

BOMBAY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 73

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

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IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. 3 Annas per line for the first insertion 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed. Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

The Stationers 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 Madras Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, Rs. 12. 6. per Copy. To Subscribers in England, £1 1s. in advance.

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BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Packet for Aden by H. C's. Steamer "Auckland," will be closed, at this Office, to-day at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHAW, Post Master General.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 21s t Sept. 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra- chee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, WATERICO PLACE, Pall Mall, London.

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Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY 13, Waterloo place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London.

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THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING—

1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate, on turning to this country, are required to pay a home demerium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.

14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

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

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the

10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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

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

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

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin England and Alexandria. £ 45 ,, — £ 30 ,, England and Malta..... ,, 33 ,, — ,, 22 10 ,, England and Gibraltar... ,, 20 ,, — ,, 14 ,, Alexandria and Malta..... ,, 12 ,, — ,, 8 ,, Malta and Gibraltar..... ,, 13 ,, — ,, 8 10 ,, Malta and Corfu..... ,, 7 ,, — ,, 4 10 ,,

B. M. WILLCOX... } Managing Directors, A. ANDERSON..... } F. CARLETON..... }

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL. UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE, To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

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

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

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltallah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces

AGRA.—The Lieutenant-Governor proceeds, by the end of the month, to Mussorie, from thence to Almorah, whence he will return by Bareilly. His tour will occupy about two months as, we believe, he intends to return in time to meet the Commander-in-Chief. It is we observe in contemplation by the station, to give an evening party to His Honor—a mark of attention well due to him, in return for his own profuse hospitality.

The close of the rainy season promises much more favourably than did its commencement, and the Khurreef Crop will fully turn out an average one. The Jumna has risen to a height unremembered by the oldest inhabitant, and is now a broad and rapid river. The maximum rise was, at noon, on the 7th, and is calculated to have been 15 feet above the level of the water in June. Wheat has "risen," in consequence of these improved prospects, two seers per rupee.

Brigadier Walker left Cawnpore for Lucknow, by dawk, on the evening of the 3rd.

General Arbuthnot is expected at Cawnpore, on the morning of the 8th, and will stay some days.

Dr. White, Lancers, is coming up by dawk, from Calcutta.

Colonel Frith, leaves Cawnpore, for Calcutta, on Monday the 6th; this gallant Officer, has been suffering from severe illness for some time past.

An affair of Honor lately occurred at Ferozpoor. The parties were Brevet Capt. T—s of the 64th, N. I. and Lieut. B—e of the same Corps; the Lieutenant was slightly wounded, in, by no means the most vulnerable part of his body.—Agra Ukhar, September 9.

RUDE.—The year here is at a close, and 35 lacks of rupees are wanting to complete the Jumna of the Revenue, which the Minister Sher-foe-Dowla alias the tinsel-maker (by trade) promised to bring into the King. His Majesty it appears is greatly incensed against the said tinsel-maker, by name Moulvie Abraham for this total failure on his part. He well knows that not a farthing is to be got from the country, the ryots already being (as it is too well known) so dreadfully oppressed, and has thought of an experiment, and that is, he has advised the King to decrease his expenses. His most gracious Majesty, who is in his dotage, has believed all the Putwah, (or the tinsel-maker) had to say, and has unfortunately followed his advice. All here say, that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark!—Sept. 2nd, 1841.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

RATHER QUIET.

Letters from the Punjab mention, that the country is now unusually quiet, and that Shere Sing has issued a proclamation, directing the utmost respect and consideration to be shown to all British subjects passing through his dominions.—Hurkaru, Sept. 6.

STEAMER TO SUES.

Yesterday's Eastern Star mentions positively that the India Steamer starts for Suez early in November. We are extremely glad that this step has been decided upon, and think much credit is due to those who have pledged themselves to the undertaking. It may not be out of place if we give a short sketch of the progress of the Steam question here during the last six or seven years.—Star, Sept. 6.

WANT OF ANNUITANTS.

It is a notorious fact that whilst Members of the Medical Board at Bombay are not only in the habit of retiring from the service, but are always anxious to retire; there are no less than seventeen annuitants of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund unapplied for. Now there can be but one reason for this—viz. that the Annuitants are not an inducement sufficiently high to justify the Bengal Surgeons retiring upon them—or, in other words, they cannot afford to accept them as a substitute for their service allowances. This indeed is the acknowledged fact, and in consequence a Committee has been formed for the purpose of suggesting a plan to raise a Bonus Fund.—Courier, September 4.

ST. HELENA SHIPPING.

On Thursday we received St. Helena Shipping Lists down to the date May 19. Capt. N. Lowry (late of the *Tory*) fell overboard and was drowned. The *Earl Durham*, *Seppings*, *Earl of Dalhousie*, *Earl Grey*, *Orator* and *Caroline*, were the latest arrivals from Calcutta. Also the *Telegraphe*, *William Lockerby*, *Ocean*, *Selma*, and *Maitland*.

The *Lucy Ann*, a Whaler, touched at the same Island on the 21st of April and reported that:—

"On the 27th October 1840, in lat. 36, 08, S., and lon. 110 30 E., picked up a bottle containing the following Report. Bark *Martin Luther*, sailed from Greenock 4th June 1840, all well, dated 4th September 1840, and thrown overboard in lat. 37, 08, S., and lon. 104. 00 E. On the 24th January, in King George's Sound, bark *Demerara Packet*, 177 days from London, in distress, having but 10 pints water on board. On the 6th March, in lat. 29. 30. S., and lon. 90. 00. E. English brig *Sarah E. Coppell*, from Calcutta for Sydney.—Passengers, Captain Lloyd and family."—Ibid.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Justitia*, Loader, from London 24th April and Madras 26th Aug.

The Semaphore also reported the *Robert Mathew*, Jolley, from Bordeaux 25th April—Hurkaru, Sept. 4.

CURATOR OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Yesterday's shipping report announced the arrival, from London, of Dr. Blythe, in the *Larkins*. He is we believe to be curator of the Asiatic Society and will relieve Mr. Piddington of the charge of the office, in which he has been officiating for several months past. We learn that Mr. Piddington's exertions, on behalf of the Society, during the time he has been acting as Curator, have been such as to deserve the highest praise. No body now visiting the museum, can fail to be struck with the great improvement in the general appearance of things there—the great care and attention that have obviously been bestowed on every department. The classification and arrangement of the mineralogical and geological museums, during his time, particularly deserve notice. We have no doubt that the Society will evince their appreciation of Mr. Piddington's exertions, by presenting him some suitable token in acknowledgment of the service he has rendered them.—Ibid.

MR. HARVEY'S CASE.

