road from Arbel, over the mountains, by Rowanduz, is still used by travellers from these plains into the mountain country of Media. The country between the Zabs and the the canals of Assyria, flowing from the Tigris below the Hamreen hills, which once watered the whole country between them and the river, was described, as also the canals of Mesopotamia, running from the Euphrates below the Median wall.—*Athenaeum.*

PLAY VICTIMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Some of our readers will probably remember the eccentric but good natured Peter Mellish. He was the natural son of a brother of the great contractor Mellish, and sent out of England soon after he quitted school, as an ensign in the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, and returned to England on leave in the same ship with Mr. Berry, and by whom he was introduced to the various halls of the metropolis. Peter soon became as great an amateur of play as his friend, and as constant in his attendance at the table. Peter indulged freely, to the pleasures of the bottle, and when drunk, which was often the case, would be certain to be bonneted into some of the houses, where he would remain until he was plundered of every shilling in his possession.

Mr. Berry and Peter at last took it into their heads that all their losses were occasioned by not being permitted to play a higher stake than fifty pounds; they therefore, determined upon making a journey to Paris for the express purpose of playing their favourite “martingale” game, by beginning with the lowest stake, and increasing it in a certain ratio until they either won, or reached the highest, stake allowed; viz., two hundred pounds.

In this way they went on prosperously for some time, but at last fortune deserted them, and they returned to England minus two or three thousand pounds. Peter was next “picked up” by the celebrated Bill Ford, and with him visited the Doncaster meeting, returning to London something like fifteen hundred pounds the worse for his trip. Peter's resources began at last to fail him, and he was obliged to resort to the system of kite-flying. When the bills became due there were no assets—his creditors pounced upon him, and he was locked up in Whitecross street, within a year from the time of his first landing in England. After a residence of some months in prison, his friends paid his debts, and sent him back to India, where he died some short time after his arrival.

Mr. Berry's brother, formerly a wine-merchant in Hans-square, is another instance of ruined hopes and blighted fortunes by the cursed institution of play. This gentleman had a considerable sum of money with his wife, and was, besides, in an excellent way of business. Seduced by the persuasions of his brother, he was induced to become a visitor to the halls, and in the short space of three years became a ruined man. An execution was levied on his goods; himself, wife, and children were obliged to take refuge in some paltry lodgings, where they suffered many privations. His father, after some time, made him the same allowance as he had before done to his brother; viz., one guinea per week, but his persuasions could ever induce the old gentleman to except that sum, although the son had two or three children to provide for. It was supposed that Mr. Berry would at his death make some further provision for his two only sons, but such hope was never realised. Mr. B. had great experience of human nature, and knew how difficult it would be to eradicate a passion that appeared so firmly engrained in the nature of his sons; he therefore provided by will that no part of his money should be squandered at the gaming-table, and that they should be left with the bare means of existence; namely, fifty guineas per year for their lives, to be paid them weekly.

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 28TH JULY.—Sailed Brig *Mahomed Bor*, Siney Tamby, for Killicarie—Cargo Sundries.
 In the Roadstead.—*Symmetry*, and *Margaret Hardy*.
 THE *Morning Star*, Captain Harrison, left Trincomalee for this Port on the 21st instant—Passengers. Mrs. Jeffery and Miss Simpson.
 The Barque *Apollo*, Gersigny, master, passed by Galle for Pondicherry on Wednesday last after a fine run of fourteen days from the Mauritius—Passenger landed at Galle, T. W. Wallbooff, Esq.—*Herald* July 30.

