

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE AT BENGAL.

A London letter, brought by the last mail, states, that Sir Charles Grey is again coming out to Bengal, in the capacity of Chief Justice. As the letter, which supplies this intelligence, is from a gentleman, to whom we may look for accurate information, and as he states it "on the best authority," we may expect the appointment to take place, unless the Tories get into office in time to prevent it.—Harkara, Aug. 23.

IMPROVED LETTER PAPER.

We are glad to learn, that an improvement is likely soon to take place in the method of preparing the Post Office packets from damp or rain. It has been found that a description of paper, manufactured at Dorjoling, and hitherto used only for envelopes of letters and parcels, when prepared with a solution of caoutchouc or Indian rubber, can be made perfectly water proof. This paper is very strong and is only one-third of the weight of the wax cloth, now in use, even when saturated with caoutchouc, and it is very considerably cheaper, which is an object of some importance to the Government and the public in these hard times.—Ibid.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Trusty, Elsdon, from Swan River 17th July.—Englishman, Aug. 23.

We received a letter from Cabul on Saturday, dated the 27th July, from which we make the following extract:—

'There is the devil to pay; the King's Grandson got a right good licking from an Officer the day before yesterday; the Officer was on horseback and the Prince in passing by told him in a rude manner to get out of his way, but on his not moving the Prince struck him, for which he got well served out and no mistake; we are to have a Court of Enquiry on the subject shortly.'—Ibid.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

We have received a letter by this Mail from a near connexion of Lord Seaton's who says that his lordship was certainly to be the new Governor General; but this has not shaken our opinion in favor of Sir James Graham, who, we further hear, will be unlikely to accept of a peerage, as he prefers the old Baronetcy and the 'Graham of Netherby' to a new, though higher, title. We believe that the Melbourne people are quite aware that Sir James is the man fixed on by the Conservative party to 'reign over us' in India; and we suspect his elevation has in for it, them, a slight mixture of wormwood.—The flavour of which probably Lord Auckland himself tastes in the cup.—Ibid.

The Dutch Barque Sumatra, while kedging across the bows of the brig Sea Horse, fouled her, and thereby sustained some damage;—she immediately afterwards attempting to cross the bows of the Buteshire fouled her in a similar way, and carried away the Buteshire's jib and flying jib booms. This damage sustained by the Sumatra, we are told, is likely to cause some delay in her departure.—Ibid.

We hear a New Commission Agency is about to be established in Bombay. The partners in the firm will be Mr. Pottinger, brother of Sir Henry Pottinger and father of Major Pottinger, the present Political Agent in Tourkia, and Mr. Howell late of this City. Mr. Howell will leave England by the September Mail, Star, Aug. 23.

PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS.—It is a circumstance to be deeply regretted that that dreadful scourge the Cholera has again made its appearance with considerable virulence among the native population of this metropolis. Its effects have also been somewhat widely felt throughout the more crowded villages in our immediate vicinity. That numbers of unfortunate natives are suffering from the ravages of a description of epidemic fever, is an incident, which, while it is to be deplored cannot be much wondered at. The imperfect means for carrying off stagnant water, and the large masses of decayed vegetable matter which are allowed to accumulate in the outskirts of Calcutta are more than sufficient to generate all the ill that flesh is heir to. Until some arrangements are consummated calculated to ensure a greater degree of cleanliness in the thoroughfares &c. of this city, it cannot be otherwise expected than that its denizens must be exposed to all the baneful influences of a miasmatic atmosphere.—Ibid.

Madras.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. W. B. Anderson of the Civil Service has applied for three months leave preparatory to his embarkation for Europe, and Mr. H. Morris will be appointed to act as 3d Judge in the Western Provincial Court, Mr. Skelton has applied for leave to go home on furlough. We understand that the appointments, notified in our last, as about to appear in Orders, consequent on the departure of Mr. Chamier to Calcutta, will not be published in the Gazette, as that gentleman will be entitled to his full allowances whilst absent, and Mr. Elliott will continue to attend the Revenue Board on its usual days of meeting.—U. S. Gaz Aug 27.

Mr. STROMBECK.—We regret to announce the decease of a Gentleman of Mr. Strombeck of the Civil Service.—Ibid

DEWAN OF BELGAUM.—A correspondent in the Doosh writes that Strinivassao Dewan of Belgaum has been just allowed to retire on a pension of 700 Rupees per annum, which, says our correspondent is actually in excess of what he received when effective and in the performance of all the duties of his situation.—Ibid.

New Tamul Paper.—We are happy to observe by Ceylon papers that a Journal in the Tamul language is about to be started on that Island, which is to be denominated "The Rising Sun." periodical is to be got up for the sole purpose of diffusing knowledge among the Native Community, and we wish it every success as we feel that a Native Press is above all others, the means best adapted, for enlightening and raising the Native character.—native interpreter, Aug. 26.

Ceylon.

ARRIVALS.

18th. August.—Barque Baboo, Alex Stuart Master from Bombay August 11th cargo Specie and a few cases Merchandise.—Passengers Red. Wm. Adley and Mrs Adley Lieut. A. Ross. Mr. F. Tonton and Mr. J. A. Lavord.—13. do. Remarks Spoke the George IV from Bombay to China.—15. do. Spoke Guisahan, from Bombay to China.

DEPARTURES.

18. do. Brig Sondary Maria, Paulo Tindal for Negapatam cargo Aroconuts.—do. do. Schooner Meneache Sungers, S. Tamby Tindal for Negapatam cargo do.—19. do. Barque Morning Star, We Harrison Master for Tuncoreen.—Observer, Aug. 19.

Malacca.

ARRIVALS.

June 2nd. British Brig Poppy H. Cole, from Singapore 2nd ult., passing to Calcutta.—9th. British Barque Zeolust, Lim Eng Sing, from Singapore 7th inst.—10th. British Schooner Sri Siagapura, W. Ogle, from Maulmain 23rd ult.—11. British Brig Kim Yean Soon, E. Toak, from Singapore 7th inst.—12th. British Brig Thereza, B. S. Vaz, from Singapore 9th inst.—13th. British Ship Margaret, Edward Canney, from Singapore 9th inst.—15th. British Ship Charles Grant, W. Pitcan, from Bombay 16th ult.

PASSENGERS.

Per Poppy.—Francisce Mechlians, Esquire, and Mr. Ford Zeoust.—Messrs G. Moss, and J. Johannes.—Thereza.—Rev. Mr. Abel, Mr. Chalke, Capt Keron, Mrs Keron, and child.—Charles Grant.—Mr. and Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Mc Bween.

DEPARTURES.

June 3rd British Brig Lydia Katgate, Tan Broom, for Singapore 2nd ult.—British Brig Harriet, B. Elvin, for Singapore.—British Brig Ely, Lim Kong Eng, for Penang.—5th. British Barque Samuel Horrocks Tan Broom, for Penang.—11th British Barque Zeolust, Lim Eng Sing, for Penang.—15th British Schooner Diamond Manuel Santiago de Costa, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ze-lat—Mr and, Stoneliewar and family? Messrs G. Moses and J. Johanna—Weilly June 17.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At her residence, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, on the 12th of May, Mrs. Euphemie Richardson in her 90th year relict of the late James Douglas Richardson Esq. many years Editor, & Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," Mrs. Richardson was beloved & respected by a very numerous circle of friends, who deeply lament her death.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th Instant, at the Mission house Supathoo, by the Revd. J. Jamieson, Mr. William Jackson, to Mrs. Charles, Relict of the late Mr. Walter Charles.

BIRTHS.

