WILL be published for transmission by the Steamer early to-morrow morning. Cuorier Office, 30th Sept. 1842.

#### JUST PUBLISHED

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 46, corrected to the 1st Augt. 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from Hart's Army List. Printed on the best English Paper-Price Rs. 3 per Copy.-Courier Office, 30th Sept. 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNA'S.

Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 30th Sept. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Barque Buhrell, 402 Tons, Captain Pattison.

For Freight or Passage, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO. Bombay, 30th September 1842.

#### NOTICE.

THE Steamer " Sir James Carnac," will leave Bombay for Surat on Saturday the 1st. Monday 10th 17th, and 24th of October, and will leave Surat for Bombay on the 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of October, arriving at Bombay on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 23th and Landing ber koot, should passengers offer she will remain ON Wednesday next the 5th instant, Messrs. Rothere a few hours for Dr. Bern Party and Co. 2011 instant, Messrs. Rothere a few hours for Dr.

FITHE undermentioned Goods shipped in London per Ship Earl of Clare, for Bombay, by Messrs. Thompson and Foreman consigned to order, have not been cleared from the Ship, and if not taken away in the course of (7) seven days, they will be landed and be given up on the consignee paying all

424 Bars English Iron, Weighing 20 Tons. Bombay, Sept. 30th 1842.

#### SUPREME COURT.

In the Goods of BEEBEE AMBER COOVER, late of Bombay Mahamedan deceased.

NARRAIN GOVINDJEE, a Creditor of the said

A PPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that certain letters of administration formery granted to WILLIAM FERWICK Esq. and his successors being respectively Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court limited ad colligends bear of the abovenamed

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of Manordass Rupjer, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said a rair of stemp fast gaing Carriage Horses, 13, 14 and 15 an deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, be granted to Munmonundas Davibas, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Date I this 26th day of Catalogues will be published and the property on September 1842.

COLLINS AND JEFFERSON, Petitioner's Proctors

## જાર્કેર•ખાતર .

મરનાર•મનોરદાશ•રૂ પજી•શ્રી•મુમબ જનો दीनदु वेपारी •तया • भा मे • श्रूपरीम • होरट ની - શારક દમાને - કતો • તેની • શારવે • માલ • મી on Saturday Sth October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large D velling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situated in Bazar Street within the Fort, and nearly નમો ફ્રનદાશ • દેવીદારા • અરજ • ક્રીધી છે • જે • મ હતે•મલે—ખે•વાશતે•શારવે•લોંબ્રો• જેબ્રોજ • હતાં•બાબશતા• રોએ•તેનાંબોતે•જાહેર•થા क्रे—तारीभ रू भी शापटेमणर १८४२ € क्षालीनशाक्तयाक्षेप्रदर्शन

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

POR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 day's sight, in sets of three weeks, or the property will be resold; the first £ 200, £ 100 and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1s. 111d. per Rupee. Apply to £ 200, £ 100 and 2011 to 114d. per Rupee. Apply to FRITH and CO.

Agents Crylon Govt. Nesbit Row, 30th September 1842.

N Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in Sets of £ 50, £ 100, £ 150, and £ 250, each MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just London; Exchange at 1 111d. per Rupee,

apply to WM. &. THOS. EDMOND AND CO. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. Agents for the Bank of Ceylon. Rampart Row, 30th September 1842.

# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEER .- EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 BUPBES PRR QUARTER:-OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES -FOR HALFA YEAR 22 RUPBES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually pard or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half yes.

or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1842.

#### SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS. will sell by Public Auction under the authority of the Ecclesiastical Registrar on Monday FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last next the third Proximo at their Auction Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE or rooms, the Household Furniture &c. belongSignals entirely revised and corrected, ing to the Estate of the late CHARLES FITZROY
and also a list of the Hon'ble Company's Esq., consisting of a small quantity of Plate,
Ships and Vessels of War with their Glass and Queen's Ware. Couches, Tables,
proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Chairs, Side Board, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets,
Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed a small quantity of Wine and Beer, Cooking
and English Paper and bound in Cloth. Utensils &c. &c. a large quantity of Plants. on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Utensils &c. &c. a large quantity of Plants,

men leaving the Presidency.

40 Quadrilles for 2 Violins, Tenor and Violincello.

7 Grand Operas by Mozart as Quadrilles.

Rossini's Opera of William Tell.

26 Trio's for 3 Violins and Violincello.

70 Duetts for Violin and Violincello.
Solas for Violincello—Instruction Books, &c.

I Compensation 8 day Clock.

1 Pair Double Barrelled Pistols by Smith.

Europe Mahogany Medicine Chest, Medical Books, 1 Violincello in Case -1 Tenor in Case.

there a few hours for Return passengers an Invoice of Fresh imported Pickles and Oilman's to Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy. Son and Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th Sept. 1842.

NOTICE.

The street of Fresh imported Fickles and Oliman's stores from the well known House of Crope and Black-well, the same consists of a variety of Tart Fruits, Pickles assorted, Lucca Oil, the most esteemed sauces, Best Durham Mustard, Finest Olives, Sardines, Boxes of Essences, Assorted Jams, Jellies, &c. &c.

At 1 r. M. a Barouche in capital order and well build.

Oriamental French Clock, Pictures, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, a Pallanquin sectional model of a steam Engine &c. &c.
Unless previously disposed of, a pair of young fast going Grey Arab Horses, a light Phæton and a pair of Chesnut Horses.

No Catalogues will be published and the property on view from the 3d October.

### SALE BY AUCTION.

SALE BY AUCHON.

SALE BY AUCHON.

SALE BY AUCHON.

Mortgage, In the respectively Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court limited ad colligenda bona of the abovenamed Beebee Amber Coover deceased, may be revoked and that in lieu thereof letters of administration limited ad colligenda bona etsolvenda debita of the said deceased may be granted to Spencer Compton Esq. as Registrar of the said Court in lieu thereof; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 29th day of Sept. 1842.

George Hancock.

Petitioner's Proctor.

SALE BY AUCHON.

SALE BY AUCHON.

Mortgage, In thereon are her the same consists of Opens, Robert, the same consists of Spoons, Forks, and rich plated Dish Covers, Hot water Dishes, Salday's from the vers, &c. Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast services; Elegant Blackwood Drawing Roon Furniture consisting of Sept. 1842.

George Hancock.

Petitioner's Proctor.

George Hancock.

Petitioner's Proctor.

Chairs, Tables, Cheffoniers &c. Dressing and Bed Room Furniture of the most select assortment and best work
Nortgage, In thereon are her the same consists of Spoons, Forks, and rich plated Dish Covers, Hot water Dishes, Salday's from the be precluded to of Sept. 1842.

Spring Cushion Couches, Chairs, and an Ottoman covered with Crimson Damask, a large Piate Pier Glass in rich gilt frame, Pier and Roun I Tables with Marble Slabs, Writing Tables, rich plated Wall Shades with pans an idrops, Chairs, Tables, Cheffoniers &c. Dressing and Bed Room Furniture of the most select assortment and best work-Purniture of the most select assortment and best work

view from Saturday the 8th Oct. 1842.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

By order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Purmanund Girdhur. M ESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sub-mir for Sale on the Premises, on the following

opposite to the Agiary.