We have said that it is difficult to reconcile the proceedings of Government, in the case of Mr. Harvey, with courtesy good sense, or policy. That this assertion has not been lightly urged, it is now our business to shew. To establish the proof, our readers must remember the following circumstances—the very Officer who has been thus summarily disposed of was one, whose recorded good conduct caused his exemption from a general reduction of salary, and indeed induced an increase of it, at the time when, by an order of the Court of Directors, the shears were applied to the pay rolls of all around him. In addition to his own duties, he was voluntarily seeking to merit so flattering a distinction by undertaking an onerous task (without claiming remuneration) of which the nicety was confessed in the following opinion of the Government itself. "If practicable at all, difficulties almost insurmountable must be encountered in their execution." While thus engaged, he received an intimation that the Governor of Bengal had deputed a member of the Sudder Board, armed with the full authority of that Board, to visit the scene of his exertions, and, without a single syllable as to the purport of that visit: and, as seen by the result, without having access to the final report of the person thus deputed, though from the nature of the enquiries made by that functionary, it was impossible he could be longer blind to the objects of his mission. That this sinister course might be properly followed up, not a charge is formally made, not an explanation demanded, not a defence permitted—but the first intelligence of displeasure reaches him in the shape of an official resolution removing him—not from the appointment voluntarily undertaken without a charge, but—from his situation as Commissioner of the District! ere we must pause, to remark on the anomaly of the thing, no less than that, to our thinking, gross injustice of the course adopted. If in any other service a fault is committed, the accused is always protected from these despotic processes, by Regulations which secure to him the means of a full and fair hearing, and the impartial judgement of his peers. Let us suppose an army case something analogous to the present one—wherein an Officer upon the Staff has committed himself by some deviation amounting to no more than error in judgment—the worst that could happen to him would be, privation of the particular appointment, in exercising the duties of which an erroneous judgment was apparent; but, surely, not a suspension from service altogether, affecting both position and character. He would have the consolation of knowing that even thus much had not occurred, without a perfect opportunity for justifying and defending himself; and that he could not be liable to my punishment, till the complaint laid against him was thoroughly sifted by competent tribunal, before which he would be duly cited, and where he would be openly confronted with his accuser. He would, at least, enjoy the privilege of a Briton, and not, unheard, be compelled to suffer condemnation. How stood the case with Mr. Harvey? Did he experience the consideration of a Government that had frequently marked its approbation of his services? Were those services cast into the balance to mitigate the rigor it chose to manifest? No—not an item of forbearance is shewn—by gone transactions are raked up for the purpose of establishing fault whenever its establishment might be possible, and all that gubernatorial authority could inflict, short of absolute dismissal, is cast upon him, as if the extremity of the visitation could cover the measure of its harshness, or become the apology for its adopted. Mr. Harvey fell under the displeasure of his superiors from alleged errors in the exercise of a voluntary and unpaid duty. Admitting, (which no one who, being unbiased, reads the memorial and correspondence can admit) that these allegations were well founded, would it not have been more accordant with the spirit of a paternal administration, remembering the nature of the offence, the long and excellent service of the inculpated party, and the known ability and integrity of the man, to have admonished, or to the most, to have relieved him from a duty in the execution of which he had unhappily offended, and so confined his operations to the specific appointment which he otherwise held, and for which his qualification—proved by previous trial—had already and repeatedly been recorded? Would not such a course have been more encouraging to the whole Civil Service, and in that sense, more allied to the true interests of the state?

Let us now proceed with our examination. We have already touched upon the absurdity of making one officer responsible for the commissions of another; but it must also be added, as no mean instance of the want of reflection with which the resolution was carried into effect, or the extravagant heedlessness with which the imputation was cast, that had the proper course been pursued, Mr. Harvey was prepared to illustrate the utter worthlessness of the charge by a clean denial of any knowledge regarding the act ascribed, till made acquainted with it by the deputed member of the Board. He neither knew of, nor had seen, and of course could not therefore have sanctioned or defeated, the act of Mr. Dampier. This too he emphatically states, in his correspondence with the judicial Secretary on the unjustifiable hardship of his removal. It is not attempted to deny so matter of fact an assertion—which, undoubtedly, if it could, would have been done—but alas! neither has so strong a refutation the least chance of wiping off a stigma, where, judging from the color of the whole transaction, it was predetermined, no defence should be admitted!

We shall not place much stress upon the nomination of the Officers appointed to succeed Mr. Harvey in the settlement of resumption suits; because, his removal once decided upon, Government was at liberty to appoint whomsoever it pleased; but we cannot pass over, sub silentio, the glaring inconsistency that goes hand in hand with the circumstance. The reason given for retaining Mr. Harvey in the first instance, was, that his continued services at Chittagong were "essential to the best interests of Government" and the success of the operations entrusted to him "closely identified with his own reputation" his Lordship would, therefore, regard his "withdrawing from a field where his experience and service were of such value, as a real public misfortune." This opinion was further supplied by the Board of Revenue, on the occasion of Mr. Harvey's volunteering his labor in the settlement of the suits when it reported to the Governor in 1838, that it "knew his (Mr. H.'s) manner of conducting business," and looked to a favorable result as the assured consequence of his employment. Here then we find that local knowledge (experience) is deemed the first requisite but certainly there was a very positive change in the tone of that reflection, which caused the nomination of Mr. Ricketts as Special Commissioner, just upon his return from a two years residence in England, and Mr. T. C. Scott as the settlement officer in Zilla, near Chittagong, "after a furlough of three years' duration, neither officer having ever been before employed in the Chittagong district!" If local experience was of such vast importance in unravelling and adjusting cases so difficult, as that even the authorities regarded them as "almost insurmountable" and that it was, who shall doubt how happens it that in these nominations the want was so entirely overlooked? The fact must be, that local experience sounded very well just so long as it suited a purpose in retaining, but was comparatively valueless, when it was resolved to get rid of Mr. Harvey. We should be loath to impute design in this but to our simple sense it has a very awkward appearance about it.

We now come to what we deem the worst feature in the whole case. The act to which we allude may not have been directly that of Government; but as it does not appear to have been rebuked we take it for granted, that the perpetrator is borne out by the tacit consent of his superiors and truly, view it how we may, we must broadly denounce the system if in like circumstances, system it be—as the most flagitious and the most pregnant with mischief, that ever crept into the practice of a state—and we have heard of an instance not dissimilar nearer our doors. Mr. Smith, on his arrival at Chittagong, "invited petitions (to be written on plain paper) from all parties who had any complaints to make against any of the acts of Mr. Harvey. Leaving aside the informality of not requiring stamps, and thereby encouraging every petty petition which discontent might produce, let any man, in the least degree conversant with the profane habits of the natives—notoriously demoralized, as far-

the most part they are, in all their dealings—honestly say, if he can, that this was a commonly fair course to have pursued. An officer, delegated to make inquiry into the conduct of a subordinate, commences his task by opening the door to conspiracies amongst a race but feebly restrained by moral ties, while yet the supposed delinquent is ignorant of an accusation, and is so far taken unawares (in itself a most ungenerous step), and where it was quite impossible that the inviter could misconceive the effect of his call upon those who might naturally enough feel irritated by dispossession, and would readily combine, or trump up fabrications, however idle, to set aside the officer who had been the cause of their privation. Why was it not directly announced to Mr. Harvey, that he was accused of such and such deviations? Why was he not directed to prepare himself to meet them? Why were the stamps neglected, if the Government, under whose primal order Mr. Smith was deputed, had been intending to act honorably by the defendant, whose claim upon its tenderness was doubled by the difficulty of his task, and the high character he had already attained? What the nature of these accusations were to be, was surely known to the Governor a priori, for their underhanded existence must have proved the foundation of Mr. Smith's mission. And was a servant, of tried integrity and approved conduct, to be lightly thrust aside on every loose representation, preferred probably through circuitous and foul channels, without one effort to warn him of his danger—one wish to put him on the right path—on the part of those for whom he had so long and so zealously labored? If such a system obtains, farewell to the security of every one belonging to the Civil service of the Company. None can say on whose door the blow may next rest—for when was villainy ever wanting to frame the injurious lie, where opportunity was offered for its promulgation, and self-interest prompted bad men to apply it? Thank Heaven, the other services are better shielded; and this is much gained, where the capability of resorting to such creditable resolutions is manifest.—Star, Sept. 4.