At Delhi, on the 20th August, the Lady of Captain J. M. Drake, 40th N. I., of a Daughter.—On the 7th Instant, at Joonjooonoo the lady of W. R. Forster Esq. Shekawa six Brigade of a son.—At Delhi, on the morning of the 24th instant, the wife of Mr. G. Daniel, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Delhi, on the 6th Instant, Emma Ellen, aged 1 year 2 months and 18 days, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas.—At Pughman, near Cabul, on 26th July, Henry Richard youngest son of Lieut. Vincent Eyre, Deputy Commissary of ordnance, aged, 11 months and 7 days. On the 17th Instant at Joonjooonoo the infant boy of Mrs Forster, aged 17th month.—At Meerghy, on the 10 August, Mr. T. W. Thompson, Son of the Reverend J. T. Thompson, aged 28 years, 4 months, and 9 days; deeply and deservedly regretted by all his afflicted relatives. "Thou that sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him."

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Aniel—1st Gr. Regt.—from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

None.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Table with columns: Week, Month, Remarkable Days, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Phases of the Moon, H. M. S. H. M. S., D. H. M.

HIGH WATER

Table with columns: 1841, A. M. P. M., 6th Monday, 7th Tuesday, 8th Wednesday, 9th Thursday, 10th Friday, 11th Saturday.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns: ADV. AUG. 29, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BURMAH, CALCUTTA, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, GANDHAR, CANTON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HENRY, LAHORE, MADRAS, MANILA, MAURITIUS, NEPAUL, PENANG, PERAK, PENANG, QUETTA, SCINDE, SINGAPORE.



THE GAZETTE

Tuesday, September 7, 1841.

The Company's Steamer Berenice with the overland mail of the 4th August, arrived at Bombay yesterday at 1 o'clock. The following is a list of her passengers:—

Mr. & Mrs. Whitehead and child, Miss Edwards & servant, Captain & Mrs. Thomas—Elliott Esq., W. B. Elliott Esq.,—Briggs Esq.,—Beech Esq.,—Amber Esq.,—Ley Esq., Captain Rolfe, Captain Wilder—Marens Esq.,—Eswant Rao Srikce & 4 Servants,—Grabielle Esq., Dr. Impey Viscount Amiens.

The Berenice left Suez on the 21st of August at 1/2 past 6 p. m. had Westerly winds with light Showers.

Left Aden on Sunday the 29th at 1/2 past 11 a. m.—Observed a vessel standing to the Southward on the 4th Sept, and another this morning bearing English colours.

Sir W. H. Macnaughten has been appointed Governor of Bombay, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Control.

It is reported that General Hill will succeed to the command at Madras, Sir Hugh Gough is going on to Bengal.

There have been serious disturbances at Toulouse.

Her Majesty was in good health. An important debate took place at the India House on the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara on the 14th June. The Court came to a decision that it would be inexpedient to interfere with the Executive Government of India!

Great Britain is far from being in a settled state in consequence of the Whigs finding the result of the Elections most unfavorable than they had anticipated. It is supposed the Conservatives will come into power.

We learn from Tannah that a prisoner escaped from the gaol at that place on the 3rd instant, and was pursued by one of the Jungle rangers; he shot at the escaped prisoner who immediately fell down and expired.

A correspondent has written us concerning a sad catastrophe which has happened at the Byculla Schools, we will thank any of our correspondents for additional particulars.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 24th August, Madras to the 28th, Ceylon to the 19th August, and Malacca papers to the 17th June.

Latest European Intelligence.

COURT.

The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert have returned to Windsor from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey and the Earl and Countess Cowper at Panshanger. Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The King of the Belgians returned to the Continent in the middle of July; but the Queen was obliged to remain in this country with her invalid son, the Duke de Brabant, till 1st August.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 2d August, with advices to the following dates:—Singapore . . . May 10. Calcutta . . . June 9. Madras . . . June 10. Ceylon . . . June 4. Bombay . . . June 19.

The steamer Great Liverpool arrived at Southampton on the 6th July with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bizzard; Mr. and Mrs. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Andrews and family; Mrs. Kaye; Mr. Moore; Mrs. Webb; Colonels Hodges and Lambert; Majors Fouquet and Munsey; Captains Eyres, Fife, Hon. Graves, She-rett, Stoddart, Whitehill, and Wri. ht; Lieuts. Bruce, Martin, and Phillips; Rev. K. Baillie, Messrs. Ashfield, Baker, Bradshaw, Campbell, Carles, Cacci, Cobb, Cochrane, Edmunds, Fanshaw, Fuller, Lackersteen, Robson, and Sims.

The steamer Great Liverpool with the London Mail of the 31st of July left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 3rd of August.

It is very generally believed that Sir James Graham will be appointed Governor-General of India on a change of Ministry.

Colonel Caulfield has announced himself a candidate for the East India direction.

H. M. Shi, Cornwallis, 72, took her final departure from Plymouth for China on the 3d July. There are no less than 59 officers in the gun-room mess, including supernumeraries.

Sir W. H. Macnaughten has been chosen by the Court of Directors Governor of Bombay. Sir R. Jenkins was also a candidate. Sir William's appointment will, no doubt, be confirmed by the Board of Control. At the last half yearly examination of candidates for admission into the East India College, Salisbury, held on the 22d and 23d July, the following gentlemen were reported duly qualified:—Messrs. J. C. Bolders, L. B. Bowring F. S. W. Cantar, C. F. Chamnier, R. H. Davis, R. H. Dunlop, B. H. Ellis, E. L. Ellis, H. Newton, C. P. Phillips, H. G. Smith, and W. G. Young. According to Mr. Stikeman's comparative statement of the number of British ships with tonnage, &c, which have entered inwards and cleared outwards for and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter from the quarter ending 30th of June, 1841, it appears that the total number of ships entered inwards was 402, with 158,388 tonnage, 3249 men showing, as compared with the same period of 1840, gives an increase of 75 ships 40,147 tonnage, and 1418 men. The ships which have left for China, double in number those which left for the same situation last year, there is a great increase in the number bound for Singapore and Penang, which goes far to show that there is expected to be an increased

spirit in the trade with those countries at no very distant period.

The high duty charged on cinnamon from Ceylon, so long a matter of complaint both with producer and the trade, has been brought before the notice of the Secretary of State by the East India and China Association. The reply they have received states, that the question will have all due consideration, but that Government attention was called to it not long ago in consequence of a representation from the Governor of Ceylon, and that instructions were sent to him in the month of April, 1840, for such modification of the duty as would reduce it on all kinds of cinnamon to the rate of 2s per pound, which has hitherto been payable on the inferior quality only. That reduction, in accordance with the arrangement by which a previous notice of ten months is required on alterations in the duty or in the sale price of the Government cinnamon, would have taken effect from the 1st of June last. Adverting to the large stock of cinnamon which would appear to be at present held in this country, in consequence of the extensive consignments made from the colony since the discontinuance of the Government monopoly, and upon which the higher rates of duty must have been paid by the exporters, and also to the state of the revenues of Ceylon, and to other modifications of the fiscal arrangements of the colony, which have been authorised, the Government think it right to abstain from authorising further alteration of the duty until the effect of the duty already agreed upon shall have been tried. However, it is intimated that in the mean time the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with the view to the further consideration of the question, have requested from the Board of Trade any more specific information which it may be practicable to obtain relative to the quantities and qualities produced in and exported from Java and Malabar.

The Queen has been pleased to grant Henry Fisher Esq. Lieut-Colonel in the Army in the East Indies, and Major of Cavalry, to the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class of the Order of the Deorance Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ooll-Moolk, King, of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his service in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortresses of Ghuznee.

PRECIS

JULY 6.—The death of the once famous Mrs. Mountain is announced.—The Earl of Surrey has been appointed, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, in the room of Lord Echester, resigned.—Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, the well-known compiler of the Statutes at Large and Law Dictionary died on the 1st instant, in his 80th year.—An instance of amazing rapidity was afforded on the 30th ult.—A special train was despatched from Birmingham to London on election business at twelve P. M. (calling in its course at seven intermediate stations, and suffering delay to the amount altogether of 14 minutes), and arrived at Euston station at eleven minutes past three A. M.; thus performing the distance of 112 1/2 miles exclusive of stoppages, in two hours and 57 minutes. The whole journey between London and Glasgow has been performed in less than 26 hours.