On Monday 10th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Munockjee, in Market Street within the Fort, and si-

tuate behind the beforementioned House.

On Tuesday 11th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Purmanund Girdhur, situated in Hunimun street without the Fort, and also two pieces of vacant Ground, situate in the neighbourhood.

On Monday 17th October, at 4 o'clock in the after-

on Monday 17th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense stone Tank, and sundry out houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim, and next to the old Mahim Police Office. Also at the same time and place, a piece or parcel o vacant Ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

TERMS.—A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the Lot is knocked down, and the remainder within

RUSHTON'S GUIDE AND GAZETTEER FOR 1842

of £ 50, £ 100, £ 150, and £ 250, each lead received several copies of the above, which they drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, are selling at Rs. 20 per copy, '2 vols.

TO LET .- A beautifully situated Bungalow at Tardeo with upper bed room. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

LOR SALE-An Ophileide, Price Rs. 200. Apply to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.

POR SALE-A Homsepathic Medicine Chest. with three Books on the Principles of Homao--Price 60 Rs. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.

O LET-A commodious and dry Godown measuring about 60 feet long, 22 broad and 8 high.

Apply to Messrs. Robert Pairts & Co.

AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY 30TB SEPTEMBER.

Glass and Queen's Ware, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Side Board, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, a small quantity of Wine and Beer, Cooking Utensils &c. &c. a large quantity of Plants, Shrubs, &c.

Bombay, 30th September 1842.

Bombay, 30th Septemb newest pattern, &c. &c., and any other Merchan-

LIKEWISK AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Dining Table in two pieces, Blackwood Sofa Ta- Ticket in this scheme ! bles and Cellarets, a Jackwood Sofa and pair of Tea poys, a Mahogany easy Chair lined with Red Damask, having Chintz and Nankin Covers, a Mahogany Sofa with Hair Mattrass and Cushions, an

AT NOON. Any Cattle or Conveyances that may offer. Meadow Street. 30th September, 1842.

ON Thursday the 6th October 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Tardeo, the modern Household Furniture of Capt. Kempthorne, the same comprises, Blackwood Couches, Chairs, and an Ottoman covered with green silk Damask and spring Cushions, Round, Pier, Sofa, Work, Daning and other Tables, a. Blackwood side thoard, a Blue and Gold Dessert set, Handsome Cut Glass ware Silver Dinner plate, a Hand Organ playing 32 tunes and an Overture, Wall Shader, Argand and Vase Lamps, a Pair of Handsome Flower Vases, and Ornamental French Clock, Pictures. Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, a Pallanquin sectional or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the passage for passing filth and the house of Thucker Kurru usey Runmull and on or towards the North and South by the Houses belonging to the said Shaw Vissram Wersey; any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right or otherwise thereon are hereby requested to make known the same by giving notice to Mr. MORGAN, Attorney at Law for the purchaser within 14 day's from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein—Dated this 29th day Ticket in this scheme.

### ભાર્કેર•ખઝર

રામ - ૧૨૧૧ નિ એર - બાલ ન રાહ્યન જ મીન - બુલા brevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applica-તથા ને જુપર જાપાનો માં પ્ર ૧૬૬ મોર્જન ન ecessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their પાદશાદી • રશાતો છે • તથા • તેની • આઠમંત • દ Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, શામે નરમે જ ક્રાક્યાની શેરો જે ને તેની • much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.] 3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks. कृतर • तथा • हर्भंग • हशाय्मे • मेर • शाहा • थीश વાન્નીજી . જોઈ . રીતનો • દરદાવો . કોમ્મેતો આ without any kind of reference or notice to them જથી• કીન ૧૪ ની•યુદતમાં• મીશતર•મારગી शपटेमलर १८४२ अ

THE SEVENTY-FIRST MADRAS GOVERN-

TICKETS AND SHARES of the above Lot-CHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt.
Whole Tickets at Rupees.. 113 each.

Half Ditto. ,, ,, 57 ,, Quarter Ditto. ,, ,, 281 ,, One Eighth ,, ,, 141 ,, 281 ,, TERMS CASH.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO.

beg to acquaint the public that they have made a Club of Five Tickets of the above Lottery, di. vided into (30) Thirty Shares, at (21) Twenty one Rupees per Share.

The Number of the above Five Tickets will be

specified in the receipts which will be granted to the Shareholders, and whatever prize or prizes may be drawn to the above Tickets, shall be equally divided amongst Shareholders respectively, payable forty one days after the drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded provided the receipts of the Shares are presented vithin twelve months from the date of the drawing, and not otherwise. Two per cent. Commission for managing this Club will be deducted from the prizes.—Bombay, 30th September 1842.

#### LOTTERY. MESSRS. THOMAS WILT-SHIRE AND CO'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOFFERY

#### of 1343, of all prizes.

#### 2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another A few art cles of Furniture of the very best des- 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division cription, some of which was made by the late Mr. of Government Prizes, only amongst those Sub Ferrar, consisting of a very handsome Blackwood scribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOFTERY OF 1843.

hogany Sofa with Hair Mattrass and Cushions, an English Sea Cot with Mattrass, a pair of Blue China Sugar Jars on Blackwood Stands, hanging room Lamps, a large Cambay Carpet 94 feet long, ment Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes several valuable Pictures in Frames and on Stret- or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per chers, a large sized Bowles' Atlas with plates, Chance : and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Was Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the secenal Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messra. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal putronage.

	SCEEUE.		
1	Prize of	. 200	Ticke
1	dirto	100	ditte
1	ditto w	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
. 1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of 1 ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of 4 ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ditto	. 10	ditto
160	ditto of to ditto	10	ditto.
320	ditto of 1 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of I ditto	22	ditto
-			
2 000	Original on Champion	100	Ti lea

2,000 Prizes or Chances. Reserved, of the first Cal-cutm Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government

190 ditto

## COMDITIONS.

1.-Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay પ્રભાવ માં માર્ચ જે - શારા - લીશ for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intend-

ક્તર•તચા•દર્માણ•દરાાઓ• ખેજ•શાહા• વીશ 4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, પ્રાથવા • લો દ્રોનો • ગીર લી • પાયલા • વાર શા • ખય from case d circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or

5 .- After the 2,000 chances shall have been ગથી- દ્વાન ૧૪ તી- મુદ્દતમાં મીશતર-મારગી 5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.— As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

6 .- All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortutery are for Sale at WITHULDASS BROY- nate Calcutts winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if prejerable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference : in lien of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7 .- Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose seeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1842, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the governnent prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose hances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Go-ernment shall have finished their drawings

See 6 and 8 conditions.]
3.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Pickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last ottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for he benefit of winners of prizes of less than half! Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for east Ticket, demandable by Government, out of the

own pocket.

9 — With reference to the 7 and 8 condition.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltskire and Co. reserve themselves the discretionary power of charging. commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Governmen

10 .- In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disar range this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO REGIVENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supples of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market spices of the day too. The strong of the day too. prices of the day too; are promotly a tended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

#### MBSSES. THOMAS WILTSHERL AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents, No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA: provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and eithe

short or long dates.

Messrs, Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptinde and fidelity.

## TRANSLATION FROM GOOZERATEE. To G. L. ELLIOT, Esquire,

SIR,

The duty of returning thanks for the favors of God is incombent on mankind, especially when just and upright Judge is bestowed upon them.