THE Deputy Queen's Advocate Mr. C. Temple, took his oath on Wednesday last, and was also enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Carr presided on the occasion who congratulated Mr. Temple. We are naturally very anxious to hear what sort of a public prosecutor this gentleman will be. *Ibid.*



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of this day you make mention of the preparations for the departure of the *Zenobia* steamer to vacate the seat of war in the China seas, in consequence of the wreck of the *Atalanta*, and that a salary of 800 Rs. being now advantageously thrown open, for the command of her, that Capt. Oliver will not fail to bear in memory commander Nott's claims to consideration. I beg to suggest a few lines which I trust will have the desired effect. Would you not think it fit that commander Nott immediately take measures to memorialize the authorities, than await the pleasure of the superintendent, who, we are all aware, would try and reserve that part of the consideration on the character of Capt. Nott, rather than prove favourable towards him; and that his brother officers of the Navy should in like manner, with signature attached to similar memorials, to support the cause. I would advise commander Nott to hesitate not a moment, if the report you allude to be correct, and to consult some influential authority, on the means of effecting his wishes. As he was deprived of the *Sesostris*, and honorably acquitted of one and all the crimes laid against him, he is now fully entitled to this command, and should he not exert his powers to gain the end, the worthy supt. of *Decks* and *Masts* may ere long deprive him of so favourable an opportunity.

Your's obediently,
 MENTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I request your giving insertion to this letter in your highly appreciated and extensively circulated Journal of to-morrow's issue.

On the 4th December 1839 the Court of Directors on the memorial from the Conductors of the Commissariat Department have granted to them a certain increased allowance of pay, which as a president, the Deputy Military auditor General in his Report prayed that the same arrangement may be extended to the Conductors of the Marine Department which by the Extract para 60 of a letter from the H. the C. of Directors No. 3, dated 13th April last, has been granted to them and the same is published in the G. G. order dated 30th July 1841.

By the G. O. of 4th December 1839 the Commissariat Department Conductors had drawn an arrear of (increased) Pay—and I request to know whether those of the Marine Department are not entitled to the same encouragement.

The Marine Conductors had drawn an Indent to that effect but one of the Assistant Superintendents rejected signing the same as it being inadmissible! Pray Mr. Editor, either yourself or any of your readers inform the Warrant Officers of the Marine Department whether they have any claim for the back pay as it is called, and how or to whom must an address be presented to obtain the object of this letter.

I remain your's obediently
 AN INQUIRER.

16th August 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—So the 6th Royal Regiment starts for England on Thursday next, one part of the wing embarking on board the "*Candahar*" and the other on board the "*Orsiola*" I hope we will have a good and comfortable voyage home; but I hear the "*Orsiola*" has only on board 14 hands.

I am very sorry to see the Corps go home in the state it is in economy, discipline and behaviour but I trust they will be well drilled to it on board-ship.

I remain,
 Mr. Editor
 Your obedient servant
 X.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on the 4th instant, by Special Licence, by the Rev. Mr. Blenkinsop, Sergeant Ralph Barrow, H. M. 15th Hussars, to Miss. B. F. Carpenter.

At Bangalore, on the 21st July, by the Rev. G. Trevor, s. c. L.; Corporal John Bush, of the 24th E. L.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 28th July the lady, of Captain Ashton, of the Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 29th July, Mrs. Longden, of a son.

At Egmore, on the 4th of August, Mrs. Edmund Marsden, of a daughter still born.

At John Pereira's, on Tuesday, the 3d August, the wife of Mr. Edward Jervis, of a son.

On Saturday, the 31st July, at Chintadrypettah, Mrs. T. W. D. Clark of a son.

To Correspondents.

A HINDOO in our next. The communication of a NATIVE must stand over—he should give us his name and address, as his complaint ought to be prominently brought to the notice of the commandant of the Garrison.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, August 19, 1841.

THE letter which brought us the intelligence of Nusseer Khan having decamped after a surrender, bears date the 30th July and not the 26th as the

Times supposes. The date quoted by us was that of our Correspondent's prior communication. Whether the report is correct or not time must develop.

ON Sunday night last a fire broke out in a small village in the rear of Government House, Parell, by which several huts were consumed. It was soon extinguished however and without any great loss being sustained,

A female of the Bunnia Caste, residing out in Barbhya Street, made an attempt at Suicide last Sunday, in consequence of some domestic broils, by throwing herself into a Well. As the perpetration of the act was observed by some passers-by assistance was immediately rendered, and she was brought out in a very precarious state of existence; but is now doing well.