The quarterly account of the revenue has been published. As compared with the quarter ending 5th July 1840, it exhibits a decrease of 3,661l. But, taking the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of 148,689l. In the Customs there is a decrease of 289,30, 48 in the Stamps a decrease of 48,830l; while in the Excise there is an increase of 88,360l., in the Taxes 382,868l., and in the Post-office 19,000l. the year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of 524,940l. but taking the ordinary revenue, only a decrease of 287,407. The decrease on the year's revenue is, in the Customs 856,691l. in the Post-office 545,000l.; while the increase in the Excise is 431,020l., in the Stamps 31,664l., and in the Taxes 649,471. The decrease in the Post-office for the year is easily accounted for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of the year ended 5th July, 1840.

July, 7.—The boy Jones, who on so many occasions effected an entrance into Buckingham Palace, has been sent off to New South Wales.—The female boar constrictor at the Jardin des Plantes recently hatched three eggs, and the three young serpents that have issued from them are of the greatest beauty.—The Earl of Cardigan was ballotted for as a member of the Royal United Service Club on the 6th July. There were 28 black and 166 white balls; in all, 194 ballotted. The noble earl was therefore rejected, and the consequence of the rejection is, that he cannot be again proposed as a member for ten year. It so happens that the other fourteen candidates, and among them the major of the Eleventh Hussars, were all admitted.

JULY 9.—Four persons have been killed by an explosion of firedamp at Bedesbank colliery near Oldham.—Last week, during the time Lord Waterpark and his party were canvassing Newhall, they met a man driving a donkey cart, the man wearing a blue ribbon, and the donkey decorated with the colours of the canvassers (yellow), and upon being questioned why he did not adopt the same colours both for his animal and himself quietly, replied, "Why, I uses no coercion, we both does as we likes; he goes with his party, and I goes with mine."—Madame Catalani's numerous friends will be glad to hear that letters from her residence at Florence have been received on the 25th ult., at which time she was in excellent health.—The Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay was drowned while bathing at Torquay, yesterday. Whilst swimming a short distance, from the beach, it is supposed he was seized with the cramp, and sank to rise no more. The right hon. gentleman formerly filled the office of Vice-president of the Board of trade and Commissioner of the Board of Control, and was several years member of parliament for Totness. He was in the 59th year of his age, and has left a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Mr. Courtenay has one son a clerk. The deceased had been in the receipt of a pension of 1000l. year. He was the author of some historical researches relative to the characters of the plays of Shakespeare.—Mr. Justice Bosanquet being unable to go circuit, his duties are performed by Mr. Serjeant Taddy.—A portion of the cotton factory of Messrs. Kell and Gilmore, situated in Bradford New-road Ancoats, Manchester, fell-down, by which five unfortunate individuals lost their lives: It appears that a new wing was building to the factory, and several rooms were

erection over the present building, when the new portion fell in. A great number of hands were employed in the lower rooms, but having heard a crash, rushed out to another compartment of the mill in time to save their lives. As it is, however, five unfortunate persons have been hurried into eternity by the melancholy occurrence. The accident, it is supposed, was caused by the joists and beams giving way. The mill, it is reported, had been hurried up rapidly. The new portion had reached four stories high when it fell.

JULY 10.—Mr. G. H. M. Dyer has been removed from the commission of the peace for Middlesex for proposing to Mr. Medhurst, under sentence of imprisonment for manslaughter, to obtain his release, through the interest of Lord Northampton, for 3000l.—Mr. Balfe, the eminent composer, has become a bankrupt, owing to a disastrous speculation in opening the English Opera House.

A state of gloom has prevailed in the London mercantile market throughout the week, in consequence of various failures which have occurred; a degree of suspicion attached to the credit of others, and so many rumours are in circulation as to have almost entirely put a stop to any business. It is difficult to say exactly what is the immediate cause of this depression, but the decrease of 859,99 1/2, is the duty of five per cent., shows too plainly the decayed state of trade, and the distress, which must become still more alarming, unless active means be taken to replenish our productive industry so as to increase consumption by giving cheaper food and better wages to the working classes.

JULY 12.—The *Foranville*, 84, at Sheerness, and *Illustrious*, 72, at Portsmouth, are ordered to be brought forward for Commission. The latter for the flag of Sir Charles Adam.—The Dowager Countess of Scarborough was nearly shot a few days since while sitting in her back drawing-room in Portman Square. A young gentleman had been amusing himself by shooting birds with bullets the size of peas from an air-pistol; and one of these passed through the drawing-room window.

A new motive power, of the most simple character and easy construction, it is said, has been discovered by Captain Gies, of the Jerusalem Coffee-house, late Master of the Mercury. The drawings, illustrative of the plan, show an action which appears capable of being maintained in perpetuity, as well as with great regularity. It is applicable to a variety of purposes, which require precision of motion and equality of force, whilst its powers may be increased to a vast extent.

JULY 15.—The Great Western left Bristol for New York yesterday.—The preparations for the ensuing meeting of the British Association, which will be held at Devonport, on the 19th instant, and continue its sittings until the 4th of August, are nearly completed, and will, there is no doubt, give satisfaction to the numerous members who will be brought together on the occasion. At the last meeting, at Glasgow, the Rev. Professor Whewell was appointed president, and the Earls of Morley and Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Elliot, M. P., Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, and Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., some of whom are expected to take an active interest in the meeting, were chosen vice-presidents.

There was married yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Viscount Villers, M. P., eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, to Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, M. P., and Lady Peel. The Lord Bishop of Oxford officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle. Their royal highness Prince George and Princess Augusta Somerset, were present at the nuptials. At the conclusion of the ceremony, at the family residence of the right honourable baronet in Whitehall-gardens, a sumptuous entertainment was given to a highly distinguished assemblage, comprising their royal highness Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The lady's dowry was 150,000l.

JULY 16.—The death of Lord Feversham is announced.—During a severe storm on the 15th a boy was killed by lightning in Acree lane Brixton.—There is a report that the affairs of Mr. J. Hume, late member for Kilkenny, are very much embarrassed.

Yesterday afternoon an awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred at the corner of Regent-street and Jermyn-street, St. James's, to Lieut. Col. Gorrequer. It appears that the gallant colonel had quitted his residence but a few minutes, for the purpose of taking a walk, when he fell down a lifeless corpse.

It is understood a pension of three hundred pounds a year upon the Civil List has been granted to Mr. Snow Harris, of Plymouth, the distinguished chemist and electrician. The Princess Charlotte, of 104 guns, with Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's flag on board, has anchored at St. Helen's.

Richard Loyd, the person who secured Hatfield the Lumatic (who died lately) when in the act of firing a pistol at George III. in Drury-lane Theatre, died last week at the Salop Infirmary. He has for sometime been employed as one of the park-keepers to the Earl of Powis.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan's health had become so much worse, that but little hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery. The epileptic fits to which he is subject were becoming more frequent, yet was he, if possible, more and more the inmate of the harem.

JULY 25.—The death of Sir E. Mostyn and that of Lady Emma Wemyss are announced.—Intelligence has been received of the failure of the eminent banking-house of Geymuller and Co. of Vienna.

Professor Ehrenberg has made some remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that a cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of microscopic animalcules; consequently a pound weight of chalk contains above 10,000,000 of these animalcules. From his researches it appears probable that all the strata of chalk in Europe are the produce of microscopic animalcules, most of them invisible to the naked eye.