We, the Inhabitants of Surat, beg to represent that you, Sir, who for a long period resided in India, and having filled various important situations such as Judge in the Sadr Dewanee and Sud Fonjdaree Adalut, Judicial Commissioner, Judge and Session Judge, and Agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at this place, have never failed during this long period to render impartial justice mixed with humanity.

Now, you are Sir, about to depart from this place to your native country—We, the Inhabitants of Surat, therefore with all due deference beg leave to state, that in consequence of the honerable and apright and good hearted conduct, with which, you Sir, have treated us, and afforded us equal protection—We, the Inhabitants of Surat, return and express with our sincere heart, our most grateful acknowledgements, and convey heart, our most grateful acknowledgements, and convey our most hearty thanks with our humble and sincere supplication to Almighty, that you may enjoy long life and prosperity in your native land amidst the circle of your dear families and friends—We now present this of your dear lamilies and friends—We now present this Testimony with our fervent prayers to Almighty God, to confer upon you his good blessings for your future undertakings, and to prolong your life, and preserve you and your family with happiness and prosperity which we trust unto God to bestow and confirm upon you.

Signed by Meer Vooseenood Dien Bhan—Bukshee and other respectable Bankers, Merchants &c.

other respectable Bankers, Merchants, &c. &c.

To Meer Mooseenood Dien Khan Bahadoor Bukshee and the Inhabitants of Surat &c. Gentlemen.

It is with sensations of unmingled pleasure that I receive the testimony of esteem and regard conveyed in your gratitying address. During a period of nearly five years which I have passed at Surat, I have acquired a deep interest in the welfare of it's Inhabi-tants, to their happiness and comfort, I have deveted my anxious wishes and arduous exertions. In the my anxious wishes and arduous exercions. In the exercise of auties with such an aim, I have always found reward and satisfaction; but it o know that such endeavours are in any way successful, is most gratifying, and that they have been so I am led to hope by your kind expressions of regret at my departure.

Accept in return my favorable good wishes, with sincere acknowledgement of this proof of your regards. Be assured that your interest and the recollection of your favorable opinion will ever be deeply engraven

your favorable opinion will ever be deeply engraven on my heart, and I shall never cease to feel a concern

tor your well doing and prosperity.
(Signed) G. L. ELLIOT. Surat, 1st August 1342.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 24th Sept. 1842.

No. 588. In modification of Paragraphs I and 3 of the Separate Government General Order No. 21 of 1842, dated 18 h. May, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pieced to direct that all Indents in the Ordnance and Barrack Depart-

direct that all Indents in the Ordinance and Barrack Departments for Stores of every description, excepting Caup Equipace, shall be submitted to the Military Board for sanction, before they are complied with.

In cases of emergency, when do lay would be injurious to the Public Se vice, Indents may be complied with under the authority of the Division or atation Commanding Officer; but in such cases, a report is to be made, and copy of the Indent furnished to the Military Board by the supplying Officer, and the copy passed by the Hoard will be that Officer's voucher for writing the articles off his returns.

Should the demand be oppused to Regulation, it will be the duty of the supplying Officer to point out the same to the sanctioning Officer, before it is complied with.

No. 582. (apraim Whichelo, Assistant Commissary General, proceeding to the Decean on sick leave, made over charge of the Deputy Commissary General's Office to Lieut, D. Milne, Sub-tssist Commissary General's Office to Lieut, D. Milne, Sub-tssist Commissary General's Office to Lieut, D. Bondbuy Castle, 26th Sept. 1842.

No. 590. Lieut, J. D. Leckie of the 22d Rept. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

allowed a furlough to Europe for Interpretage, which has health.

No. 591. Lieut, H B D. Jones of the 12th Regt. N. I, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for a period of one year.

No. 592. The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Captain W. Russeil of the 18th Rest. M. N. I. in Madras General Orders underdate the 20th March 1811, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 28th March 1843, on the same account.

No. 593. With reference to O. O. No. 570 dated th instant, the following promotions and postings are

## let European Regt. Right Wing.

nsign P. S. Kem t to be Lieut. on the augmentation.... Left Wing. 2d Grenadier R. gt. N. I.

Basign T. Jermyn to be Lieut. on the augment ation 2d Regt. N. I. Ensign G. F. Barra to be Lieut, on the augmentation ... 4th Regt. N. I. (Riffe Corps)

Ensign A. R. Maneon to be Lieut. on the augmentation ...... do.

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cer tificate and on saproin Turne.'s responsibility.
Bombay Castle, 26th Sept. 1842.
No. 92. The Hon'ble the Governor in Counci, is pleased to direct that Mr. Midshipman Thomas be suspended from the Hon'ble Company's Service until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Cou tof Directors, regarding him, shall be made known.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th Sept. 1842. Mr. W. C. Bruce, accountant general, is allowed leave of ab-sence for a period of two months under section V. of the ab-entee regulations, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 23th Sept. 1842.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th inst. till the ue, arture of the Steamer of the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council.

L. RELL Chief See. L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1842.

Pa-Scott Esquire, 1st assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence to proceed immediately to the presidency on sick certificate, and thence to Eurape on the Seame of the 1st proximo, under Section XIII. of the absence rules.

Bombay Castle, 23rd Sept. 1842. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that no distinction is to be made between military and civil duties in the issue of the working pay granted made the government general order of the 8th December 1841, to men of the corps of suppers and miners.

William Charles Andrews..... To the Third Class.
John Murshall Davis.
William Edward Frere.
Ashness Reinington
Robert Keüps.
Henry Young.
Adam Campbell
Meto-He i arken
Albemarle Bettington

6th June 1842.

To the Fourth Class.

Henry Barlet Edward Frere.

Same el Mansfield.

Alexander Charles Suart.

23rd Sept. 1842 dn Buchanau war iotr Esquire, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick ficate, for a period of two years, on the furlough allowance

of £500 per amoun.

The beverend J. Stevenson, senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, is allowed a furiouth to Europe for three years, and to proceed in the steamer which sails on the 1st proceed to the steamer which sails on the 1st proceed to the Reverend Dr. Stevenson under date the 7th instant, to proceed to Poona for four months, is cancelled.

First grade apprentice Mahomed, now with the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be attached to the civil station at meet Native Infantry, to be attached to the civil station at Passengers.—Col. Boileau, H. M. 22nd Regt. Lieut. Farsengers.—Col. B

ment Native Infantry, to be attached to the civil station at Sholapoor.

Probationer Lawrence Augustin to be a second grade native apprentice, and attached to the Native Hospital.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. D. MORRIS. Secv. to Govt.

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castie, 24th September 1842.

Lieut. T. R. Mose, assumed charge on the 17th inst. of the office of superintendent of police at Bombay.

The judges of the sudder dewance adjusted have made the following appointments.

The judges of the sudder dewance adjusts have made the following appointments.

Azum Moro Oodarum, to act as moonsiff at Ahmednuggur. Rao Salrib W. snoodew who wram, to be suddurancen at Rut nagherry, vice Suckoo Ramchonder, decrased.

Bombay Castle, 28th Sept. 1842.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, judger and session judge of Sholapoor, is allowed an extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 14th July Last, under section vi of the absence regulation, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills for the benefit of his he. Ith.