Madras.

A FEROCIOUS HASSAI.

We hear from Bangalore that during last week a private of H. M. 15th Hussars loaded both his carbine and pistol with ball, intending to shoot the Sergeant Major of his Troop with the former and himself with the latter. Fortunately, he was arrested in the attempt, at the very moment when he was levelling the carbine at the Sergeant Major. He is now in confinement, and we are informed, will be brought to trial for the offence.—Athenæum, Sept. 9.

NOT VERY ILL.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Lord ELPHINSTONE is rapidly recovering from his late serious indisposition.—Athenæum Sept. 11.

DEATH OF REV. CHARLES MILLER.

We regret to announce the death after a lingering illness at Poona yesterday morning of the Reverend CHARLES MILLER of the London Missionary Society. The deceased arrived in the country in 1833, and had since been stationed at Neyoor. This is the third casualty among the Missionaries of the London Society in Peninsular India during the current year.—Ibid

The following are the arrivals and departures since our last issue.

ARRIVALS.—7, Ship *Union*, Captain Thomas Swifter, from Deal 2nd April and the *Mauritius* 10th August. 8, Barque *Eduard Robinson*, Captain W. Parsons, from Port Louis 9th August and Pondicherry 8th September.

DEPARTURES.—7, French Ship *Elizabeth*, Captain J. B. Chevalier, to Moulineau.

8, Ship *Union*, Captain Thomas Swifter, to Calcutta.

9, Barque *Eduard Robinson*, Captain W. Parsons, to Calcutta.—Passenger, Mr. Parsons.—Spectator, September 11.

China.

According to common report 2½ millions of dollars in *Sycee*, of the Canton ransom, is to be conveyed to Calcutta in the *Calliope*, and 1½ million in the *Conway*, to England.

Now, the outturn of *sycee* in the London mint will not give more than 4s. 1d. per dollar, while *sycee* in China is usually at a premium, ranging from 2 to 7 per cent.: on the remittance to England, freight and charges must be added; we have been told the *sycee* per *Conway* could now be exchanged here for dollars at a premium of 5 per cent.

In England's glorious naval service, the loaves and fishes, the honey-drops that sweeten the toils of the most continually laborious of all active lives, are few and far between: and lucky is he to whom, whether by chance or favour, the are apportioned: for poverty is too frequently the only heritage of honour—and blood is thicker than water.

He, then, who would unnecessarily cavil and carp at any piece of good-luck that might be showered on the head of a relation by those who have the power of doing such a good office in the course of service and without any extraordinary shock to our common prejudices, must be the embodied essence of snarling deterioration.

Whether the *Calliope* can be well spared from the eastern expedition we will not presume to say: the naval commander in chief must be the best judge in this matter; and the propriety or necessity of remitting the Canton ransom money to Calcutta,—to which quarter the expedition must look for a portion of the required future assistance and supplies,—where the government have raised a new public loan for the active persecution of the war against China,—no one will question or deny; and the *sycee* by the *Calliope* will be passing through the Calcutta mint in the process of being coined into rupees, in less than two months; but that 1½ million of dollars, in bullion, should be sent to London, where it cannot arrive until five months have elapsed, we cannot divine the reasons unless it be to put so much freight into the pocket of her commander, to the palpable injury of the public interests.

Should this money be carted from Portsmouth to the bank as in the days of the galleons—the people will not fail to be moved to enquire, whence is it, how obtained, and at what cost of money, loss of commerce, and sacrifice of the lives of their countrymen on the shores of China; and if they go into a calculation, they will find that it will cost them more to supply the loss of the gallant men who have miserably perished in this miserable war; and the procession, then, of the Canton ransom on the *railroads* of England will scarcely be regarded by the people of the 19th as similar processions on the *highways* were by those of the 18th century; what, then, except sheer hepotism, can be the motive of sending this bullion to London, and further weakening the expeditionary force by the despatch of the *Calliope* to Calcutta; in the name of common sense, of finance, of the rule of three, of the rule of thumb,—what does the crown of England want of 1½ million of dollars wrung from the hong merchants and others of Canton?—for they have been assessed by the local government for the sum—it has not been supplied from either the imperial or local coffers.

Should any disaster happen to the British arms in the approaching campaign through the want of numerical assistance from the

Nagore in Travancore 6 miles from Neyoor. E. B. G.

cal strength, how will this proceeding of h. m.'s joint plenipotentiaries read in the page of history?

Yesterday was the anniversary of the capture of Ting-hae; and—bearing in mind the objects of the expedition as declared by h. m.'s ministers in their several places in the houses of lords and commons,—after the lapse of a year and a day, of the loss of we know not how many British subjects—when we are just commencing a real war with China, which places the hopes of a renewal of our legal trade in *nubibus*,—two English frigates sail away, laden with 4 millions of dollars! It is between 40 and 50 years ago when Burke warned the people of England that their liberties were endangered by the plundered gold of India: the *nabobs* were a race that great man detested: is the same warning to be repeated in the pages of the Canton Register in 1841.—substituting for the plundered Indian gold the *Sycee* of China?

The *Hyacinth* was taken to Whampoa, and captain Warren proceeded to Canton merely for the purpose of delivering a letter to the kwang chow foo, stating that h. e. sir J. J. Gordon Bremer had been appointed joint plenipotentiary in China.

This was a courteous act, but the Chinese will not be able to appreciate the courtesy, nor will they attribute either the visit or the letter to the right motives.

The *Ernaad*, store ship, from Calcutta, arrived in Singapore roads on the 23rd ult., the Charles Grant, with a portion of the April mail on board, had arrived at Singapore, and the Lord Amherst with the remaining portion was close a hand when the *Mermajid* left: and it is probable both vessels are at this moment in the Chinese waters.

At Singapore they have Bombay dates in the 16th May; the rumour that sir W. Parker is coming to China was again prevalent in Bombay.

None of the transports from Calcutta had reached Singapore when the *Mermajid* left.

The reports are,—we give them only as such—that the expedition is to move to Amoy, thence to the city of Foochowto, the capital of the province of Fokien, then to *Ninbo* & *Chusan*, and there remain in winter quarters until April, 1842, when all the reinforcements will have arrived—and then,—we know not what.

Two hundred years before the christian era, when the population of the empire could not have borne any proportion to its present excess, the great wall was built in an incredible short time:—

As the wild geese fly in groups.

And assembled in the midst of a marsh.

So the *Scattered* people collected to build the wall.

Thus a hundred *toos* were speedily finished,—and the people sat down in repose (Sheking).

And about 500 years ago the great canal was dug under the mongol tartar dynasty, *Yuen* in as proportionably short space of time; also about 460-80 years ago the whole eastern and southern coasts of Chinese were pillaged by the Japanese; but what know we of the details of the pillaging, or what effects remained a score of years subsequent to the retirement of the Japanese freebooters? and if we judge the future from the past,—such will be the mighty effects of the English expedition to China in 1840—41.