At Minto House, on the 20th ult., Lord John Russell, M. P. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, was married by special licence to Lady Frances Ann Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto. The Revd. Gilbert Elliot officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a select circle of relatives, comprising the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lord and Lady Dunfermline, Lord Edward Russell, Lord Melgund, Lady Elizabeth Elliot, Hon. Admiral George Elliot, Captain Elliot, &c. The Earl of Minto gave the bride away, and the Misses Richardson were the bridesmaids on the happy occasion. The noble lord and lady started about six o'clock for Bowhill, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, near Selkirk, where they purpose residing until the second week in the ensuing month. A grand ball was given by the Earl and Countess of Minto to the family tenantry, to which nearly 300 had been invited. A sumptuous fete was also to be given on the lawn, for which great preparations were made. There were two bands engaged, and the piper was considered one of the first in Scotland.

M. Delafontaine has appeared at the Hanover-squares Rooms, to exhibit certain experiments in mesmerism. Having read a lecture, he introduced the subject of his operations, a youth of a sallow complexion, and about seventeen or eighteen years of age. He was seated in an arm-chair, and the operator took off his left-hand glove, drew a chair to the right of the youth, then placed his left thumb upon the apex of his (the youth's) right thumb, and two fingers on the fleshy part of the ball, and looked him steadily and fixedly in the face. It was

about two or three minutes before any visible effects, beyond a little spasmodic action, were produced. The somnambulism being complete, the operator drove several pins forcibly into the head and cheeks of his subject; but the somnambulist gave no indications of sensation. In fact, he seemed dead, and the interest excited in the room was expressed in suppressed sighs. A phial of concentrated ammonia, so strong that no one in the room could bear it near his nose, was affixed to the nostrils of the somnambulist; yet he gave no sign whatever of his suffering from it, and was decidedly unconscious of its presence. Next some lucifer matches were lighted and placed under his nose, the operator closing his mouth with his hand, but neither did these produce any effect. Percussion caps were fired from a pistol close to his ear, on both sides, and over the crown of his head, and at the occiput, and before his face; but he gave no start, or even moved a fibre. The operator had once or twice for a brief space restored sensation; and suspended it at his pleasure. The patient was now in a perfect state of catalepsy—there was no pulsation, the arm was rigid, and could not be bent. An electro-magnetic apparatus in activity (which gave a shock to the only one of the spectators who was willing to make the experiment strong enough to make him shout with pain) was tried on the patient, when, though the battery shook his arm like rattles, still he seemed quite unconscious of suffering. He was then blindfolded, and covered with a cloth, that he might not by any possibility see who approached him, and several of the company, thrust pins into his hands and thighs; but he remained insensible. He was then made to walk, leaning on the arm of a gentleman who volunteered to support him, when the operator, standing at several yards' distance, suddenly caused him to fall, by a mere motion of the hand. Being at length unanesthetised, the youth seemed perfectly in health, and declared that he did not recollect any thing that had happened to him.

JUNE 27.—Lord Howick has broken up his establishment and made arrangements to spend some time upon the Continent.—Lord Palmerston and Lord Pousonby had declined the decoration offered by the Sultan as an acknowledgement of their exertions in his favor.—The West India mail, with letters from Jamaica to the 18th June, brings intelligence of the death of Sir Even McGregor the Governor of Brabados, on the 10th.—The Earl of Macclesfield continues in a very precarious condition. His lordship was seized with a paralytic attack on the 7th inst., which has completely taken away the use of one side.—John Luna Campbell, aged fifty-four, a major in the army, has been convicted at Chelmsford Assizes, of a capital crime against Elizabeth Sayers a child of thirteen fourteen, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. Sentence of death was pronounced by Chief Justice Tindal, with an intimation that the prisoner would be transported for life.—The friends of Dr. Birkbeck have it in contemplation to offer him some testimonial for his important services in founding mechanics' and other institutions, and a public meeting is about to be held.—The wreck of a large vessel, "believed to be the *President*," had been driven ashore on the coast of Norway. It was supposed that the masses of ice in the Northern Ocean having become dissolved, the vessel had been carried by the current to the coast of Norway.—Considerable excitement was caused last week in the town of Brixham by the discovery of a female sailor on board one of the trawl boats, in which capacity she had been employed for some time with much credit, and in which she would have continued but for the expose which discovered her sex.—Her Majesty's war steamer the *Growler*, 1,500 tons burden, has been launched from the Royal Dockyard. The *Growler* is a first-class steam-ship, and is intended to carry several guns.

The first examination for the degree of Bachelors of Medicine, at the University of London, has taken place. Out of the eighty candidates who presented themselves, twenty-six of the first division and twenty-four of the second succeeded in passing. University College furnished twenty-seven of these successful candidates; the rest were from ten other institutions.

JULY 28.—The Totness and Newton banks have suspended payment.—The body of Mr. N. Bennett, who was murdered a few nights since, has been discovered in the river at Exeter.—The trustees of the British Museum have just concluded the purchase of a valuable collection of prints belonging to Messrs. Smith, the well known ancient print-sellers, of Lisle-street, Leicester square. The sum agreed to be paid for this collection consisting in all of 321 prints, is 2,300l.

A rumour obtained some credence in the course of yesterday that the overland mail from India had arrived bringing news of the capture and burning of Canton by the British, and so prevalent was it that it was a topic of general conversation at the leading coffee houses. Endeavours were made to trace the origin of the report, and it was eventually found to have been propagated in Mincing lane, where it had been created during the progress of the tea sales.

Mr. Medhurst has been released from his confinement in the House of Correction, Coldbath fields, upon an order sent down from the Home office. It appears that for some time his health has been on the decline, and that since the interference of Mr. Dyer in his affairs the symptoms of an internal disease, the early stages of which had previously manifested themselves, have been greatly aggravated.

JULY 30.—On the evening of the 28th Sir Robert Peel gave a grand complimentary entertainment to a select party of his constituents and friends in the town hall, Tamworth. Covers were laid for about 200, and the dinner with all its appointments was of the most costly and sumptuous character.—Yesterday the examination of the students of the College of Civil Engineers, established at Battersea, and the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates in the different branches of science and learning taught at the establishment, took place in the great hall of the building, in presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, of the Bengal Engineers, resident director, who presided, the members of council, the professors, who acted as examiners, and many scientific gentlemen specially invited on the occasion. It appears from the report that there are at present 90 pupils, who are instructed in every thing that can render them able engineers, and that, besides this strictly professional education, those branches of learning are taught which are calculated to develop the mental faculties generally, and which are at the same time indispensable for all persons whose position in society is that of gentlemen.

JULY 31.—The Cheltenham Proprietary College was opened on the 29th.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Plymouth yesterday.—Lucy Stanley who within the last six weeks was brought before the police magistrates five times charged with having attempted to drown herself in the New River, near Sadler's Wells Theatre, has accomplished her object. She was extremely fond of reading, being of a romantic turn of mind she would frequently leave her home, and wander about. She had been seduced by a gentleman who deserted her, and subsequently became acquainted with a young man who promised her marriage; but having seen her in the company of another young man, in a fit of jealousy stabbed himself in her presence with a dagger.

Letters have been received from Captain Butterfield of her Majesty's ship *Fantome*, bearing date May 1, 1841, lat. 1 56 S., long. 8 40 W., giving details of the capture of the *Josephine*, the fastest brigantine out of Havannah, with 299 slaves on board, after a severe chase of 24 hours, giving over 257 miles of ground, and carrying a press of sail that placed every spar in jeopardy. The chase appears to have tested the sailing qualities of the *Fantome*, and to have placed her as one of the fleetest of her class in the service. The prize had been chased by her Majesty's ships *Wolverine*

Bonetta, *Cygnat* and *Lyra*, all of which she escaped by her superiority of sailing.