By order of the Homble the Governor in Council.

the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sery. to Govt.

NOTICE.

A Post Office Cacket for the Persian Gulph, per Honorable Company's Steamer Semiramis, will be closed to-morrow at z o'clock P. M. W. ESCOMBE.

Bombay, General Post Office, 29th September 1842.

NOTICE.

The Mail for dispatch by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Cleopatra, will be closed on Saturday next the 1st proximo, at or clock P. M.

Lette s and News Papers, will be received afterwards till 7 o'clock P. M. on the payment of one Rupee each.

W. ESCOMBE,

The Past Mr. Genl.

Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, General Post Office, 25th September 18.2. NOTIFICATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Half Yearly Examination of Candidates for West and Clare Scholarships will take place at the E. N. E. Institution in the course of the third week of December next; when it is expected that there will be Seventeen Scholarships of Rapees (10) monthly to be competed for—The following are the Rules relating to these Scholarships.

XLIII. The West and Clare Scholarships are held for a period of three years.

XLIV. Candidates are examined by the Sub-formittee of the Institution in the third week of June and December, and the number of vacancies exacted at these terms, is notified in the Governmant Gazettem toe months of March and September preceding.

XLV. These examinations are held in the presence of those Members of the Board of Education or Subscribers to the Institution, or Genite near introduced by them, who may be desirous of attending.

XLVI. The candidates of a West or Clare Scholarship must present a c-rificate of general character from the Heads

must present a c-rifficate of general character from the Heads of the School, in which he has studied, and must satisfy the examiners of his possessing the requisite information on the following branches of Study.

Ist. He must be able to read both his Vernacular and the

Ist. He must be able to read both his Vernacular and the English language, with fluency and co rectness, and explain the meaning of a passage selected from any of the Books used in the Schools of the institution.

2nd. To correct obvious instances of false grammar in both languages and to purse a passage of any of the Class Books.

3rd. To translate to and from his Vernacular language, grammatically, and to write out these translations in a fair hand in both languages.

4th. He must know the general Geography of the four quarters of the Globs, the particular Geography of India and the outlines of Mahratia and English history.

5th. The common Rules of Aritumetic, Practical Geometry, the first four books, and the sixth book of Euclid, and Algebra as far as quadratic equations.

ra as far as quadratic equations.

XLVII. On the completion of the examination, the Sub-Committee of the Institution shall submit to the Board of Education a fist of the Candidates indicating those who have been successful.

C. MOREHEAD, Secy to the Board of Ed. cation.

17th Sept. 1842.

#### NOTIFICATION. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby—given—that the following—Sets—of Bills—ef Exchange, drawn—by the Go ern nent of Bombay, on the Government of India in Calcutta, at thirty days sight, with be disposed of on Wednesday the 5th Proximo, by Public Sale, at the General Treasury, at 1 o'clock P.—M., namely.

25—Sets of Bills of Co's. Rs—1,000—each—(O's. Rs—25,000—10——do——, 2 000—each——, 20,000—10——do——, 5,000—each——, 1,00,000—10——do——, 10,000—each——, 1,00,000—5——do——, 20,000—each——, 1,00,000—5——do——, 25,000—each——, 1,00,000—5——do——, 25,000—each——, 1,25,000—

The Bills are to be paid for at the General Tr asury on or before saturday the 8th Proximo, and such as may remain unappr priated in consequence of the non-payment of the purchase money, on the close of the Treasury on that day, will be resold on the Sturday following, at the risk of the first purchaser, who will forfeit any advantages that may result from such re-sale, and be required to make good to Government any less abstained thereby.

any loss sustained thereby. the Sub-Treasurer will, as usual, grant a Certificate for the The Sub-Treasurer will, as usual grant a Certificate for the sum of Money paid into the General Treasury on account of each Set of Bills purchased at this sale, or he will consolidate the amount of two or more sets of Bills in one Certificate at the option of the purchaser, provided the Sets of Bills to be seconsolidated have been all brought at one and the same rate of Explanae.

So consolidated have been all brought at one and the of Exchange.

On the above mentioned Treasury Certificates being presented at the Accountant General's Office, the Bills in question will be prepared as soon after as possible, and will be delivered to the parties entitled to them on their passing a Receipt for the same on the back of the Treasury Certificates.

R. T. WEBB,

Depy. Acct. Gent. in charge.

Bombay Castle, 28th Sept. 1842.

NOTIFICATION.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council intends to despatch the Monthly Mail Steamers to Suez, during the ensuing season, on the dates specified below, viz:

The October Steamer, on Saturday the 1st October 1842.
The November Ditto, on Tuesday the 1st November 1842.
The December Ditto, on Thursday the 1st December 1842.
The January Ditto, on Monday the 2d January 1843.
The February Ditto, on Wednesday the 1st February 1843.
The March Ditto, on Wednesday the 1st Merch 1843
The April Ditto, on Saturday the 1st April 1843.
The April Ditto, on Monday the 1st May 1843.

By order of the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council, P. M. WELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.
Passes granted up to the 21st inst ......Chests Total...296

296

INDORE. 14,681

Total....14,861 .... Chests 14,842

Total . . . 16,842 From the 27th October 1844, to the 127th October 1844, to the 18,7434

Total ... 13,7434 H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent. Bombay, 23th Sept. 1842.

### Shipping Intelligence.

Arridals. 26th Sept. Barque Ariadne, H. Campbell, master, from Greenock, 16th May.

Passengers. — Mrs. Nicoll and Child, Messrs. A. Somerville, W. Hopkirk J. Kerr, A. Durno, A. Sharp, R. Raussy, J. Murray, senior and J. Murray, junior, compositors for the Times newspaper; Mr. and Mrs. P. afferolum, and child.

27th do. Steiner Sir James Rivett Carnae, G. H. Quinton, master, from Surat. 26th instant.

23th do. H. C. Steamer Indus, P. W. Hopkins, commanding from Kurrachee, 24th instant,
Passengers.—Col. Boileau, H. M. 22nd Regt., Lieut. Farmer, H. M., 41st Regt. 1 Private H. M. 28th Regt. 10 Gunners 1st Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, 6 Natives, do. do. do., 1 Hospital Assistant 28th Regt. 1 Assistant Apothecary, sick from Indus Flotilla.

Do. do. Barque Eleanor, A. W. Phurson, master, from Liverpool, 12th June.

Do. do. Ship John Auld, master, from Greenock,
Do. do Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart, master, from Colombo 19th September, and Cochia 23rd September.

Passengers,—Mr. Bettington, Bombay Civil Service, J. MacDonald, stajor 45th Regt. Lieut. F. B. Morley, H. M 40 h Regt. Mr. Robertson, Lieut G. P. Bargham, 78th Highlanders, J. O. Burgoyne, Madras Army; 2 Native servants. Inders, J. O. Burgoyne, Manas Army, 2 Natives, C. Jenes, European seaman. 27th do. Orleana, A. Cameron, Master, from Hobert Town.

Departures.