Properly to impress this government and people with terror of our great—and irresistible power, if properly used—would be to take and hold possession of the provincial cities of all the maritime provinces—to guard the transits on the canal at the junctions of the Yang-tsekeang and other rivers, and to march to Peking,—if it suited our purpose of jumped with our humour: but in the meantime, to protect the people and open all the ports to all the world: not to go with our whining complaints of grievances to the emperor, but to force him to come with *whining petitions* to us: for by holding possession of the provincial cities we should hold possession of the provinces; and by parity of reasoning, by holding possession of Peking, we should hold possession on the empire:—in the reverend J. William's life of Alexander the great, it is observed that a few days before his last illness he retired to quench his thirst, and was attended by all the great officers, who left the throne under the sole care of the eunuchs of the palace. An obscure Greek, who was on the field, seeing the throne and the seats on both sides empty, with the eunuchs standing in rows behind, walked up, and deliberately seated himself upon the throne. The eunuchs it appears, were prevented by the etiquette of the Persian court from disturbing the intruder, but they raised a loud cry of lamentation, tore their garments, beat their breasts and foreheads, and showed other signs of grief, as if some great misfortune had befallen them. The event was judged to be highly important, and the intruder was put to the torture in order to discover whether he had any accomplices or not in this over tact of treason,—for such it was considered to be by all the Persians of the court. But the only answer which they could extract from the unhappy man was, that he had acted most unintentionally, & without any ulterior views. This confession, in the opinion of the diviners, gave a more fatal complexion to the omen. Without a knowledge of eastern customs it would have been impossible to discover why so much importance was paid to a trifling occurrence; but the following passage from the emperor. Baber's autobiography will illustrate this and other obscure points of eastern history.

"It is a singular custom in the history of Bengal that there is little of hereditary descent in succession to the sovereignty. There is a throne allotted for the king, there is in like manner a seat or station assigned for each of the amirs, vazirs, and soddars. It is that throne and these stations alone which engage the reverence of the people of Bengal. A set of dependants, servants, and attendants are annexed to each of these situations: when the king wishes to dismiss or appoint any person, whomsoever is placed in the seat of the one dismissed is immediately attended and obeyed by the whole establishment of dependants, servants, and retainers annexed to the seat which he occupies, nay, even as to the royal throne itself; whoever kills the king and succeeds in placing himself on that throne is immediately acknowledged as king. All the amirs, vazirs, soldiers, and peasants, instantly obey and submit to him, and consider him as much their sovereign as they did their former prince, and obey his orders as implicitly. The people of Bengal say. We are faithful to the throne; whoever fills the throne we are obedient and true to it."

To this passage the editor of Baber adds the following note: "strange as this custom may seem, a similar one prevailed down to a very late period in Malabar. There was a jubilee every twelve years in the Samorin's country, and any one who succeeded in forcing his way through the Samorin's guards and slew him reigned in his stead. The attempt was made in 1695, and again a few years ago, but without success."

Now these observations are true as regards all *Asiatics*, who are all, more or less, *fatalists*; power, is the only attribute of sovereignty that they either reverence or dread: and the Chinese are not an exception: they place no trust in our good faith, moderation, or justice: to be honest or honourable with them is the mark of

50 cubits.

a fool—to be moderate just or the assurance of concious weakness: power, and power alone in China can ever bring back better—or even the days that have gone.

Account of property seized by the imperial Government in Keshen's houses.

Table listing property items such as Gold, Silver, Land, and various goods with their respective values.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

A general meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, Esq., at Macao, on Thursday the 1st of July, 1841.

Moved by Mr. BELL seconded by Mr. BLENKIN, and resolved: "that the reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table listing military arrivals and departures with names, ranks, and destinations.

HIGH WATER

Table showing high water times in the harbour under the following dates from 1841 to 1842.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar for September 1841 showing days of the week, moon phases, and remarkable days.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of latest intelligence from various locations like Aden, Amoy, and others.



THE GAZETTE. Tuesday, September 21, 1841.

We again recur to the subjects of complaint in the management of the Bombay Post Office: in doing so we feel but little disposed to screen or deprive the authorities of the full complement of blame and of applause due to them for their public services, inasmuch as we feel ourselves at liberty to praise or to censure as peculiar circumstances may demand or an unprejudiced sense of public duty dictate; and also because we are as little disposed to rest ourselves or give rest to others until the Post Office system on this side of the Ghauts undergoes a radical reform—half measures will not do—in its executive department. At all events our strong-headed, and, perhaps, wrong-headed, determination is, to post the inefficiency of the Post Office system itself and the inequality and irregularity of its pillars, until the supporters, vulgarly designated props of the country's single dealer's shop in Marine Street, cyclept the Bombay Post Office, are posted with more architectural grace—the P. M. G. within the precincts of the Cutcherry and the D. P. M. G. in the apartments of any other Auxilliary Establishment: each standing (pillars don't move) beneath the canopy they were originally sculptured.

Perhaps no branch of the service could be more easily or more effectually improved than the Post Office department; and, probably, none is more grossly neglected, ah! and even consigned to drag on its existence by the caprice of fate, which has by some unaccountable freak placed at the head of the department one of the most inefficient geniuses its oracle possibly could have pointed out.

The present mode of assorting letters is so clumsily managed that, our ingenuity is not heavily taxed to discover in this a source of frequent difficulty and constant error committed by the sorters, whose inefficiency or carelessness may occasion letters to run the round of all the Post Offices in India before reaching their destination. The Bombay manner of assorting letters is not unlike the way in use at a branch office of an English or Irish Country Town. The method in use at the London Post Office might be readily adopted here. The mode of assorting letters practised at the Paris Post Office is more simple and more efficient and is attended with but trifling expense. Round tables are conveniently placed in the assorters Room: this table is furnished with drawers and is divided into several compartments, marked according to the lines of post. In the middle of each table is placed a heap of letters and the assorters, standing round the tables, assort and place the letters in the drawers through slits on the table directed and arranged in the manner just stated. The letters are removed from these drawers, and packets are made up for every place on the line of transit. It is surprising to see the avidity and ease with which the operation is performed. By this contrivance a great number of letters (nearly one third more) can in the same space of time be assorted at the Paris Office than at the London General Post Office. The plan is easily applicable to the Post Office at Bombay, especially on the arrival of the overland mail from England, and we would recommend the authorities with the scheme its utility would soon be apparent.

The practice of overcharge is highly discreditable to the Bombay Post Office authorities, because with the least attention it might be avoided; it is in fact an imposition upon the good nature of the public; and, whatever complaints are made to a district postmaster, instead of having the overcharge returned according to the Regulations, the complainant is coolly told to petition to the Postmaster General at Bombay! and if a petition is sent the postage upon it, which may amount to double the sum overcharged, must be prepaid! This is a wise manoeuvre of the Post Office to evade complaints! But let us see the consequence of this gross not to say wilful neglect.