AUGUST 2.—Sir H. Vivian is to be created Lord Truro.—The 24th, 34th, and 65th regiments have arrived from India.—By the census return of the City of London and Liberty of Westminster, it appears that the increase of population since 1831 amounts to nearly 200,000; the total at present being 1,139,452.—A favourable change in the weather had produced a change in the reports of the crops which promised well in most quarters but the weather is again broken.—Mr. Robert Stewart, of Alderston, late M. P. for the Haddington burghs, has been appointed to a consularship in Columbia.—It is said Lord E. Egerton and other great land proprietors are about to form their tenantry into cavalry corps.—The Queen has granted a pension of 2000 l. a year to the widow of Sir J. Jeremia.—The murderers of Mr. Bennett at Exeter have been discovered.

AUGUST 3.—The whole of the British ships have now arrived at Peterhead from the Greenland whale fishery, all having left the fishing about the 15th ult. The total quantity of oil imported from Greenland into this country is 405 tons, being that of 37 whales and 18,969 seals, all caught by Peterhead vessels, there having been no other British ships at that fishing this season. All the masters concur in stating that an abundance of whales, mostly all young ones were seen during the season and that the weather continued most favourable; but they were prevented from making a more successful fishing in consequence of the condition and situation of the ice.

PARLIAMENT.

The Elections are now over, and the result has disappointed Reformers and given an augmentation to the Conservative strength in Parliament, which the Conservative leaders could not have anticipated. That a large number of English counties would pass from Liberal hands, was of course to be expected; but it was never imagined that Lords Morpeth and Milton would be rejected in West Yorkshire, Lord Howick in North Northumberland, Mr. J. E. Stanley in North Cheshire, Mr. Trevelyan in East Cornwall, Mr. Noel in Rutlandshire; and scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Handley was to be defeated in South Lincolnshire, or Mr. Alston in Hertfordshire. In Ireland, too, Reformers have been deceived; for instead of reuniting their ranks, as they expected, they have sustained a loss of ten seats which were considered quite secure—two in the county of Dublin where the Conservative strength has undoubtedly increased—one in the county Wicklow, where Mr. Grattan attributes defeat to the conduct of Lord Fitzwilliam's agents—two in Carlow county, where the Sheriff is accused of unfair conduct, with some appearance of probability—two in Dublin city, where O'Connell and Hinton had a considerable majority, which, however, was disfranchised by the assessor, in consequence of the word "p. renies" appearing in the certificate of registry, a decision which usurps to say the least of it, the jurisdiction of the House of Commons—two in Waterford city, and one in Athlone, under precisely similar circumstances to that of the general election, entering the double return for Bedford on both sides, stand, thus:—

	Reformers	Tories.
English Borough	176	166
English Counties	27	137
Scotland	31	22
Ireland	62	44
Total	291	368

From this it will be seen that the Conservative majority in the new house will be at least 77.

In the face of such majority as this, it would be quite impossible for the present ministry to retain office. The resignation has been determined to pursue a line of bold and determined policy.

Though Parliament does not meet till the 19th, we have had various offices put forward of names likely to fill the great offices of state, of which we give a few, with the offices to which they are assigned.—First Lord of the Treasury, Sir R. Peel, Lord Aberdeen—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn—Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir W. Follett—President of the Council, Duke of Wellington—Home Department, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn—Colonies, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham—Foreign, Lord Aberdeen and Stanley—Admiralty, Duke of Buckingham, Sir J. Graham—Privy Seal, Lord Wharnclyffe—Postmaster General, Lord Jersey, Duke of Lancaster, Lord Roden—Woods and Forests, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Glengall—Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough—Secretary at War, Sir H. Hardinge—Board of Trade, Lord Mahon—Vice ad. Mr. Gladstone—Secretary of Ordnance, Mr. E. Tennant, Hon. C. Forster—Under Secretary, Foreign, Mr. Maclean—Attorney General, Sir F. Pollock, Sir W. Follett—Solicitor General, Mr. Theobald—Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Jersey—Lord Steward, Lord Liverpool—Master of Horse, Lord Jersey, Lord Chesterfield—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wharnclyffe, Lord Haddington—Attorney General, Mr. Blackburn—Solicitor General, Serj. Jackson—Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden—Chief Secretary, Lord G. Somerset, Sir H. Hardinge—Under Secretary, Mr. C. Ross.

On the one hand it is alleged that neither the Duke of Wellington nor Sir R. Peel are desirous to oppose the re-election of Mr. S. Lefevre, while on the other, it is confidently alleged that either Sir E. Wilnot, Mr. Wynn, or Mr. Goulburn, will be the new Speaker.

Ambassador at Paris, Lord Lyndhurst, Duke of Beaufort—D. Vienna, Sir S. Canning—Governor General of India, Sir J. Graham.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 4.—There is some report in circulation that General Hill is to succeed to the command at Madras. Sir Hugh Gough going on to Bengal. Sir C. Fitz Roy has been appointed governor of Antigua and its dependencies. A letter from Paris states that General Hasland, formerly in the service of Dost Mohammed, has been in communication with M. Thiers and Count Pahlem, and by special invitation of the Russian Government has proceeded to St. Petersburg. There is no truth in the report that the Marquis of Lansdowne is seriously indisposed.

On the 2nd another large failure took place in Manchester, and more hands have been thrown out of work. On the night of the 1st we learn that the number of individuals then out of employment from the stoppage of different mills, amounted to no fewer than 4000. This is really an awful state of things.

We are sorry to hear very bad accounts of the state of trade in Dundee. A failure of a mill-spinning concern took place a fortnight ago, with obligations to the extent of nearly 100,000, which has involved others to a very serious amount. Several foreign houses in the flax-trade, it is also understood, will be considerable losers by these failures, and that, added to the general depression in trade, had affected the Baltic trade greatly at this, the usually busiest season.

There is at present an exhibition at 209, Regent street, a model in ivory of the celebrated Sage Muhul. This model was brought to this country from India (?) To whom was it presented?

It is said that Lord and Lady Howick have arranged to spend the long period of two years on the Continent. The noble Lords health, it is understood, is not altogether satisfactory.

The Assistant Barristership of the county of Limerick is vacant by the death of Mr. Malachi Fallon.

The population of Manchester is 308,893, being an increase of upwards of 30 per cent. in the last 10 years. The population of Glasgow is 250,576, being an increase of 78,250 persons in the last 10 years.

The Morning Post of this morning announces, on authority, that Sir Robert Peel has intimated to Mr. Shaw Levee that he will support his re-election as Speaker.

A most extraordinary charge of conspiracy to commit felony has been made against the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and about forty other magistrates and gentlemen of that county and of felony against two gentlemen, for stealing the Aberiswith poll-books by Mr. Pryse, M. P. for the Cardigan Boroughs.

FRANCE.—The affair of Toulous is the all-absorbing topic of discussion in Paris. The Government continued to act with firmness and decision with respect to it, but the most moderate men feared that Ministers were proceeding too fast and too far. The *Moniteur* publishes the Royal ordinances dissolving the National Guard and the Municipal Council of Toulous; and the prefect of Upper Garonne is directed to convolve the assembly of the municipal electors to elect a new municipal council.

SPAIN.—M. Arguelles, the new *Guardian* to the Queen, was sworn into office on the 26th July, in the presence of the two legislative bodies assembled in the Hall of the Senate.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Algiers mention that Mascara, of old abandoned, is now re-occupied by 2,000 French, who have provisions to last them till October. This means that the garrison cannot communicate with their countrymen, nor with Algiers, till that time. General Lamoriciere had quitted Mascara, and returned to Mostaganem; several engagements had taken place in which French arms were victorious.