#### fu the Barbour.

	7 888 K LD	Анни	TION	ro s
3	Steamer Cleopatra	Sapt. Ind an Navy	Suez	1 Oc
t	Ritchie	irey & co	London	in Oc
	Windsor Castle	digginson& Cardwell	Liverpool	o
•	Caledonia	Brownings & co	Liverpool	
	From	liter x co	Liverpool	
	Providence	Egimton McLean & co	Liverpool	in Oc
1	Monarch	MeVicar Burn & co		-
9	London	Forbes & co	China	25 Se
	Mary Maulius	B. & A. Hormarjee Grey & co	China	in O
	Harlequin			
			Macao	0
	Ecno	Perferies	Calcutta	10
-	Anu	Agamor Sons & co	Calcutta	
-	Acab	Porbes and co	Australia	in O
1	Boadicea	Foster & co	1 1 19	
	Caiedoula	Bates Owen & co		
	John Campbell Caiedonia	of concessions. At heart and		-
	Charles Grant Edmonstone Westin-reland	Sursetine Cowasjee &co		
	Edmonstone	O & M Pestonjee		
	Lady Grant	Knemen and Motichan		-0
	British Merchant	Pottexfen Milne & co		
	Scaleby Custle Broxbournebury	Brom Carter & co		1000
	Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		- 4
	Champion Margaret	Skinner & co		
	Beatimen	deVicar Burn and co		
	Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
	Earl of Ciare	Jamseijee J. Sons & co.		10
	Mary Ann	Remington & co	-	
	Atemena	McVicar Burn co Dirom Carter & co		
	Moriey Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
	Ann.,	W & T Edmond & co		
	John Panter	Remington & co Eglinton Maclean & co	1	20.
	Burrell Candahar	McVicar Burn & co		
	Ardaseer	Gurse jee Cowasjee& co W Nicol & co		
	Northumberland	Eglinton Maelean & co. C mpbell Miller & co		
	Formosa	Compbell Miller & co		
	William Wailis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
	Hookinson	Higginson & Cardwell Dirom Ca.ter & co		
	K also			
	John Brewer Lord Lynsdoch	Foster & co		
	Berkshire	roster and co		
	E tward	Frith & co		
	S. ringanatam	McVicar Burn & co Dirom Carter & co	-	
	Castle Huntley	Browneige & co		
	Rango do n	Reith & co		
	William & Ann	Sir J J. Sons x co		
	Ariadne	W & A Graham & Co		
	Odeana	Mahomed R. Khan		
	Eliza Stewart		1	
1	Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co		
-	H. C. Steamers   Atalan	ita L		
	H. C. Steamers. Hugh Zenobi	a		
. !	C Pets (Indus			
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## " Royal Tiger " Cuttor Nurbuddah " Ship Hastings Expecteb.

Euphrates

" Sloop

· V RSBRLS	AGRATS	FROM	SAILED.
Neptune Tyrer John Kuox Harmony Wild Irish Girl Coromandel.	Grey & co	London London London London	6th June 18th June 4th July 2d July 7th July
Malabar	Skinner & co	London	23d July
Leonard Dobbin Lucy Wright Stirlingshire Pandora Higginson	McVicar Burn & co W & T Elmon i & co Prith & co	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpoel	4thth June 27 do 19th June 1st July 23d June 14th July 4th Aug
Eucles		Clyde	27th June
Christina	Frith & co	China	8th June

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Sept. 14th—English Brig Minerva, P. N. Mills, from New-castle 1st April, Cape of Good Hope 10th July, and Madras 6th September, and English Ship John McLellan, D. McDonald, from Bombay 25th August, September 15th—English Ship Midlothian, G. Morison, from Bombay 25th August, and arab Ship Fattle Birry, Nicodah, from Juddah 4th July, Haledah 8th August and Alle, ee Ist September.

September.
September.
September.
Sept. 17th—Eng'ish ship Atlet Rohoman, Nacodu, from Muscar 18th August; English brig Dido, Saunde s. on her way to town after her 3 months' cruize off Faise Point on account, of the Houble Company, and Saip Zie, Blacklock, from the Mauritius 28th August.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Minerva Mrs. E. Mills. Per John McLellan. John Grant, esq. and lieut. Longden. VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL. 15th Deemster, Scott, for the Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days.
16th Cremona, steer, for Smrapore, in a day or two.
17th Juliet, Alexnander, for London, and Science, Rowland or Bristol in a day or two.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. Sept. 18th. Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, from Pondicherry 16th instant. Do. Barque Heroine, Henry Nicholls, from Mauritius 24th August. H. . . Steamer Esterprize, J. M. Dicey, from Calcutta Do. H. Steamer Enterprize, J. M. Dicey, from Calculated 13th instant.

Passengers.—Mesdames DeBirch, Parker and Dicey, Major DeBirch Engineer, mr. Nicholls, Engineer, A. Barker Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16th. Barque Ganges, J. Goodson, to the Northern Passengers. - Lieuts. Mercer, Berkely, and Lawford, and 3 Native servants.

130. Prench Barque LeGol, G. Lesgoit, & Pondicherry and Bourbon.

MILITARY ARRIVALS ADEPARTURES.

26th Sept. Assistant Surzeon M. Thompson, 11th N. I.
from Ahmedabad.

28th do. Lieut. Col. Boileau, 22d Regt. from Kurrachee.
Do. do. Lieut. Farmer, 41st Regt. from do
Do. do Lieut. Bargham. 78th Regt. from Ceylon.
Do. do. T. B. Morley, 40 Regt. from do.
Db. 20th Capt. G. H. Bellasis, 24th Regt. N. I. from Assessershur.

seerghur.

Bevarture. Sept. 23th J. Pottinger, Artillery, to Ahmednuggur.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. BOMBAY.

On the 27th instant, Ellen, the beloved wife of mr. T. H. Ryan, superintendent of cruizing Boars attached to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise Department.

#### CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th September, the lady of Thomas Greenway esq, of a daughter.

At Ferozepore, on the 31st August, the lady of captain Charles Garett, 9th light cavairy, of a daughter.

At Loodianah, on the 1st of Softember, the lady of captain A. H. Je licoe, 55th regt. with the 2d light battalion, of a son.

At Naugumbaucum, on the 1st September, the lady of Leonard Geoper, esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, the lady of T. C. Trotter esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, the lady of R. Argus, esq. of the Arm. Phil. Academy, of a son.

MARBIAGES.

of the Arm. Phil. Academy, of a so...

MARKHAGES.

At the Cathedral, by the revi. mr. Fisher, lieut. John William Sykes, of the 49th regr. Bengal native infantry, to Alicia Wilhelmina, only dischirt of W. D. Och ne, esq.

At the Old Charch, on Thursday, the 15th of Sep ember, by the venerable archdeacon D altry, Federick J Modat, M. D., Bengal medical service, to Mary Rennards, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bayes, esq.

At Agra, on the 5th September, by the rev. mr. P.ice, mr. P. M. Gayraid, to miss E. C. Plume.

DEATHS.

At Agra, on the 5th September, by the rev. mr. P. lee, mr. P.

M. Gayraid, to miss E. C. Rume.

DRATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d September, after a severe and protracted illiness, mrs Azatha Enis, wi low of the late John Erlis, H. C. marine, aged 5 years and 4-months.

At Meerut, on the 2d September, margaret, daughter of cast in G. P. Ricketts, ist cavalry, a ed 6 months and 5 days.

On the 1st September, at the house of J. W. Laidlay, esq. Bechampore, Richard Benjamin Fisher Humphrys, after a long protracted illness, aged 44 years.