A correspondent at Surat under date September 13th 1841, observes:

"I requested my Agent at Bombay to send me a copy of the Journal of Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society No. 1 for July last, by Post, if its weight was not above 20 Tolas; which I received yesterday, under an envelope open at each end, to my address with a black stamp bearing 6 'Annas' when I was very much annoyed to see the enormous charge on a Pamphlet of about 60 pages, and in weight not above 8 Tolas, but I did not consider it worthy to say any thing than to express my surprise to the Post Office Peon, because I knew, he and the Clerks are wont to answer that 'they must bring whatever amount is marked by the despatching 'Post Office on the envelopes'—I had written my Agent to send the Pamphlet packed in short cover open at each end by the Post, with the understanding that the postage on it will be charged at the rate specified in schedule C. Table V of Postage on Pamphlets published by the Government of India on the 14th August 1839, but the General Post Office has by marking newspaper postage on this Pamphlet, so kindly warned me, that I must for the future make my sullivan to the Society's Journal than to subscribe to it, and incur an enormous charge of 37 1/2 per cent postage duty on it. I am given to understand that many Pamphlets received from England by one of the Public institutions here, are frequently marked with the proper Postage specified in schedule C Table V. Although the view of the British Government is to diffuse knowledge in the world, I am afraid this heavy duty will discourage the thirst for literature among certain classes in the moonfussil.—May I request you will oblige me by explaining the cause of not levying a single postage of 2 Annas on this Pamphlet, instead of a treble one of a newspaper—This kind of mis-management I would attach on the part of the Office servants, by whose carelessness in marking the Postage the Department is reproached.—Mr. Editor besides my incurring this overpayment of 4 Annas I have in the bargain paid the postage of this letter to you in the hope that by your giving publicity to this working of the Post Office hands, who have not the least profit in it, but whose ill-doing is the cause of censure to their heads, many subscribers to such publications, who, residing without the bounds of Bombay, will keep themselves alert from getting annoyed like."

Your Native Subscriber at Surat B. P.

We point out these complaints in the hope that Government will see the necessity of reforming the Bombay Post Office. The Supreme Government and the General Post Office of India are not to blame for the neglect and irregularity we lay at the Bombay Post Office's door.

We turn with some degree of pleasure to express the satisfaction we feel at some change for the better. We complained the other day that letters were not delivered at Kirkee, not five miles from Poonah, until 2 hours after their arrival at the latter place; although the Poonah Dawk passed through Kirkee. Some improvement has since taken place: letters and papers are now delivered at Kirkee two hours after their arrival at Poonah! but why not leave the Kirkee packets when passing through, instead of sending them on to Poonah. When economy is advanced as a plea for the paucity of hands we are surprised that the Kirkee letters are carried beyond their destination! However a little improvement is cheering and we do hope that a radical reform will shortly be made.

The announcement of any intelligence from China is eagerly seized upon by us; still we meet with constant disappointment; so little is sent us by our China contemporaries that it is exhausted in a single issue, and we return to our usual look for news from some other quarter. We had expected ere now to have received intelligence of something certain being done with China and its affairs, but the non-arrival of Admiral Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger, up to the date of our latest intelligence has, given Captain Elliott a little time for reflection on the near approach of time when he would receive his final "juwau" and no longer fish in troubled waters.

The merchants here are getting rather clamorous in their imprecations upon the head of the unfortunate negotiator, on account of the non-payment of the Opiumbills; and from the tenor of our China contemporaries, it would appear that the merchants

in that quarter are not pleased at transporting the five millions of dollars to the Government purse instead of redeeming the bonds; whilst sailors and soldiers express their dissatisfaction, because the Celestials swear that the five millions of dollars were for the payment of Opium instead of ransoming the city. Verily the plenipo has had his hands full, and no wonder that he congratulated himself upon an early relief from his toils. He has puzzled the politician, provoked the capitalist, and has had poured upon his sagacious noddle more anathemas than have been pronounced by popes, cardinals, and friars against heretics. Should his successor merely enforce a blockade and should the blockade continue for any length of time the press will no longer teem with invectives but like the Englishman in discussing the acts of Elliott pronounce him a fool! Yet we believe Sir Henry's instructions are a close, strict and continued blockade, and we look forward for some display of that vacillation which has characterized and condemned Captain Elliott, who, no doubt acted according to the instructions he received from the show-good-face-and—retreat Whig Government. If on the other hand Captain Elliott has not received at the hands of the Home Government the support promised, he will no doubt publish a defence of his conduct and if possible clear himself from the charges of inconsistency and vacillation brought against him.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS. BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

We must still record our opinion, that there appears to have been much want of tact displayed by this functionary as regards the distribution of letters and papers in the island of Bombay, since his accession to office. This remark applies not only to the distribution of the overland mail, but also to that of the ordinary dawks. Some amendment in the latter has however taken place within the last few days, and as it is generally understood that the sanction of the local Government has been requested for an increase to the number of Purvoes and Sorters, we are in hopes it will be complied with, and that the contents of the next overland mail will be distributed in Bombay and its environs with greater celerity than has been the case for some months. The accelerating the transmission of the inland packets is, as we have before remarked beyond the power of the Bombay authorities.—Courier, Sept. 18.

We must really cry us mercy. If Post Office matters go on as at present, we must publish an extra sheet at least once a week to find space for the communications of our friends. There has of late been introduced here a native-like adherence to rule; a display of acting up to order, and of shewing book for every thing—which may be very proper and fitting, where neither honesty nor intellect prevail; but which is surely very unworthy of intelligent English Officials. If the Post Office people will give us nothing more in the shape of accommodation than what is set down in the Bond, they must recollect that we can accept of nothing less.—Our Correspondent is quite mistaken in supposing that we ascribe all the imperfections of the Bombay Post Office to the Bengal Government: it has plenty of errors of its own to answer for, we must not mince matters now. The Post Mastership of Bombay must shortly cease to belong to the Civil Service.—Ibid.

We have more than once suggested that the India Post office be under the management and control of the crown. E. D. B. G.

European Intelligence. ENCOUNTER WITH A BOA-CONSTRUCTOR.

In the Surrey Zoological Gardens are several serpents, amongst which is an enormous boa, measuring upwards of twenty feet in length, and weighing more than two hundred weight. Their food is put into the cage by a sliding panel, which one of the keepers, named Blackburn, was in the act of doing, when the enormous boa sprang at him and seized him by the arm. The man leapt backwards, and drew the serpent partly out of the cage, which immediately spun round him like a windlass, and made one coil. Had he effected another, Blackburn would have been inevitably killed. By pressing the throat of the powerful creature, and by more than usual strength, he was preserved. On being taken home he was found to be very much discoloured from the powerful pressure of his terrific antagonist.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Forty years ago, when the wealth of the country was far less than it now is, every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom consumed, on the average, 22 1/2 lb. of sugar in the year. In various work-houses in England, the aged paupers are allowed seven ounces of sugar per week, or at the rate of 22 1/2 lb per annum. Among persons in the middle rank of life the yearly consumption is 37 lb. for each individual, or 1 1/2 ounce per diem. In many families the consumption is far greater than this. Last year the average consumption per head throughout the kingdom was 154 lb. Assuming that one-fourth of the people used 37 lb., the average yearly consumption of the remaining three-fourths was eight pounds per head, or just one-third of the allowance given to paupers, and not one-half the quantity used by the working classes in 1801. That the consumption here stated of 17 lb. per annum is not an excessive estimate, is shown by the further fact, that every person serving in her Majesty's ships receives for daily use 1 1/2 ounces of sugar, being at the rate of 34 lb. 3 ounces per annum.

ENGLISH IN PARIS. There was rather a curious arrival by one of the coaches from Boulogne—that of some English masons

and bricklayers, who have been engaged to work upon the fortifications of Paris. The French must think the English are not much alarmed at the threats of M. Thiers, when they see them selling horses for the French cavalry, which no other state would furnish and find that workmen are to be had from England to assist in putting up the works, which, according to M. Thiers, are to serve not merely as a defence against invasion, but as the means of enabling the French to carry war into the territories of their neighbours.