The King of Sardinia was out riding in his park on 28th July. The horse having run away, his Majesty had a dangerous fall, and his foot remaining in the stirrup he was dragged along by the horse several minutes. An abundant bleeding, which was immediately resorted to, restored some degree of confidence to the persons whom the news of the accident had greatly alarmed.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of June 19th, via Marseilles, arrived in London on the 2nd instant, with dates from Calcutta, June 5; Madras, June 10; China, April 2.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Major-General Sir Charles James Napier, K. C. B., now commanding the northern district of Great Britain, has been transferred to the staff of the army at Bombay, in succession to Major-General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K. C. B., who is to return home. The vacancy occasioned by Sir Charles Napier's transfer has not yet been filled up. We understand that Major-General Clement Hill, brother to the General Commanding in Chief, and a most respected and excellent officer, who commanded the Royal Horse Guards for many years, is to be sent upon active service in India or to be employed upon the homestaff at no very distant period.

INDIAN ETIQUETTE.—A restive camel threw his load, consisting of one of the wives of Schah Sojah, concealed of course with such privacy as a kujanub may afford. Entangled in his fallen burden, the beast fell heavily upon it. In an instant one of the European officers hastened to the spot, and would fain have released the poor captive, over whom the camel, entangled as we have said in some of the kujanub, was still struggling. But even amid all the pain and peril of the moment, the unfortunate lady forbade him to approach her, and enjoined him, as he hoped that his end might be happy, not to save her life at the cost of what she must regard as an outrage worse than death. It by no means follows that this luckless lady was in affect more spotless than her fair compeers, but she must have been aware that a terrible penalty would attach to her acceptance of that sort of assistance which could alone have been effectual from any man, and more especially, perhaps, from any one not among "the Faithful." Be this how it may, the gentleman, thus "warned off" reluctantly drew back, and it was not until the approach of some eunuchs, who are always in the way when they are not wanted, and out of it when they are, that with an infinite deal of bumbling the fair sufferer was at length extricated. She was by this time almost lifeless, as might be gathered from the increased faintness of her cries, and during the night it was reported that this victim of Asiatic absurdity and jealousy had breathed her last.

THE PASSAGE OF THE KOJUK PASS.

The cavalry brigade and H. A. (horse artillery) were ordered to march today at one p. m. Thus there were two batteries, and six regiments with their baggage, to move through the Pass, and make a march of eleven miles included in one day's operation! The camel-battery was overtaken by camels and baggage. The Pass only admitted of one camel passing at a time, the ascent was so steep that some did not like to ride up; nor, for the like reason, to ride down the descent. For this was more difficult still; some camels fell, and stopped the march behind. This state of things caused the march of cavalry and H. A. to be countermanded; but it was too late, their baggage was in the Pass; and it was clear, as it turned out, that it would take the whole day to cross and pass down the H. A. guns and troops already in the Pass; for each gun, each mule, wagon, &c. was to be separately handed down by manual labour. Orders were given no turn back the camels, and make them go by a different route—that by the left. This augmented the confusion, and the whole became an accumulated mass of troops, guns, and baggage. The ammunition-waggons came into the camp. Troops were ordered back to protect the baggage for the night. The whole of the Commissariat stores were in the Pass.

Fancy troops in this state vigorously attacked by an enemy, or even delayed.

WANT OF WATER.

When the Cavalry (Bengal) came up not finding water immediately, the Brigadier asked for and obtained leave to go in advance to seek for some. We had marched twelve, and he marched ten miles further, before he found water at the Dores River, which lay to the left of our road. They procured plenty of water and forage, but not till both men and horses had suffered dreadfully; fifty or sixty horses fell down on the road and died. The Lancers were obliged to dismount, and to goad on their horses with their lances.

Those who were present describe the scene as most appalling. The moment the horses saw the water, they made a sudden rush into the river as if mad: both men and horses drank till they nearly burst themselves. Officers declare that their tongues cleaved to the roofs of their mouths: the water was very brackish, which induced them to drink the more. The river was three feet deep, and more in some places; and was five or six miles off the proper road. Many dogs and other animals died. No officer present ever witnessed such a scene of distress.

Besides these points of a purely warlike kind, there are many others of a more general interest, though still bearing upon war. For example—

CROSSING BRIDGES OF BOATS, &c.

The great object in crossing a bridge, is to avoid crowding on it, so as to have the whole of the roadway covered at once.

Infantry, in a very close compact order, weight more than the same space occupied by cavalry; as the spaces between the horses being greater than between men, the weight of cavalry is proportionally less. It is even said that if a given extent of bridge be occupied by a gun, horses, &c. they bear with less weight on it than a close column of infantry. In many cases, caval-

ry dismount if the bridge has a weak road-way or the boats are not strong. Cavalry, therefore, should pass over by single files; as, if the stream be strong and rushes with violence against the boats, the horses are apt to be frightened. Infantry should generally pass over by threes, or by small sections, with proper intervals between. Camels, &c. should pass over singly; and if unsteady, their loads must be taken off. If horses are unsteady, and likely to fight by going two abreast, confusion will be created.

THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL GAZETTE

Hyder Khan, the Governor, when he heard our first firing from the "false attack," went to that quarter; but when he learnt that the British troops were entering the fort, he galloped back to the gateway, where he met some of the Europeans. He had a bayonet run through his kummu-band, waistband, and one of his attendants had a shot through his turban. At his moment his horse reared, and he was almost falling; if he had, his life was gone. He recovered himself, and dashed away up to the citadel. He saw the place was lost; and he resolved to give himself up to the first British officer he saw, fessing the men would kill him. Captain A. W. Taylor and G. A. Macgregor passing by, he sent to tell them that he was in the citadel, and ready to give himself up on his life being spared.

Hyder Khan, the Governor, who is only now about twenty-one years old, did not understand the probable effect which the explosion would produce. His chief gunner, a native of Hindostan, knew that there would be no use for his services any longer, and he escaped from the fort. He afterwards came into us, and said, having served in the British in India, that "as soon as I heard the explosion, I knew the gate was blown open, and that you would storm the fort and take it without a struggle; and I thought it time to be off."

KOST MOHAMED AND HIS CHIEFS.

Dost Mohamed, it is reported, had assembled his chiefs, and had declared his conviction that Ghuznee had fallen through treachery. He then asked them as to their intentions, begged those who did not intend to support him to withdraw at once. They all replied, that they were true to his cause, and would support him against the British; but could not help suspecting an intention on his part to desert them. They said, "Let us ask you, if you will stick by us?"—Extracts from Major Hought's Narrative.

APPEAL OF MME. LAFFARGE.

COURT OF CASSATION.—Sitting of June 18.

The appeal of Mme. Laffarge against the decision of the Correctional Tribunal of Tulle, which declared itself incompetent to entertain the complaint of the family of Leotaud, for the alleged robbery of the diamonds, came to a hearing yesterday.

M. de Leotaud, who appeared as partie civile in the prosecution for the robbery, also interposed by counsel in this appeal.

After a report upon the case had been read by M. Ricard, the puisne Judge appointed as Reporter.

M. Davenne, as counsel for Mme. Laffarge, rose in support of the appeal. He commenced by expressing his astonishment at being again called upon to plead in this lamentable affair, having conceived, when the last decree of the Court in December, had confirmed the sentence of the Court of Assizes, the utmost severity of human justice had been exhausted, and that his client, separated for ever from her family and the world had accomplished her disastrous destiny and would be left dead for ever in the eye of the law, to resign herself to silence and oblivion. Have I deceived myself, gentlemen? said he. Is not public vengeance yet satisfied? Do the interests of society require the revival of recollections which have excited already but too much fermentation? Can justice authorize us to dig up a tomb which she herself had sealed in order to break her wrath upon a dead person? The learned counsel then entered into arguments to show that, according to Articles 395 and 375 of the Criminal Code, the sentence under which Mme. Laffarge then lay had expired all her past life. He concluded, by reminding the Court that the hand from which justice emanated, and by which all favours were spread, had been extended towards the young offender, and had saved her from that which to her was the most dreadful part of her punishment—exposure in the pillory; and he then asked whether the dragging her to the criminal's bench was not equal to inflicting upon her a much longer and much more painful exposition than if she had to remain whole days in the pillory, in view of crowds ever greedy of such spectacles?