At Howard, on the evening of the 14th September, mr. Robert Hearon, superintending engineer, of the steam tog association, aged 32 years and 7 days.

On the evening of 5th september, off Dhoolgharry Factory, Jessore, drowned by the overtuning of his boat in a storm, Henry Togh, 4th sen of sev. Thos. Perris, rector of Dailington, sussex, in his 27th year.

At Banda, on the 25th August, after a short illness of 4 days, George Robert, the beloved and only son of mr. George Poliock, aged 1 year, 9 months and 12 days.

Joseph George of 5-h september, off Dhookbary Factory Jessors, trowned by the overta min of his beat in statement Jesus and the statement of the statement day of the statement day. The statement day of the statement day of the statement day as a cra which as the the statement day, while a Lentenan tonly draws (35) feling the statement day, while a Lentenan tonly draws (35) feling the statement day. While Lentenan tonly draws (35) feling the lentenan was mide in the Pay and Allowances, by which a Lentenan tonly draws (35) feling the lentenan tong the ment day. While Lentenan tonly draws (35) feling the lentenan was mide in the Pay and Allowances, but he lent findential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned. To illustrate this let the same time took place in the Pay and Allowances of Adjuntant. Was a since the statement day, was a since of these easiers which at Lentenan tonly draws (35) feling the ment day, while a lentenan only draws (35) feling the ment day, while a lentenan only draws (35) feling the ment day. Why I cannot conceive, but in 1823 and alteration was mide in the Pay and Allowances, but in the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned. To illustrate this most important day was assigned. To illustrate this most important day was assigned. To illustrate the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned. To illustrate the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned. To illustrate the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was sasigned. To illustrate the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned. To illustrate the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned. To illustrate the lent influential and worst of feers to whom this most important day was assigned to the service of the calcage which at the same time to ke place in the pay and allowances of Adjuntants. Of y paid Subaltern's appointment.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

to this conclusion, I had occasion to have a party cited before the Police Magistrates the other day, and puting a Rupee into my pocket I walked up to the Office and solicited the favor of having an invite sent to the party in question requesting his polite attendance before Her Majestins Justices of the Peace. ance before Her Majesties Justices of the Peace. It was granted quite condescendingly and I felt extremely obliged to "their worships," but I am losing sight of my object which is to point out that I had to pay the enormously large sum of two annas for the summons. Now when one sees the government pressing and screwing the poor, honest, industrious ryot and levying from him one tax and another until he has nothing left him but a bare subsistence, when one observes such parsimony amounting almost to oppression practiced on the one hand, and a paltry sum of two annas required to cite a party before Magistrates to answer for a misdemeanour, it looks quite to answer for a misdemeanour, it looks quite advance by holding out terms for the sole purpose of ridiculous and betrays a lamentable want of good gaining -/ine, -surely we ought to be too wide sense and judgment on the part of those to whom was awake now to be hoodwinked by any such shallow left the determination of Police charges. This one schemes—the winter is not distant,—the time for may well be doubled to the advantage of government tion is short, and with such a force as General Pol-

### THECOURIER.

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1842.

We have received papers from Calcutta to the 17th,

Madras the 20th and Delhi and 'Agra the 17th Instant -We are compelled to be very brief in our notice of their contents, having been so occupied by preparations for the Overland Summary, and by the business of the Sessions, as to be altogether unable to devote sufficient time to this day's paper. To the above causes, we have to add, the absence of many of our Parsee Com positors, who withdrew themselves, en masse, on New Year's Day-a liberty, we believe never denied to them in any of the offices. It gives us sincere pleasure to find, that the 62d Regiment has not sufand Bourbon.

Do. 17th. Steamer India, D. MacKellor to Ceylon.

Passengers from Madras for England—m.s. Norton, Geo.
Gahan, E.-q., Lieut, J. Curtis R. N. one European servant.

For Point de Gaile,—mrs. Smith, E. L. E. Smith, E. L. T. A.

Bolleiu, Esq., and one Native Ayah.

Do. 18th. Barque Indian Queen, J. O. Shrieve to Northern

Ports.

of candidates for the Agricultural Secretary-ship, vacant by the withdrawal of Dr. Mouat describes himself as only deterred from adding his name to the list, by his modesty -and that he is only to be tempted by a Deputation. His qualifications are perhaps equal to those of some who have less modesty to obstruct their advancement in life - namely ; he "keeps a mauly, and knows peas from turni, .. when they are dressed."

After having fully calculated on the termination of the mousoon, and describing the thunder and lightning of last week, as an expiring effort of our rough periodical visitor, we were most unexpectedly assailed by rain and storm of unusual violence and duration, which reached their height between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. The gusts were frequent, and very violent -we have not heard of any accidents among the Shipping in the Harbour, although apprehensions were entertained as to their safety. All day yesterday, the weatner continued windy and wet;if it do not moderate before Saturday, the Steamer will have a boi-terous start for Suez.

We have deep pain in announcing the death of Dr. McAdam, Physician General, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The melancholy event took place on the evening, or during the night of Tuesday ast. He was buried on Wednesday evening with Military honors. We do not feel ourselves at liberty, without the concurrence of the lamented Gentleman's friends, to be more explicit. Dr. MacAdam &d taken his passage by the last Steamer that left this for Suez, but owing to the inclemency of the season, was unhappily induced to postpone, until the 1st October, his final departure for hom-, after an absence of nearly 40 years.

### Porty Western Anteiligence. .

AGRA UKHBAR, SEPr. 17.

We learn also, from an other source, that Sir Robert Sale's Brigade was to join General Poliock on the 2nd Sept., and Brigadier stonteath's on the 4th, and that the whole force would most likely move on Cabool on

(From a Contributor. ) - In the exciting posture our affairs to war is the North-west, the present luli is very tantalizing, but most probably, while we pen this, the Union Jack is floating on the walls of the Bala SIR,—Look after your shillings and pence, says the old Saw, and the Pounds will take care of themselves. So with the Government if they would only take care of their annas and pice, they will find their Rupees in safe keeping. A very trivial circumstance has brought me to this conclusion, I had occasion to have a party cited before the Police Magistrates the other day. and put to sit the truth from such a conflicting chose; but without acting to the detriment of those who may be in search of justice.

SCRUFATOR.

SCRUFATOR.

SCRUFATOR.

SCRUFATOR.