WE are informed that a Sailor belonging to a Vessel in the Harbour while under the influence of liquor on the evening of Friday last, inflicted a desperate wound on the person of a Portuguese by plunging a knife into his breast. If this report be true, we do not wonder at such frequent complaints being made, by the inhabitants in the Native Town, of the continual disturbances occasioned by Sailors in their neighbourhood. Shops are pillaged, street passengers insulted and assaulted, doors and windows broke, whole streets thrown into confusion and uproar, and every description of impudence practised with impunity in the face of the Police, and yet scarcely any interference on the part of these worthies is lent towards suppressing such gross and irregular conduct. In speaking thus, however, of the Police, we do not insinuate that the Peons should be permitted to bring their cudgels into use by, as is too frequently the case an unwarrantable and unnecessary application of them to the heads and limbs of their unfortunate and insensible opponents; but would suggest, that immediately upon a body of Sailors' manifesting a turbulent disposition while on their "*sprees*," information to the nearest European Constable should be given, and the offenders taken into custody,—where punishment commensurate with their offence and disorderly conduct, would tend very materially to convince them of the evil and unpleasant consequences of their folly. As it is, the Sailors may really be said to be encouraged in their vicious propensities and fearful assaults upon persons, rather than overawed by the presence of Police Peons; who refrain from any attempt to quell the tumults &c. occasioned by intoxicated Sailors—partly from cowardice, and partly from a wish for a more convenient opportunity to present itself to enable them not only to display their assumed authority before the crowds of Natives but to rob the stupidified Tars, in the bargain. As to the Constables, poor fellows! they deem it beneath their dignity—a stigma on their tin-plates, to interfere in these disturbances! May their shadows never diminish!

A Coroner's Jury has for some few days back, been engaged in investigating a Case of murder, the victim of which was a woman of ill-fame. No less than four individuals we hear are implicated in the affair. The mother of the deceased on missing her daughter appeared at the Police Office some day last week and gave notice that her daughter had left her house a few days previous and that all her endeavours to trace her present place of abode had proved altogether ineffectual, and she prayed that the Police would exercise its vigilance and help to restore her daughter to her. The Establishment in the neighbourhood were in consequence set on the alert and she was traced to have gone last, to the house near which her body was found in a mangled and mutilated state. The door of the house was closed and secured outside by a padlock, this circumstance created suspicion and after repeated attempts had been made to arouse the tenant, without effect, the European Constable proceeded to break it open, on discovering this the occupant endeavoured to effect his egress thro' a back passage but was apprehended by a police peon while hewas in the act of doing so. The body was found in several pieces, the upper and lower extremities were completely severed and then cut up, seemingly with the view of compressing it into a small compass to admit of its being removed without exciting observation. Twilight must have overtaken them while at

their bloody act and hence they were unable to remove it to a place where it could be conveniently disposed of. The instrument used it would appear was a *Butcher's knife*, and a *butcher* is concerned in the matter and it is altogether a piece of *butchery*, which we trust will be dealt with in the way it deserves. The Coroner's situation in Bombay is no sinecure.

A most superb Painting, representing the "Waterloo Banquet" that took place on the 18th June 1835, has recently been finished in England—after five years' assiduous labour,—by a Mr. Salter. The picture represents an oblique perspective of the Waterloo Gallery with an assemblage of eighty-three figures,—of each of whom an exact Portrait is to be seen. The Duke of Wellington is drawn in the attitude he assumed when he rose to address the party. Altogether, it is said to be a valuable masterpiece—notwithstanding the difficulties of execution and arrangement Mr. Salter had to encounter. It is thought likely that it will be purchased by a subscription amongst the Members of the United Service Club, and be placed in the National Gallery.

WE cannot but condemn those worthless principles of parsimony which have, for years past, continued so strikingly to characterize the administration of the Bombay Government. Indeed, to such an absurd extent are these principles suffered to predominate, that in the eagerness and folly of following their dictates the Government is frequently seen, with the most ludicrous display of gravity and wisdom of purpose, enacting the part of the "penny-wise and pound foolish," to perfection. The introduction of the shears amidst the salaries of the Dock-yard artificers, and the subsequent employment of others, on emoluments almost double those they reduced, to keep emergent business in progress of completion, amply proves the truth of our assertion. Nor is this the only instance that can be adduced to support us; innumerable—we will not however fatigue our readers with a recital of what must be to them too well known; but will proceed with our original purpose.