EDINBURGH TO WIT.

Ministers must have great confidence in the tameness of the Edinburgh constituency, Sir John Campbell's address to the electors for their suffrages, and his elevation to the Peerage, occurred in the same week. The applications made to Lord Plunket to resign the Irish Chancery were known to be such as he could not resist; and yet the farce of parading Sir John Campbell as candidate for Edinburgh was kept up till the last moment. What the motives were that induced the Whig leaders to treat thus cavalierly the constituency of the capital of Scotland, they know best themselves. From the fact that some independent electors had manifested a desire to have a representative free from official trammels, but had at the same time intimated their design not to oppose Sir John Campbell, should he persist in again offering himself, it looks as if he had been kept in the field till the constituency, too much pressed for time to agree upon a candidate of their own selection, should be forced to accept of any pension offered by their Whig managers. No Town-Council in the palmy days of the Reformed constituency of Edinburgh has been treated by its Parliament House leaders on this occasion, Government, it is clear regard Auld Reekie in the light of a pocket borough, which will elect any person they send to it at a moment's notice.

THE QUEEN'S NEXT EFFORT.

The present not offering the brightest hopes of Ministerial success, the Examiner of last Sunday cheered the "confiding Liberals" by this mysterious promise of something to be looked for at a future time.

The Queen has exercised her prerogative for the deliverance of her people from the burdens and restrictions which cramp their commerce and circumscribe their industry; and, should need be, this will not be the last effort which her Majesty will make for this great object.

The meaning of this oracular enunciation we cannot satisfactorily make out, though we have pondered over it with much meditation. It may resemble the Delphic response to Pyrrhus, "Credo te, Æscida, Romanos vincere posse;" which being interpreted, after the event, was found to mean exactly the reverse of what its dupes expected; and perhaps our Queen is about to stipulate for Free Trade from Sir Robert. On the other hand, it may be that a larger end is in view, and that the high prerogative Whigs, and instead of meddling with duties without the authority of Parliament, they may be about to dispense with Parliament altogether, and let us enjoy the blessings of a maternal despotism. Or it may be that the mysterious not last effort referred to, is the other of a couple of Whig catch-at-aw-tails, one or the other of which have been going about during the week. The graver scheme evidently emanates from the reading Whigs—students in the school of Macaulay and Buller, who prefer ordinances to laws; the other as clearly comes from the Bedchamber department.

The graver plan is to this effect. If the Crown should be beaten in the contest to which its friends have committed it

with the Country, the Conservatives are to be denied a Cabinet. The Queen is to insist upon a reversion to the older forms of government; and official business is to be laid before the Council—that is the Privy Council, and debated and decided in full view to which, we suppose, Whigs are to be summoned in force, while Tories are excluded, unless, like vulgar fellows, they talk about their rights, when they may be struck off the Privy list. That this plan would be unconstitutional, in the strict letter, we will not undertake to assert. The Cabinet Council, we believe, originated with Charles the Second, but did not assume its present shape till after the Revolution. Its first establishment was owing to the Privy Council becoming too large for business. The number, form, and composition of the King's Council, is moreover, according to Blackstone, a matter altogether resting with the Crown, provided the Council be natural-born subjects, and take the requisite oaths. To deny a Ministry a Cabinet, and to insist upon affairs being laid before the Privy Council, is perhaps a prerogative of the Crown, as it certainly is to choose that Council; and Harry the Eighth, when addressing the Yorkshire rebels, in 1536, uttered nothing but constitutional truth, however right royally he might express himself, when he said—

"It appertaineth nothing to any of our subjects to appoint Us Our Council, as We will take it so at your hands. Wherefore henceforth remember better the duties of subjects to your King and Sovereign Lord, and middle no more with those or such like things as ye have nothing to do in."

The right, however, like any other right, is to be exercised with discretion; and it might seem scarcely discreet to revive a form which even the careless and indifferent Charles the Second felt himself compelled to alter as too cumbersome for his times. Not to dwell upon the practical difficulty of giving effect to the decisions of this Council, (for what nominal Minister would, by affixing his signature, or the Great or Privy Seal, become responsible for measures which he did not advise, or perhaps oppose?) we may observe that Parliament has also the right of considering the appointments to the Council, just as it has of deciding upon the choice of Ministers or public measures. The composition of this Council seems always to have been regarded with jealousy; and one case of Parliamentary interference took place under the reign of a young Sovereign whom Parliament subsequently had to depose—

"One of the charges against the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Suffolk, in the 11th Ric. II. was, that they had often induced the King to assemble Councils composed of certain Lords, Justices, and others, without the assent or presence of the Lords of the Great Council."

At the same time, let it be remembered, that if this part of the prerogative were even an absolute instead of discretionary and questionable right, there is no prerogative to compel Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, or any one else, to take office under such absurd and silly conditions. Is there no limit to Whig treachery? must they, as a necessity of their nature, the more confidentially they are trusted the more deeply betray? In the Bedchamber intrigue, they committed their young mistress to a personal contest, about personal pretensions, through which, as we remarked at the time, at the next election, she will, according to all human probability, have to submit to Ministerial domination and personal triumph. And that of the most offensive nature, and on a most derogatory subject of contest. They have in this very election committed her to a contest with her people, in which she will, in all human probability, be defeated by them. We do not suppose that all the old Whigs are approvers of this precious scheme, for the instinct of a gentleman may serve instead of historical knowledge or common sense; but many of the party are evidently prepared to commit her still farther, for their own sordid purposes—to commit her to a contest on a point which, if theoretically correct, is practically absurd, and could only aid in rendering her little, insuring her defeat, and exasperating her victors.

The second story relates to an effect in the obituary line; and the plan has evidently been concocted by the Bedchamber people, with a due admixture of old women, nurses, and acconcheurs. According to these oracles, the golden age is about to be restored; they are engaged in an eulogium, taking Virgil's Pollio for their model, and they anticipate a reconciliation more wonderful than the rather short one between Marc Antony and Augustus, and predict, from the birth of a prince or princess, miracles as great as the poet foretold on the appearance of his patron's son.

Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur ægis: Tu modo nascenti puro genio serena parentum Desinat, ac toto surget genio aurea mundo, Casta fare Lucina, nec sœdibus vestigia nostri, Te duces, signa manent, solent vestigia nostri, Nec magnos met uent arma venientia, Cecidit, et serpens, et fallax herba veneni Cecidit.

In plain English, the meaning of all this is, that Whig minorities (armata) are no longer to fear Tory majorities (magnos leones). Nay, Toryism itself is to become extinct, venom and all. When Parliament meets, routine business—granting supplies, and imposing taxes—is alone to be discussed; and the Houses will be prorogued till the spring, on account of the interesting situation of the Queen. Conjured by Lucina, Sir Robert Peel and his followers are to consent to give their opponents two quarters. In order not to disappoint her Majesty's Whig longings, which it is apprehended, and Sir James Clark is ready to vouch for it, might have serious effects. Nay, by next spring, favente Lucina, or some other goddess or god, (who knows?) her Majesty may again be in a situation too interesting to be agitated: so that, by a proper selection of times for meeting and proroguing Parliament, the Whigs may be able to carry on the Queen's government for a long time to come. All that the Whigs would have to do would be to beseech "casta Lucina" against what the Examiner, at an era when its one was to speak evil of dignities, called the accidents of birth; † no misreckoning in the time. We are loath to dissolve a pleasing illusion,—for what is hope but a series of illusions? and yet, who without hope could bear to live—still we must direct the attention of the expectants of a secular millennium to a line in the more cautious ancient Pollio, which may qualify their hopes from Tory selfdenial.

Quos fœces subvertunt prisca vestigia frandis, Which, looking at the contest, means that the extinction of Toryism is an exploit reserved for the ætas firmata of the coming prince.