SCRUFATOR. stand; but ere the British flag waves before Cabool, they will be " o'er the hills and far awa." Fight may indeed save them a very unpleasant airy sus-pension - from an unseemly object without a footing -but may their going be alone, with their own wick-ed thoughts, and may the captives, so long detained, be restored to their now lamenting relatives and

> Considering the numbers of the opposing force and its strength, at the late action near Gundamack, we cannot but confess the list of killed and wounded to be more than we expected; and we have heard several digrs instructed to adopt a more individual method of fighting among the hills of Affghanistan, the loss in tighting among the hills of Affghanistan, the loss in killed and wounded would be much more moderate than it has been in the present instance. Instead of marching straight a head, bolt upright, in strings, like so many camels, one behind another, we think it would be more judicious to teach the soldies to move in extended order, taking advantage of every rock, bush or other cover offering itself, taking a lesson from and even improving on the tactics of the enemy apposed to them. When Sir Henry Pane was at the head of the Army, we remember to have seen it ordered, that all the Regular Regi neuts of the line were to be instructed, (if we recollect rightly) after the continuous drilling season had passed, and during the rains,

in Light Infantry exercise, and if we can credit the information of a valued correspondent, all Light Infantry manœuvring seems to have fallen into disuse, or at least is never practised. Who does not recollect the way in which those fine Troops, the Light Infan-try Division of Wellington's Army, were wont to fight other than skirmishes, the nature of the ground pre-venting the movement of masses. If there are more of them, and the present exposing system of marching the men, as if on a level parade, be persevered in, we will probably see many bold spirits, fighting for their "country's weal," laid upon the green sod. But we have gellant and experienced Officers in our Cabool Army, and the list of killed and wounded at Mamoo Khail will doubtless lead to better planned attacks, and movements more adapted to the country in which

#### CALCUTTA.

CHARGE OF REPUSING TO PAY WAGES AGAINST CAPTAIN OF THE PHILOPONTOS. - Captain William Ramsay, Commander of the Philopontos, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Daniel McLean, seaman on board. McLean stated that the Captain refuses to pay him his wages and to give him his discharge, he having signed articles at Bombay to proceed to this port only. McLean's statement was admitted, and the Captain was told to pay him his wages.---Star, Sept. 13.

We have been favoured with the following extrac from a letter written by an officer who was with H. M. 62d Regiment during the disastrous gale in which

so many perished.

Sickreegully, Sept. 10th.—'By this time you must have heard of the dreadful squall we experienced on the morning of the 6th. I regret to say that Lieuts. Gason and Scobell are both drowned. They were last seen (as stated by five of the Crew who were savely slightly to the most of the hout which was upset. ed) clinging to the mist of the boat which was upset and shortly sunk with them. We have lost upwards of 80 men, women and children. Colonet and Mrs. Reed were three hours on the wreck and floated 22 miles down to Rajmahl, where they were saved by means of their own dinghy. The Natives on the shore refused to give them any assistance though repeatedly called to. Lieut. and Mrs. Evatt, had a very narrow called to. Lieut. and Mrs. Evatt, had a very narrow escape their boat was blown over immediately and they scrambled upon the side above water, and sat there for an hour before they were taken off—their boat broke away so in after and sank—they have lost every thing. Mr. Guy's boat was the only one that did not drag her anchor—the pinnece I was in with Dr. Barrow and Lieutenant Tyler broke her ropes the minute the squall reached her—the anchor was let go but did not hold until we drifted about two miles down

der and lightning fearful.

Astenuer has been placed under Colonel Reed's orders and he has gone on to Bhaugulpore. The colours have sunk with his boat, and are consequently lost unless they manage to raise the pinnace. - Ibid.

The following notice of a vessel wrecked in the bay we have just received from Pooree - 11th instant:

"Wrecked on the night of Friday, the 9th instant, on the Coast near Pooree (Jugurnauth) ship Futt; Salaum, formerly the French ship Lazie, Abdootlan Nacodah, from Muscut to Calcutta. 44 hands saved, 5 lascars and a perty officer drowned.) The two Mahajuus safe and well. Property all lost.

Passenger-Monsieur Mathew Adolphe Castlenand, Negociand.
Boisterous weather of late "--- llurkaru, Sept. 15.

We are glad to learn, from our up-country letters, that "abundance of rain" had fallen, we hope, not too late. The Governor-General had been detained at Kurnaul by it. Captain Somerset had proceeded to Loodhianan. There was a report afford, that 50 Europeans, attending a convoy, had been cut up in the Khyber; but it is not worthy of much credit, as no much waste was known to have entered the mass - Ibid. such party was known to have entered the pass .- .- Ibid.

ACCIDENTS TO THE SHIPPING -We were sorry to hear, of another of those accidents which have been dur-ing these freshes so trequently taking place. We allude to that fine ship the Santon, belonging to Messrs. Brockle-bank and Co. getting athwart flawse the David Malzolm, a second ship lying at the Company's moorings below Colvin's Chaut. The Santon was hauling out of the moorings above the Ghaur, under charge of the Harbour Master's Assistant, Mr. Davidson. Santon was to have gone away this morning. What damage she may yet sustain it will be impos-sible to say, as there will be little if any flood at all to assist in getting her clear. The David Malcolm has lost her jibboom. Mr. Davidson has been dismissed the service.--- 1/vid.

mot many of the women and children. Colonel and Mrs. Reed and forty-three Europeans went up to Bhaugulpore in the Haorungotta steamer, which was expected to return by the 13th—to take the Luchia again in tow. Colonel Reed's pinnace is still under water, but as the river was falling, it was hoped, a good many things, the colors especially, would be got at of her. The storm was fortunately of very short at of her. The storm was fortunately of very short instead, lasting only about duration - the severe part, indeed, lasting only about five minutes, - I bid, Sept. 16.

A Letter from Jaulnah mentions that the Commis Division of Wellington's Army, were wont to fight sariat officer has received orders to prepare carriage, the almost daily skirmishes that occurred in the &c. for the whole of the Native force, and to be ready Pyrenees? These hill-side actions are seldom, if ever, to march at a moment's notice; but what its destination is to be nobody there seems to know .- Ibid, Sept. 16.

> Dr. Mouat having withdrawn from the competition for the office of Secretary to the Agricultural and Hor-ticultural Society, Mr. Stocqueler, the Editor of this paper, has become a candidate. We refer to his address published above. - Ibid.

We have been favored with a letter of the 9th instant, from Dinapore, giving the following account of the progress of H. M's 50th Regiment up the

We have been favored with a letter of the 9th they may take place.

By the lamentable death of Captain Bruere, the command of the Konth Contingent devolves pro tempore confirmed in the appointment as Captain Bruere's successor. In giving expression to this wish we speak merely from wint we consider to be a sense of justice. The second in command is, we believe, an Officer of sufficient standing to hold the appointment and we only advocate this convex, because we think it captains to be benefited by the casualty, while, from what we know of the unhealthy nature of the climate of Kotah, which has proved fatal to one Officer, and from which others have suffered severely appears to us to be only just and fair.

DELHI GAZETTE, September 17.

\*\*Acozyboon, 12th Sept.\*\*—"We had rain during the 1st of days of this month which has been of variants of the Cantomment. During the month of Angust we were blessed with three exceedingly delimbations of the Contomment. They are the served of the cinument of the Cantomment. Buring the has proved fate to the country and equal comfort to the inhabitants of the Cantomment. Buring the month of Angust we were blessed with three exceedingly delimbations of the Cantomment. They are provided by the captain of the Cantomment of the proper season we have purchased 55 sees per rappe. There is no illness of any consequence in the Cantomment. The new Magazines, as well as the Cantoment of the proper season we have purchased 55 sees per rappe. There is no illness of any consequence in the Cantoment. The new Magazines, as well as the Cantoment of the cantoment of the pr

We have been favoured with a sight of a very near and elegant piece of plate, in the shape of a cnp, which has been presented to Captain Stavers, late commander of the Steamer India, in testimony of his having accomplished the first successful voyage by steam from Suez to Ceyion, Madras, and Calcutta. The design of the cup exhibits great taste, and is highly creditable to the artizans, Messrs. Hamilton and Co., and it must be extremely gratifying to Captain Stavers to have received a tribute so highly complimentaryof his skill as a seaman, and his urbanity and uniform kindness to all who have sailed under him. The following inscription is nearly engraved on the cup (the reverse side being ornamented by an engraving of the India under weigh, whilst the top bears a figure of a "Tar" leaning on the stock of an anchor)—To Captain P. M. Stavers, this cup is presented by the Ladies and Gentlemen, who were passengers on board the Steam vessel India on the first successful voyage by steam from Suez to Cevlon, Madras, and Calcutta.