It has often been observed, that the Grave-yard at Matoonga is rapidly going to ruin for the want of a person to look after it. Since the military cantonment of Matoonga was abolished some years ago, the Grave-yard has been locked up, and not the slightest attention paid to the preservation of its Walls, and the sacred repositories of the dead within! They are left to the devastations of the elements, and the continual pillages of the neighbouring villagers; who, we understand, anxious to monopolize the ground, have begun forming openings in the walls, and thereby derive building materials in the form of stones, bricks, and chunam, and also grazing for their cattle in the yard. The tombs which cover the mortal remains of the friends and relatives of many still on the Island, and which were erected, in the warmth of esteem and affection, and doubtless at great expense, to mark the several spots, are permitted to be destroyed, their slabs and stones carried off at pleasure, and the ground to be otherwise polluted and disfigured! *Why is this?* With shame let Government acknowledge the fact!! They refused, more than once, the *paltry* allowance of 7 Rs. per mensem for an individual to look after them!!! *O tempora! O mores!*

Contemporary Selections.

The *Bombay Gazette* issued a P. S. yesterday, containing a strange story of Nusseer Khan having surrendered, and afterwards decamped with 30,000 rupees, which he had managed to obtain from Mr. Ross Bell. Our Contemporary's letter is dated Sukkur, the 26th July, but our own correspondents at that place, from whom we have received communications to the 1st August, make no mention of any such occurrence.—*Times*, Aug. 18
 OUR Contemporary's correspondents failing to write him the report alluded to does not in the least invalidate our correspondent's communication.—*Ed. Bombay Gazette.*

HURSOLE.—A letter from Hursole, dated the 7th instant, contains the following information.—

"A plentiful fall of rain commenced here on the 13th ultimo, and still continues falling, but latterly it has been lighter than at first. The inhabitants are exceedingly gratified at having so good a supply—for there has not been one equal to it for some years. At Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Deesa, likewise, there has been plenty of rain.—The Mussulman Panchayet was assembled here last Sunday at 11 o'clock, for the trial of such persons as should be brought before it. A Moolla (or Priest) named Faize Mahomed Khan was charged with adultery; and the offence being clearly proved, he was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees to the charity fund, and to declare solemnly before the Panchayet, at its next meeting, his sorrow and repentance. The Moolla, however, feeling rather ashamed of himself, and perhaps thinking that the five rupees might as well remain in his own pockets, very expeditiously took his departure, and he has not been seen since."—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FRUITS OF MARRIAGE.—An elderly spinster, meeting a newly married man who had at one time been her servant, carrying a cradle home which he had just purchased, exclaimed, "Aye John these are the fruits of marriage." "No ma'am," replied John "this be the Fruit Basket."—*American Paper.*

OVER HEAD AN EARS IN DEBT.—He who has not paid for his hat—*Ibid.*

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA ECLIPSED.—Well, Mr. Miller, said a Yankee, proudly, to a travelling Scot, as they stood

by the Falls of Niagara, "is not that wonderful. In your country you never saw anything like that." "Like that" quoth Wille, "there's a far mair wonnefu' concern no' wa miles frae wha I was born." "Indeed!" exclaimed Jonathan, with an air of supercilious scepticism; "and pray, what kind of a concern may it be?" "Why man, rejoined S-wney, "its nae less than a peacock wi' a wooden leg!