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE PRESIDENT.

The latest accounts from America bring intelligence of a steam-boat wreck on the coast. The brig Agusta on her passage, when about 90 miles south of Cape Hatteras, at five A. M., on the 24th inst., saw what proved to be the wreck of a steam-boat, the middle part of the hull only was visible as it rose with the swell of the sea; could clearly discover some part of the heavy machinery, such as crank, shaft, &c; part of the frame of one wheel and the timber of her guards were out of water, and appeared as if a boiler had been thrown off; could see no white streaks, and the appearance of having been on fire; saw no person, and therefore did not think it necessary to board the wreck. The citizens of Philadelphia and New York seem to think that this must be the wreck of the President, which must have been burnt at sea.

AN AVAILABLE THING.

The Herald, in the difficult task of saying something in praise of each person on its list for the tory Administration, acquits itself with great nicety as to Mr Goulburn, of whom it says, that his "abilities are available to him." It would have been impossible to say that they were available to any but himself. They have never served any one else.

LOGICAL INNOCENCE.

Mr Clive, a Kensington Magistrate, has decided that there is no offence in a man's stealing into a house in the night, or any other time, unless it be with the intention of stealing something out of the said house, or some illegal purpose, and that the housekeeper whose premises are so invaded is not even justified in chastising the intruder. If this be sound law, for what was the boy Jones imprisoned? Mr Clive's doctrine will be a great comfort and encouragement to all persons of a curious turn of mind, who like to see what is going on in houses without invitations.

TWO STRINGS TO A PANEGRIC.

Horace Walpole, on his father's account, had a filial hatred of Putney. The latter, however, long after old times, flattered him by going to see Strawberry hill, and appears to have succeeded in mystifying him with a ballad, apparently written in praise of it, which Horace copied out for his friends; but in the *New Foundling Hospital for Wit* (vol. 1, p. 184), is the following one more stanza, not in Walpole's copy, which turns the panegyric into a banter:—

Great William (of Cumberland) dwells at Windsor
As Edward did of old,
And many a Gail and many a Soot
Have found him full as bold.
On lofty hills like Windsor
Such heroes ought to dwell:
Yet the little folks on Strawberry hill
Like Strawberry hill as well.

The Edinburgh Review

Literature.

The Discovery of America by the Northmen, in the Tenth Century. By North Ludlow Beamish, F.R.S. Boone.

It is four years since Professor Rafu, of Copenhagen, published what he supposed to be a great discovery—that the eastern coast of North America was found out and colonized by the Northmen more than five hundred years before the reputed discovery of Columbus. The Professor's elaborate work is so large, so expensive, and except to learned readers, so very unintelligible, that this popular abridgment of its points of interest is a welcome contribution to English literature.

Incidental allusions to voyages and settlements of the Irish, not only in Iceland, but in the Western Hemisphere, seem to have been Mr. Beamish's great source of satisfaction in the original work. These, however, we do not think worth much attention. They are meagre, and ill defined: resting chiefly on the presumed existence of a shadowy kind of terra incognita, known to the Northmen of the eleventh century as White Man's Land, or Great Ireland. North and South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida, are supposed, by Professor Rafu, to have been included in this settlement: but the investigation is not satisfactory. We are little disposed, indeed, to regard any part of the scientific details of the work with implicit confidence. It is not in those points we find its value. As an illustration of old northern manners, and of the early literature of Iceland, we think it both interesting and delightful.

Professor Rafu rested his facts upon the authority of ancient Icelandic manuscripts preserved in the royal and university libraries of Copenhagen, which he first translated and gave to the world. To Iceland we had already been indebted for whatever remained of the vivid and natural style of the old northern poetry, and it is obvious that we are only beginning to gather in the fruit of this recent revival of the study of Icelandic language in Denmark and Sweden. Iceland! the land of darkness, of storms, of hopeless solitudes! How strange it seems that, in the hopeless intellectual gloom of the rest of Europe, civilization should have found for refuge into that inhospitable region.

Certain it is that in such documents as these explored by Professor Rafu, in the manuscripts and Sagas of Iceland, we find almost all the richness, the variety, the originality, which still remain to us of history or poetry in these ages. In them, the old Northern race live over to us once again. We know their sayings and doings; are introduced to their private and public concerns; explore their habits and institutions; follow their courageous adventures; and behold, in fact or fancy, expeditions to Southern Europe as lively as those of today; discoveries of America, still more wonderful!

The date of the following incident, taken from what is called the "Unsuccessful Voyage of Thorstein Erikson," in 1005. Its curious evidence of the rude, yet large-hearted superstition of the age, may be fairly said to strengthen, rather than otherwise, the authenticity claimed for the narrative. It relates to the death of Thorstein Erikson, in the western settlement to which he had travelled:

Early that winter came sickness amongst Thorstein Erikson's men, and there died many of his people. Thorstein had orders made for the bodies of those who died, and caused them to be taken out to the ship, and there laid: "For I will," said he, "have all the bodies taken to Eriksfjord in the summer. Now it was not long before the sickness came also into Thorstein's house, and his wife, took the sickness first; she was very large, and strong as a man, but still did the sickness master her. And soon after that, the disease attacked Thorstein Erikson, and they both lay ill at the same time, and Gimhild, the wife of Thorstein the black, died. But when she was dead, then went Thorstein out of the room, after a plank to lay the body upon. Then said Gudrid, 'Stay not long away, my Thorstein!' He answered that so it should be. Then said Thorstein Erikson, 'Strangely now is our house-mother going on, for she purshes herself up on

her elbows, and stretches her feet out of bed, and feels for her shoes.' At that moment came in the husband Thorstein, and Gimhild then lay down, and every beam in the room creaked. Now Thorstein made a coffin for Gimhild's body, and took it out, and buried it; but although he was a large and powerful man, it took all his strength to bring it out of the place. Now the sickness attacked Thorstein Erikson and he died, which his wife Gudrid took much to heart. They were then all in the room; Gudrid had taken her seat upon a chair beyond the bench, upon which Thorstein, her husband, had lain; then Thorstein the host took Gudrid from the chair upon his knees, and sat down with her upon another bench, just opposite Thorstein's body. He comforted her in many ways, and cheered her up, and promised to go with her to Eriksfjord, with her husband's body, and those of his companions; and I will also, added he, 'bring many servants to comfort and amuse thee.' She thanked him. Then Thorstein Erikson sat himself up on the bench, and said, 'Where is Gudrid?' Three times said he that, but she answered not. Then said she to Thorstein the host, 'Shall I answer his questions or not?' He counselled her not to answer. After this went Thorstein the host across the floor, and sat himself on a chair, but Gudrid sat upon his knees, and he said, 'What wilt thou, Namesake?' After a little he answered, 'I wish much to tell Gudrid her fortune, in order that she may be the better reconciled to my death, for I have now come to a good resting place; but this I can tell thee, Gudrid! that thou wilt be married to an Icelandic, and ye shall live long together; and have a numerous posterity, powerful, distinguished, and excellent; sweet and well favoured; ye shall remove from Greenland to Norway, and from thence to Iceland; there shall ye live long, and thou shalt outlive him. Then wilt thou go abroad, and travel to Rome, and come back again to Iceland, to thy house; and then will a church be built, and thou wilt reside there, and become a nun, and there wilt thou die.' And when he had said these words, Thorstein fell back, and his corpse was set in order and taken to the ship. Now Thorstein the host kept well all the promises which he had made to Gudrid; in spring he sold his farm and his cattle, and betook himself to the ship, with Gudrid, and all that he possessed; he made ready the ship, and procured men therefor, and then sailed to Eriksfjord. The bodies were now buried by the Church. Gudrid repaired to Leit in Brattahlid, but Thorstein the black made himself a dwelling at Eriksfjord, and dwelt there so long as he lived, and was looked upon as a very wise man.