What to Observe; or the Traveller's Remembrancer. By J. R. Jackson, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, &c. J. Madden and Co. London, 1841. THE object of this work is explicitly declared in the title. It is intended as a book of suggestion to travellers, pointing out to them in a systematic form the various subjects to which they ought to direct their attention, and the order in which they ought to set about their investigations. The scope of inquiries indicated by the author, is, as may be supposed, infinitely more extensive than any traveller is ever likely to embrace; but there is this advantage in rendering the volume so comprehensive that the traveller may select those departments for which he is best prepared by previous study, by local circumstances, or by his own taste.

The whole matter is arranged in eleven divisions, and these are subdivided into sections according to their nature and importance. Some notion of the multifarious character of the author's researches may be gleaned from a simple enumeration of the heads of divisions, which are as follow:—1. Of a country considered in itself. 2. Productions of a country. 3. The inhabitants of a country. 4. Industry. 5. Particular institutions and

* It appears to have been in primitive times called the "Continual of Parliament Council, a contribution to the Great Council; and seems to have taken its last name from the members being sworn to secrecy— a Secret or Privy Council. See the Prefaces to the Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, edited by Sir Harris Nicolls. London, 1839. No. 570, 1st June, 1839; The New Whig Notion on Great Constitutional Questions.

Establishments. 6. Science and literature. 7. Fine arts. 8. History. 9. The country considered under a military point of view. 10. Foreign relations and colonies. 11. Instruments and operations.

It is difficult to convey to the reader by a mere description a clear conception of the manner in which the utility of this book is brought to bear practically upon the progress of the traveller. A specimen will best show the application of its principles. The following is a passage from the department dedicated to agricultural industry.

Distribution of Land, its Cultivation and Produce.—Under the term agriculture are included territorial economy, or the improvement and management of land; and husbandry, or the cultivation and treatment of its more useful vegetable and animal productions.

Land, agriculturally considered, may be divided into three principal classes.

- 1. Productive land including corn lands of best, medium, and worst quality; vineyards and plantations of all kinds, exclusive of forest trees, productive gardens, meadows and pastures, forest, peat bogs, &c.
2. Unproductive land, but which may be made to produce, and—
3. Barren land, such as sands, unproductive, swamps, roads, &c.

Though nature herself has, to a certain degree, established the above classification, yet the precise proportion of the three kinds of land, in any country depends on the degree of civilization; the extent of the population, its manners, and its wants. Generally, the more peopled a country, the greater quantity of land is brought into cultivation, and vice versa. The just proportion which cultivated lands bear to the population of a country depends, however, on a variety of circumstances, and can therefore be determined only after the most careful consideration of everything which bears upon the subject. So also the relative proportions of the different kinds of culture is based upon particular elements of political economy. We shall confine ourselves for the present to directing the attention of the traveller to the observation of principal facts.

And then he proceeds to examine in detail each of these classes of land, with a view to develop to the traveller the elements of the subject.

In some cases, the writer proceeds by way of interrogatory. Take a specimen from the first page, referring to geographical position.

What are the degrees of longitude and latitude between which the country is contained?

What are its boundaries, and the names of the countries or seas on its confines, with the length and direction of the several frontier lines? Is the boundary merely conventional and political, or is it natural, such as that formed by the sea, by large rivers, chains of mountains, impassible swamps, &c.?

What is the whole length of the frontier line in following all its bends?

What is the greatest, the least, and the medium length and breadth of the country, and its surface in square miles of sixty to the degree? &c.

The book, even apart from its utility to travellers, is of considerable importance to the reader, on account of the great mass of valuable information the author has gathered into its pages.—Speciator.

† "The accidents of birth bear hard upon us."

Extraordinary Discovery.—Assomen men were employed in digging gault last week in Hadpeth Fen, Isle of Fly, and had got about five feet below the surface, their spades came in contact with a hard substance, which they imagined would prove to be an old oak tree, many of which have been frequently found in the fens within a few feet of the surface; but, to their great astonishment, on removing the soil around it, they discovered it to be an ancient canoe, bottom upwards, in length 26 feet, and in breadth something above four feet, with rowlocks for three pairs of oars; about five feet in length was broken off the canoe in getting it out. It appeared on close inspection to be hollowed out from the trunk of a single tree. How long it may have remained embedded in the soil, or whether it was used by our Saxons or, or by the Romans, when they conquered this "tight little island" would puzzle the brain of a "Jonathan Oldbuck," to fathom; but that many centuries have elapsed since its formation there is no doubt.

The March of Intellect.—The following unique specimen of the power of spelling we have at present in our possession:—"Pleas to Excus the lebarty I have taken I have comend working on my own account in the Tailoring busnus I Shall feel greatly honourd by receiving any favours from you in my line in behalf of your much respected Sons Prices much lower than any one in the Town Clothes Neatley Mendid and Cleand by your Obdent Humble Servant — Worcester."

Peruke Makers.—In the beginning of the reign of George III, the peruke-makers were loud in their complaints of the want of work. On the 11th of February, 1765, they petitioned the King for relief, stating as a grievance that their trade was greatly injured by many people wearing their own hair. Several of the peruke-makers who attended on this occasion, gave such offence by their inconsistency in wearing their own hair, that it was cut off by the indignant mob.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The Standard has found another successor to Sir James Carnac, as Governor of Bombay, in the person of Mr. Sheil. We are sorry again to inflict another blow on the reputation of so celebrated an adept in the art of conjecture; but the truth must be told—there is no foundation for the statement. Several changes, besides those we recently announced, will take place at the close of the session. Among others, we believe we may include M. Sheil's appointment to the office of Judge-Advocate, as successor to Sir George Grey, who will have an appointment with a seat in the Cabinet. The Hon. Fox Maule will succeed Mr. Sheil as Vice President of the Board of Trade; the office of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary to the Board

of Control.—The report that there was to be a further change in the Home-office, and that Lord Morpeth was to be succeeded as Secretary for Ireland by Mr. Stanley, the Secretary of the Treasury, are unfounded. It is, however, true that Sir Henry Parnell retires from the situation of Paymaster of the Forces, and that Mr. Stanley will be appointed to that office.—Sun.

A SINECURIST.—The Tory Earl of Roden has been in receipt of 2,700l. per annum for the last forty-one years, for holding the sinecure office of "late auditor of the Irish Exchequer." He has thus pocketed 110,700l. of the public money for doing nothing.

The construction of the New Model Prison in the Holloway junction road is progressing rapidly. It will be a building of immense size. The internal arrangements are very curious.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.—At Windsor a report has obtained circulation that a house at Clewer, about a mile from the town, is "haunted." The house in question is occupied by an elderly couple, their two daughters, and a female domestic. Certain noises are the evidences of the ghost's presence, which it is said resemble those caused by a person striking his knuckles against the panel of a door. Several country magistrates, clergymen, and others have visited the house, and although the noise has proceeded from a door leading from the kitchen close to which the parties had stationed themselves, they have not been able to discover any trick. The knocking is so loud that it is heard by the inmates of houses 400 or 500 yards off. Lord Clement Hill and Mr. Riley stationed themselves in the hall, within three yards of this door, and as soon as the knocking commenced, rushed to the spot; but not "a soul" was near it. In order to ascertain if the door was struck, a small piece of chip was placed on the projection of the panel, and after the knocking had ceased this had fallen on the floor. At one time the door was taken off its hinges, and placed at the back of the closet, but the knocking was precisely the same as before!!!

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. P. M. MELVILLE, Lt. Col. Secy. to Gov. Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships in the harbor and their agents.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Frigate.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Aradne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indos, and Victoria; Brig Tiptoe Tigris and Palmarus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardua and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Ralimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Raugoon, Patambar Savoy, Fanny, Lodase, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Fazemardree, Downt Pursand, Futel Currim, Bramour Futel Baroo, Fad Ralimoon, Uloo, Ewde. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Africans.