The Siecle attacks Sir Robert Peel as follows, for his remarks at Tamworth on the French revolution of 1830; "This revolution was, according to Sir Robert, the triumph of physical force over established government, and the movement having been communicated to Europe, the Hon. Baronet declares, that the greatest service to be rendered to England was to form a Conservative party of national institutions. This party, added he, which had done him the honour to listen to his counsel, had increased from day to day, and now possessed the confidence of the country. We will not enter into any discussion with Sir Robert Peel as to the degree of confidence possessed by the Tories—the elections will declare it sufficiently. We will merely protest against the indecent way in which he has spoken of a revolution whose only fault was in being too confident and too generous. As to the merit of defending and preserving primogeniture, majorats, monopoly, corporal punishments, and the established religion, Sir Robert Peel and his friends are at liberty to act as they please. Monopoly is quite in Sir Robert Peel's way; for it is to be remarked, that if he calls upon the people to pay for their bread a price which will enable the aristocracy to keep up their luxuries, he promises to make them before long the manufacturing monopolists of the whole world."

We do not understand what our contemporary means by majorats—there is no such thing in England. The majorat in France was a creation of the state inalienably attached to the title of nobility. In England a nobleman does not possess an income either in land or money merely because he is noble, and the rights of primogeniture are equally enjoyed by commoners.

Admiral Duperre, with the Secretary-General and the principal members of the Marine Department, have just paid a visit to the Museum of the Garden of Plants to inspect the fine collections made by the Astrolabe and the Zeelee in their voyage round the world. Admiral Duperre was accompanied by all the Staff Officers of the expedition now in Paris. The publication of the account of the voyage of the Astrolabe, for which the necessary funds have been voted by the Chambers, will be commenced immediately. The production of this work having been put up to tender, it will, says the Temps, be attended with a saving of 113,000fr. as compared with the former expenditure for similar works when executed without having recourse to tender.

Two men, named Locquet and Gallierand have just been tried by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, for the murder, in December, of a man named Lamy, at Boulogne, near Paris. It appeared from the evidence that Locquet and Gallierand, whose avowed occupation was that of dealers in rabbit-skins, had committed some time previously, in company with a female named Jactard, an extensive robbery at the house of a laundress in Boulogne, and that Lamy, who had just been released from prison, where he had obtained information as to the authors of this robbery had gone to Boulogne, for the purpose of demanding money from them as the price of his silence. Locquet and Gallierand, unwilling to part with any money, and for the purpose of removing a person who might denounce them to the police, drank with Lamy until he was intoxicated, and then murdered him, and stripping the body, threw it into the Seine, where it was found a few days afterwards. On the trial, the murder of Lamy, and the previous robbery, were proved against them, and they were both condemned, Locquet to imprisonment with hard labour for life, and Gallierand to twenty years of the same punishment. Jactard, who was tried at the same time for the robbery, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment with hard labour.

The Place du Palais de Justice yesterday morning exhibited the revolting spectacle of three women on the pillory. To add to the disgust, one of them was so oppressed from being enceinte, that it was necessary to give her a chair. Another, on the contrary, by her conduct repelled commiseration, for, instead of submitting with shame to her degrading exposure, she displayed the most audacious effrontery, jolting with all around her, and rallying the executioner for squeezing her hands too tight.

We find the following in the Temps:—In consequence of the circular of the Minister of the Interior respecting the census, the Prefect of the Seine has published an order prescribing the mode of taking the census for the department of the Seine. It is to be made in Paris between the 15th ult., and the 15th September next, by special commissaries appointed by the Prefect, on the recommendation of the mayors under whose surveillance they are to be placed. These commissaries are to visit every house, and to describe the names and sex of all the inhabitants, with such other information, as to enable the government to class them either as married or unmarried, widows or widowers. The inhabitants of Paris are requested to give to these commissaries all the information in their power, in order that they may be enabled to make a correct and useful return.

A correspondent at Naples writing on 23d ult., says that the value of baggage, goods, and specie on board the Pollux steamer at the time of her sinking is estimated at £5,000; and that the vessel itself was worth £20,000. "The injuries done to the Montegibello," it is added, "do not appear to be so great; and it is believed that, if a proper look-out had been kept, the accident would not have happened."