From another of the narratives, descriptive of the Expedition to and Settlement in Vinland, by Thorfinn Karlsefne, dated in 1007, we take a very striking account of his adventures in a part of the coast called Hop, and supposed to be the same as the present Mount Hope bay:

"They found there upon the land self sown fields of wheat, there where the ground was low, but vines there where it rose somewhat. Every stream there was full of fish. They made holes there where the land commenced, and the waters rose highest; and when the tide fell, there were sacred fish in the holes. There were a great number of all kinds of wild beasts in the woods. They remained themselves, and did not perceive anything [new]; they had their cattle with them. And one morning early, when they looked round, saw they a great many canoes, and poles were swung upon them, and it sounded like the wind in a straw-stack, and the swinging was with the sun. Then said Karlsefne, 'What may this denote?' Snorri Thorbranson answered him: 'It may be that this is a sign of peace, so let us take a white shield, and hold it towards them; and so did they. Upon that upon those that they met, and looked with wonder. These people were black and ill-favoured, and had crooked cheeks. They remained there for a time, and gazed upon those that they met, and rowed, afterwards, away

These Skraelings would seem to be our Esquimaux. A very curious passage follows, which might pass for the note out of a journal by Franklin or Ross. "They began to barter; and these people would rather have red cloth than any thing else; for they had to offer skins and seal furs." The narrative thus proceeds:

"It happened that a bull, which Karlsefne had, ran out from the wood and roared aloud; this frightened the Skraelings, and they rushed to their canoes, and rowed away to the southward, round the coast; after that they were not seen for three entire weeks. But at the end of that time a great number of Skraelings ships were seen coming from the south like a rushing torrent; and all the poles were turned from the sun, and they all howled very loud. Then took Karlsefne's people a roll shield, and held it towards them. The Skraelings jumped out of their ships, and after this, went they against each other, and fought. There was a sharp shower of weapons, for the Skraelings had skins. Karlsefne's people saw that they raised up on a pole an enormous large ball, something like a sheep's paunch, and of a blue colour; this swung they from the pole over Karlsefne's men, upon the ground, and it made a frightful crash as it fell down. This caused great alarm to Karlsefne and all his people, so that they thought of nothing but running away, and they fell back along the river; for it appeared to them that the Skraelings pressed upon them from all sides; and they did not stop until they came to some rocks, where they made a stout resistance. Freydis came out and saw that Karlsefne's people fell back, and she cried out, 'Why do ye run, stout men as ye are, before these miserable wretches, whom I thought ye would knock down like cattle? and if I had weapons, methinks I could fight better than any of ye.' They gave no heed to her words. Freydis would go with them, but she was slower, because she was pregnant; however, she followed after them into the wood. The Skraelings pursued her; she found a dead man before her; it was Thorbranson Snorason, and there stood a flat stone stuck in his head; and the sword lay naked by his side; this took she up, and prepared to defend herself. Then came the Skraelings towards her; she drew out her breasts from under her clothes, and dashed them against the naked sword; by this the Skraelings became frightened, and ran off to their ships, and rowed away. Karlsefne and his people then came up, and praised her courage. Two men fell on Karlsefne's side, but a nun her of the Skraelings. Karlsefne's band was over-matched, and they now drew home to their dwellings, and bound their wounds; and they thought over what crowd that could have been, which had pressed upon them from the land side, and it now appeared to them that it could scarcely have been real people from the ships, but that these must have been optical illusions. The Skraelings also found a dead man, and an axe lay by him; one of them took up the axe, and cut wood with it, and now one after another did the same, and thought it was an excellent thing, and bit well; after that one took it, and cut at a stone, so that the axe broke, and then thought they it was of no use, because it would not cut stone, and they threw it away.

In a narrative, later by four years, and by another writer, we have further mention of this Freydis—a kind of Lady Macbeth of Iceland. She seems to have conceived a great hatred to a pair of brothers, who had accompanied herself and husband, with a rival party of ships and associates, to another of these Vinland excursions. This was the result:

"Now began winter, and the brothers proposed to set up sports, and have some amusement. So it was done for a time, until evil reports and discord sprung up amongst them, and there was an end of the sports, and nobody came from the one house to the other, and so it went on for a long time during the winter. It happened one morning early that Freydis got up from her bed, and dressed herself, but took no shoes or stockings; and the weather was such that much dew had fallen. She took her husband's cloak, and put it on, and then went to the brothers' house, and to the door; but a man had gone out a little before, and left the door half open. She opened the door, and stood a little time in the opening, and was silent; but Finnbogi lay inside the house, and was awake; he said: 'What wilt thou here, Freydis?' She said: 'I wish that thou wouldst get up, and go out with me, for I will speak with thee.' He did so, they went to a tree, that lay near the dwellings, and sat down there. How art thou satisfied here?' said she; he answered, 'Well think I of, the land's fruitfulness, but ill do I think of the discord that has sprung up betwixt us; for it appears to me that no cause has been given.'—'Thou sayest as it is, said she, 'and so think I; but my business here with thee, is that I wish to change ships with thy brother, for ye have a larger ship than I, and it is my wish to go from hence.'—'That must I agree to said he, if such is thy wish.' Now with that they separated; she went home, and Finnbogi to his bed. She got into the bed with cold feet, and thereby woke Thorvard, and he asked why she was so cold and wet. She answered, with much vehemence: 'I was gone, said she, 'to the brothers, to make a bargain with them about their ship, for I wished to buy the large ship; but they took it so ill, that they beat me, and used me shamefully, but thou miserable man! I will surely neither avenge my disgrace on thee own, and it is easy to see that I am no longer in Greenland, and I will separate from thee if thou avengest not this. And now could he no longer withstand her reproaches, and bade his men to get up with all speed, and take their arms; and so did they, and went straight way to the brothers' house, and went in and fell upon them sleeping, and then took and bound them, and thus led out one after the other; but Freydis had each of them killed as he came out. Now were all the men there killed, and only women remained, and they would no one kill. Then said Freydis: 'Give me an axe! So was done; upon which she killed the five women that were there, and did not stop until they were all dead.'

Freydis had no conscience, and she did not regret the deed. But it was discovered in time and she never survived after it.

We hope that what we have quoted may induce the reader to turn to the book itself.—Examiner.

The Discovery of America by the Northmen, in the Tenth Century; with Notices of the Early Settlements of the Irish in the Western Hemisphere. By North Ludlow Beamish. T. and W. Boone, London, 1840.

This work is compiled from the elaborate publication entitled *Antiquitates Americanas*, by Professor RAFF, which was published in Copenhagen in 1837, and which is well known to all northern scholars. The merit of the volume solely consists in bringing into a convenient form, for the use of the English reader, all those parts of the professor's labours which bear upon the asserted discovery and colonization of the eastern coast of America by the Northmen, upwards of five hundred years before the shores of America were trodden by Columbus. Whoever is curious in this matter, as well as in the still more strange narratives of Irish enterprise in the western world so far back as the eighth century, may be confidently referred to this book, which really contains a great deal of remote research in a narrow compass. Mr. BEAMISH has performed his task with a diligence that well deserves recognition from the English reader.—Atlas.

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A TRAGEDY IN THE CATHEDRAL OF MILAN.

After winding up the staircase within the central and loftiest spire, we reached a point from which our first resting place seemed hardly removed from the ground. We came down to the marble wilderness again, and wandered for an hour or there. Once C— paused and, placing his hand on a balustrade, said, 'Do you like tragedies? Young people always do, and our lurking like the eager listeners they were, he proceeded:—'Two years ago there was a Milanese passionately attached to a young married woman of our city, whose husband became jealous and fearful to the lovers. In their mad passion and despair, they agreed to meet here and throw themselves off. Both were true to the appointment; but when the woman saw before her the terrible death to which she had consented, her nerves were not strong enough, and she tried to escape from her lover. His resolve, however, was unshaken; for as he pursued, she flying through these galleries, over the terraces, running up these long staircases and sliding down, now hiding, now darting out again, but finally he caught her, dragged her here, and, while she was shrieking, clasped her in his arms, and leaped from this balustrade—look down, and you may imagine the horrors of the death. We looked down at the jutting points that interrupted the descent to the pavement, and all turned away silent and shuddering.

A SINNER AT ST MARK'S.

I went before breakfast this morning to St Mark's and as I paused for a moment at the door to look up at the figure of the saint, on a ground of blue and gold, two persons, sinners I am sure, drew my eyes and thoughts from him. They were young men, who appeared as if they had that moment landed from some piratical expedition. The one was looking about him with a careless curiosity; there was a wild, savage desolation about the other I never can forget; his face was bronzed, and his tangled locks stood out as if they were of iron. I met his quick, glancing eye, but I am sure, he did not see me, nor anything in the world around him; the gorgeous ceiling, the Oriental marbles, the costly altars pictures, bronzes, were to him as if they were not, and on he strode as if he were on a sea-beach, straight through the kneeling congregation, not pausing till he reached the steps before the high altar, when he threw himself prostrate on the marble. The people were passing up and down, jostling him, treading on him; he moved no more than if he had been struck dead there. It seemed to me that I could hear the cry from his soul, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!' and not till the mass was over, when he rose with an expression somewhat softened and calmed, and taking his companion, who had been listlessly staring about, by the arm, and hastened away, could I see anything but him.

A FEW DAYS SINCE A CALABRIAN SOLDIER WAS STRUCK BY HIS superior officer. He complained to his colonel, who treated the grievance as a bagatelle. The next day, on the parade, the soldier shot the officer, and then walked quietly away. He was of course, seized, and the next morning executed. To the last he was unflinching, and said coolly that he had only done what should have been done for him.

A CLASSICAL SCENE.

At Pozzuoli we were, as usual, besieged by a little army of ciceroani. I had previously promised my patronage to a bright lad who begged me to ask for Michael Angelo. I did so; and a stone regged, raffian-looking wretch started forth, exclaiming, 'Ecco! ecco! Sono Michael Angelo.' The ruse only brought down upon him the laugh of his comrades, and we drove off with a certain Andrea, a nice fellow, whom L—s, a fancier of human faces, had at once selected from his troop. We turned off near the ruins of the ancient mole (supposed to have been built by the Cumans, and repaired by the Roman emperors) to which Caligula attached his bridge of boats. Here was left our carriage at the Lucrine Lake, and went off by a foot path to the Lake of Avernaus, the Tartarus which Virgil describes in the sixth book of the *Æneid*. It is like all the crater-lakes we have seen, deep, dark, and barren and precipitous hills. On the shore of this lake are the ruins of a temple which has been assigned to Pluto; a pretty fair guess; for who but an infernal deity should have his temple on Tartarus? We turned from the lake to the grotto of the Cumaean Sibyl, the long sought and honoured oracle to whom Domenechino has given such divine grace; sacrificing, as it seems to me, in imitation of youth, beauty, and harmony. We know not what art has done for us till we find it peopling these dreary solitudes with such exquisite forms. The grotto is a low, vaulted passage (a miniature of Posilippo,) piercing the hill, and coming out on the other side. We discreetly declined

groping through it, contenting ourselves with a bouquet of ivy-leaves and volutes placed about its entrance.—Letters from Abroad to kindred at Home.

THE ALLEGED INFERNAL MACHINE.

It has been already stated that Isaac L. Herap, who was a rested some time since at Boulogne, as being the bearer of an alleged infernal machine, and who was removed to Paris for examination, has been acquitted of the main charge, and been sent back to Boulogne; where he is to be tried on the charge of having prohibited arms in his possession. It will be seen from the following detail of circumstances not generally known, that his treatment by the French authorities while detained at Paris was highly honorable to that body. Lillierap, previous to his quitting London, had written to the French Ambassador to propose the sale of his machine, but his letter either miscarried or was not taken notice of. He apprised him in his letter of his intention to repair to Boulogne, where he expected to find a committee of military officers deputed by the Minister of War to examine his invention, and so confident was he of its meeting their approval and receiving ample compensation for it, that he embarked, after paying his passage, with only 3s. in his pocket. His scanty means, his want of a passport, but above all the weapon of which he was the bearer, excited the suspicion of the police, who, imagining him to be another Fieschi or Darnay, apprehended him. Lillierap vainly represented that he had informed the French Ambassador of his intention, &c. His story was not credited, and, on his arrival in Paris he was confined in the Conciergerie. There he underwent several interrogatories, when at length the truth of his previous statements became apparent. The imprisonment excepted, nothing could exceed the kindness with which Lillierap was treated in the Conciergerie. He was at first lodged in the room formerly occupied by Prince Louis Napoleon, but, having complained of its being too confined, he was transferred to a larger one, quite apart from the building appropriated to the criminals, with whom he never had any communication. What ever he called for was immediately provided, and as he was affected more or less with "the spleen" (the French will have it), and could not speak a word of French, the Judge of Instruction used to send every day a young gentleman attached to the Attorney-General's office, and who is conversant with the English language, to chat with the prisoner. The parquet in short, did every thing in its power to repair the involuntary injury done him, and regretted the necessity for ordering him back a sort of prisoner to Boulogne. His machine was examined by artillery officers, and found to be very ingenious. It consists of three rows of barrels, of five each, fixed by a girde to the waist; there are three cocks, one for each row, the barrels of which, having an oblique direction, like leaves of a fan, would prove extremely destructive in a charge with bayonet. He had also a four-barrelled pistol, and the model of a fort, in which the artillery on the ramparts is protected by works proof against the firing of the besiegers batteries.—(Times.)



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various shipping routes and dates.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships in the harbor and their destinations.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Oroparus, Indus, and Boreas; Brigs Tappan and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Vessels, Carina, and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul, Rahimoon, Alihan, Hanzab, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Pelambur, Savoy, Fanny, Lodeash, Hamonshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlat, Parsaud, Fattel Curran, Bransford, Vail Leyman. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassaloro Affricano.