The laws of the Kingdom of Naples, says the Augsburg Gazette, "against duelling are very severe. If one of the combatants is killed, the survivor is condemned to death. If either be wounded, though not mortally, the parties are sent to the galleys for from 5 to 10 years. The seconds are liable to the same penalties. A short time ago, two officers of the Guard were condemned to the galleys for 8 years for having fought, with each other, but hopes, are entertained that after two or three years they will receive a pardon."

Two families at Castillonnes in the Lot et Garonne, have been thrown into deep distress by the following lamentable event:—M. B. had a close intimacy with a young person named L.—a quarrel arose between them, and M. B. who was of a most violent temper, became so exasperated as to strike her in public. The young woman laid a complaint before the Correctional Tribunal, and M. B. was condemned to imprisonment for six days. He appealed to the Court Royale, but the judgment was confirmed. On hearing this last decree he declared that it was his death-warrant. A few days after, he saw the young woman seated before her door in company with another female, and having his gun

with him approached close to her, and discharged the contents of it to her side. He then returned home, and reloading his piece, shot himself in the same manner. He survived till the following morning when he died in great agony, but the young woman is expected to live.

"The soi-disant Duc de Normandie, whose alleged miraculous escape from assassination was stated a short time ago, is as he informs us, an elector for Lambeth, but will not vote, being it would appear like Sergeant Eithersides, both Whig and Tory. Monsieur le Duc has published the following letter to the electors of Lambeth, dated from Camberwell Green:

Gentlemen,—Though I am a stranger to this country, where, during five years, I enjoyed a generous hospitality under the protection of your Magistrates, I have been inscribed on the register of election, under 2,443. I would feel proud to join your efforts for the welfare of the English nation and the prosperity of your gracious Sovereign's reign, did not several considerations of a superior nature compel me to abstain from ranging myself on either side of the two parties which now divide the nation. I acknowledge that your general intentions appear to be pure and conscientious, aiming only to further public welfare. Tories and Whigs intend to promote it, only by different means. I deem it not my duty to decide on the merit of either opinion. Beside I have seen on the part of a foreigner any vote of mine whatever may become a cause of contention among those whose principles, I rejected. I might then give an occasion to a momentary discussion among honourable men, who generally claim all my consideration. Therefore I can but offer my sincere wishes for Great Britain's happiness, assuring you, gentlemen, of the grateful sentiments you inspired me with, in doing me the honour to require my participation with you in the most important privilege a nation can exercise.

(Signed) "CHARLES LOUIS, Duc de Normandie (Sun)

FRENCH SEDUCTION.

One might fancy her by turns a coquette or a nun, a fine lady or prude, a fallen angel or a cherub, a dutchess with her precedence or St. Theresa with her crucifix. Sometimes her conduct seemed instigated by the most selfish pride, sometimes by the most excited tenderness. Every thing was left for conjecture; and her admirers remained plunged in an ecstasy of contemplation such as is produced by the portrait of Mona Lisa. A close observer would have discerned in her one of those highly-endowed souls from which a skilful hand might extract chords of human passion calculated to render one indifferent to all the harmonies of heaven. The close observer, however, might deceive himself. There are so many women who have no soul—but in their eyes!

During her present reverie, Madame de Bergenheim, from the rapid changes of her countenance, seemed to be in the highest state of mental excitement. The frown upon her brow betrayed dark and conflicting thoughts, which, rushing from the depths of her soul, like the blue devils of Stello, seemed to have taken an almost tangible form.

The moment she had passed the bridges, a man, meanly apparelled, followed. On hearing footsteps behind her, she turned hastily, and perceived the individual who during the storm had tried to fix her attention. Pausing for a moment, he stood motionless; while Madame de Bergenheim, her eyes fixed upon his movements, seemed agitated rather than surprised.

"I have found you then at last!" cried he, in accents of the deepest emotion. "What madness!" cried Madame de Bergenheim, motioning him back, "Leave me, Sir, I beseech—I command you."

Look not at me thus; let me gaze once more upon your face, and convince myself that I am not deceived. Two months absent from you—from heaven! two months of grief—of despair. Say, oh say, have you also suffered?"

"At this moment I am indeed most unhappy."

"Clemence! Clemence!" "Monsieur de Gerfaut, I must request you to bear in mind that I am Madame de Bergenheim."

"I will bear in mind the slightest of your injunctions. Are you not the queen of my soul?" cried he, bending his knee and seizing her hand, which was instantly withdrawn from his grasp. But while she thus repelled him, her eyes seemed to examine the wood in all directions; and Gerfaut immediately attempted to discover a spot more propitious to their interview. He soon discerned at a short distance a semicircular opening in the wood, where a rustic seat, placed under an oak tree, seemed expressly intended for the votaries of love or solitude. In case of interruption, the thickness of the wood afforded a sure retreat.

Deeply versed in such tactics, he instantly perceived the advantages of the position; and while apparently absorbed in conversation, gradually directed her footsteps towards the place.

"Could you but know," said he, "all I suffered at not finding you in Paris! Some people assured me you were at Corandeuil; some, in Italy. Your sudden departure, and the pains you took to conceal the place of your destination, made me apprehend that you expressly avoided me. Can this be true? or, if indeed so cruel an idea ever entered your mind, pardon the step I have taken. Say, say that I am forgiven! If I importune you thus, reflect upon my love rash and senseless if you will—but true, devoted, pure!"

As she listened to these impassioned declarations, Clemence continued to shake her head, like a child who shrinks from some insect buzzing around it. When they reached the seat, she coldly observed, "You have mistaken your road; your way lies across the bridge."

There was a little hypocrisy in this hint, for the road they were following led neither to the bridge nor to the chateau. The mistake, if mistake it were was mutual.

"And now be reasonable!" said Clemence. "On your road to Switzerland or Germany, you have, I conclude, condescended to honour me with this visit. I ought to feel flattered by the remembrance of so distinguished a character, although the rays of your glory have been somewhat obscured of late. I admit that in the country we are not particular as to dress, but really yours is rather too unceremonious. Tell me, where did you pick up your rustic weeds and distinguished head-dress?"

These words were uttered by Madame de Bergenheim with the reckless gaiety of a child.

Gerfaut smiled; and sportively took off his hat. He was aware of the indelible aversion sometimes excited in the most pathetic moments by the sight of an ill-tied cravat or ill-blackened boot, and would not allow his eloquence to be frustrated by a ridiculous hat. After arranging his hair upon his open forehead, he resumed as follows: "I need not tell you that neither Switzerland nor Germany, but Bergenheim, Bergenheim alone, is the object of my journey."

"Permit me then to inquire whether you have considered the imprudence of the step you have taken?" interrupted Clemence.

"I have followed the imperative dictates of my soul. I came hither to gaze once more upon those expressive eyes, to listen once more to your charming voice. To live apart from you is impossible. You have become as vital to my exist-

tence as the air I breathe. Pardon me, therefore, oh, pardon me," (Sun.)

GALIONAIS MESSENGER, JULY 1.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—On Friday evening a tremendous explosion, similar to a discharge of cannon, was heard to proceed from the manufactory of Messrs Ely and Company, carriage and percussion-cap manufactory, of Emmanuel Mess, Old Bond-street. A number of persons immediately proceeded to the premises, when they found that great destruction had taken place, and that Mr. Ely, the proprietor, who carries on his business in St. James's at the corner of Jervis-street, had perished. On search being made through the dilapidated premises, however, a deceased person was found in the counting-house, a frightful spectacle. His left arm and hand were blown off, his right arm was nearly severed, both his feet were blown off, his person in other respects was mutilated and blackened, and scarce a remnant of his apparel was left about him. Information was immediately forwarded to Mr. Gell, coroner for West-minster, who appointed Saturday afternoon for the inquest. After the jury had viewed the body, the following evidence was produced. Mr. C. Ely, of Church-street, stated that deceased was in the habit of using detonating or fulminating mercury, a composition of a most combustible and dangerous nature. He had no doubt deceased was stirring the composition when it exploded. A solicitor stated, on behalf of Mr. Ely, the proprietor of the premises, that he had not been aware of any combustible matter being used by the deceased; that had the fact been known to the neighbours, deceased would have been indicted. Ann Stubbins, servant to deceased, stated that the whole of the partition and roof of the room in which the combustion was made had been more or less carried away and injured, and all the windows destroyed. After other evidence had been heard, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased, who has left a large family, was much respected.—(Times.)

MURDER AT SHADWELL.—A brutal murder was committed on Friday evening, in a street called Blugate-fields, Shadwell, by two women of the town, named Mary Long, alias Owen, and Hannah Covington, on a gentle man aged 60, named Thomas Briggs, who had for many years resided in Norfolk-street, Commercial-road, and was the owner of many houses in the neighbourhood of St. George's-in-the-East and Shadwell. It appears that three months ago, distressed upon her for rent, after she had removed from his house. The daughter had frequently declared she would be revenged, and on Friday she and Covington attacked him, when leaving the house of his tenants, with such ferocity, that he died in a few minutes afterwards. Both prisoners have been known to the police for a considerable time, and have repeatedly been in custody for outrages and disorderly conduct. The deceased formerly carried on business in Shadwell, and was a remarkably stout heavy man; he had not even spoken a word to the women before they attacked him. With the prisoners were placed at the bar before the magistrate, T. Hill stated that he saw Mary Long come out of a house in Blugate-fields, seize an old gentleman who wore spectacles, and shake him violently; she then beat him, exclaiming—"You are the murderer of my mother;" he tried to get away, but she followed him up and struck him several severe blows with her fist on his nose and mouth. Covington then came running towards the gentleman, and also struck him, then took his stick from him, and with one blow felled him to the ground. Both prisoners afterwards kicked him on the body, and he cried "murder;" he went to his assistance and picked him up, but was driven off by the two women. Finally, Long, by a blow of the fist, drove the devil against the house of a woman named Harvey. Both prisoners used horrible language to the deceased during the whole time. Mary Ann Harvey stated that deceased was her landlord, and had been for his rent. He had not left above five minutes when she heard a noise in the street, and looking out to ascertain the cause, saw Mr. Briggs bleeding dreadfully, and in a very exhausted condition. The prisoners were close to him. She took him into the house, saw that he was becoming black and blue, and, thinking he was dying, sent for a surgeon, but before his arrival the deceased expired. Sarah Burgess, widow, deposed that she heard the noise; she looked out, and saw the old gentleman bleeding dreadfully from the nose and mouth. Covington hit him on the head with a stick and said with a horrid oath—"If that won't, do I'll give you another;" the blow seemed to stagger him; Long also struck the deceased on the face. He was unable to offer any resistance. Malin, a constable, stated that he found Mr. Briggs quite dead. He afterwards apprehended Long. The prisoner exclaimed, "Me! I know nothing about it." He found marks of blood on her hands and clothes, which she accounted for by saying she had been dressing a mackerel.—Mr. J. W. Bird, surgeon, Ratcliffe-highway, was called in to see the deceased, who appeared to have been dead about 15 or 20 minutes. He examined the body in company with another medical man, a great quantity of extravasated blood was discharged. On opening the head he found more extravasated blood than in any head he had ever seen. The brain was in a very unhealthy state, the blood vessels gorged, and every appearance present indicative of a predisposition to apoplexy. There were marks of violence on the deceased's person. The bridge of the nose was broken, and there had been a severe blow on the eye. He considered that a sudden concussion of the brain in the deceased's full habit had caused the vessels to give way, and produce immediate death.—The prisoners when asked if they had anything to say, sobbed loudly, and made no reply.—The magistrate said he should commit them for trial for the murder, but would remand them for the present, as an inquest would necessarily be held.—Times.

Some journals having asserted that Lieut. General Schneider received a salary of 80,000fr. per annum, as director of the fortifications of Paris, the ministerial evening journal states that the General is not director of the works, and that his salary in the office which he fills is merely the pay of a Lieutenant-General in active service.

We are informed that the only motive for sending a squadron to the Mediterranean is for the exercise of the crews in manœuvring after their having remained for eight-months in port.