April 1842. We congratulate Captain Stavers on the acknowhis efforts in Steam Navigation have met with .-- I bid.

-- The whole of the Missionary establishment at Jubbulpore, consisting we believe, of six persons from Germany, has been swept away by Cholera Frieud of India .- Sept. 20.

### MADRAS.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE. - Two hundred boyes of Treasure were embarked last evening on board the

The Spectator, who has forestalled us in his notice of Saturday last, very justly observes that "to estimate commodore on the quarter deck, and conducted to the with any correctness the character of a Governor, the amount of power, confided to him, must be distinctly borne in mind. The crippled functions left both to Madras and Bombay by the terms of the last Charter."

In it "that continual attention which humanity in spires us with, both to please others and avoid giving prove the bane of all good society into which he may prove the bane of all good society into which he may find the many find the many find the many prove the bane of all good society into which he may prove the bane of all good society into which he may find the many find the man Madras and Bombay by the terms of the last Charter, have tended greatly to repress the needful energy in the respective Governments of these Presidencies; depriving them of the means of effecting local improvement, and fettering all their measures by the delay and annoyance of continual references to Bengal, where little or no interest is felt in matters which may and annoyance of be most important to the well-being of the minor Pre-

Sir Frederick Adam's rule was almost at its close when this vexatious system came into operation, thus Lord Elphinstone was the first Governor of Madras, who, on arrival in India, found his every good inten-tion cramped, if not absolutely lettered, by the necessity for a reterence to Bengal, it is therefore not surprising that he feit disgusted, more especially too when in cases of reference on mili ary points, recommended by the Madras Government, as merely consistent with justice and fairly carrying out the princi-ple of "equalization," which was professedly the maxim laid down by the Government of India, as the regulating guide, His Lordship saw the recom-mendations of his own Government slightingly unattended to, and that with so glaring a disregard of justice, that on a simple appeal to the Court of Directors, the very points so refused, were at once conceded. It, is unnecessary here to detail those points because our Military readers will remember the Mess Allowance appeal of 1837 and many others!

Lord Elphinstone arrived in India young in years,

unaccustomed to business, and quite unacquainted with India, but he had an able guide in his private Secretary, and if his own zeal and good-intentions had not been chilled in the outset by the operation of that paralyzing control exercised by the Supreme Government over those of the minor Presidencies, we are mistaken if his Lordship's rule had not been A letter from Raj-Mahal of the 13th instant, says, that, besides the two officers named, only sixty six men of the 62nd Regt. have been lost; and, we trust not many of the women and children. Colonel and Mrs. Reed and forty-three Europeans went up to

A Letter from Simlah mentions that a wing of the Mussorie Battalion is to form part of the Reserve at Ferozepore.—Englishman, September 15.

those districts through which their line is directed. The roads about the Presidency have also been greatly improved and the drainage of the Black Town, so long urgently required, has been put in course of

execution.

Much blame has been injudiciously and most unjustly cast upon Lord Elphinstone's Government, for the non abolition of that obnexious impost—the Transit duties—aa impost which bears like an incu-bus on the commercial portion of the Native com-munity. It is well known that his Lordship long ago wished to remove this objectionable burden, but as a Minute of the late Governor General admits, its abolition or retention rested not with the Madra

Thus much for the improvement of the countrynow to the people, and here Lord Elphinstone may justly lay claim personally to a strong tribute of gra titude on the part of the Native Community, to whom his memory should ever be dear, it only from the re-collection of his kind and courteous demeanor to-wards them, and his ever-ready desire to promote their interests in the most essential manner, by laying open to them situations of higner distinction and trust than had been previously accessible to their countrymen, and which liberal measure would have been stid turther carried out, in consonance with the enlightened views of the late Sir Thomas Munro, had it not been for prohibitive orders from England. To his Lordship's Government the Native Community of Madras are indebted also for that Institution which places within their reach the treasures of science and learning, thus doubtless of the highest value to those for whose benefit it has been established, yet though we would allow liberty of conscience to all, we consider it matter of regret that the fundamental rules of the Madras University were no -based on principles more consonant with those which ought to have paramount

influence in a Christian Government Institution!
As regards the Army, Lord Elphinstone's Governnent has had but little power, but that little has been strenuously exerted to avert evil and procure good. Indeed if his Lordship's recommendations had been attended to, the unfortunate Batta affair at Hyderabad would never have had occurred.

In thus taking a brief retrospective glance at Lord Elphinstone's career, as Governor of this Presidency, and whilst according him the credit that we Lonestly consider him deserving of, we must at the same time candilly offer our objections to some few of his public acts which we have from time to time commented on, but to none so much have we objected, as the manne in which his Lordship's patronage has been occasionally dispensed by tayour, to the prejudice of superior chains, as in the case of Mr. Robertson, if not to the injury of the public service; though on the other hand we could quote instances of its exercise in the case of officers, only known to his Lordship by chaacter, as men of talent and superior qualifications!

The above appears to us a fair and importial sketch of Lord Eiphinstone's public acts as Governor of dadris; but we have made no mention of his Lordship's charities, as considering such more in connec-tion with his private than his public character, and pleasing theme whereon to dwell, for not only has Lord Elphinstone's aid been most munificently accorded to every charitable institution at this Presidency, but his humane and benevolent liberality has been bestowed in a manner and to an former Governor, and which his successors will do well to take example by! In fine Lord Elphinstone leaves the shores of India with the best wishes of a large portion of the Madras public, and the strongest teelings of regret by many; especially those who have had tul opportunities of knowing and appreciating all his Lordship's high and amiable qualities in private life, qualities which, as we once before observed, are said most strongly to attach to himself all those immediately around his person. - Ibid.

#### CHINA.

VISIT OF THE CHINA ADMIRAL TO THE CONSTEL-LATION FRIGATE .-- Before this time the Constellation had changed her berth and was now at anchor off the east end of Dane's island, where one of the branches of Junk river unites with the Whampon reach. The distance from Canton being fully 12 miles, was it thought a more convenient anchorage might higher up the river, and a boat was sent to ascertain the practicability of this. The boat proceeded up Junk river, taking the soundings, and at length was under the guns of one of the new forts that which is nearly opposite to Howqua's folly which fired upon her. This as some of the guns were shotted, might have proved a very unioward event.' The demand for explanation was promptly unswered by the gover-nor, and in a manner that afforded full satisfaction to the commodore; and, without is being demanded, the officer in command at the fort was degraded.

Previously to this occurrence, admiral We had sig nified his wish to visit the com nodore, in the meantime, Steamer Enterprize for Calcutta.—United Service short cruize to Manila, came up and joined the Con-Guzette, Sept. 20. minute the squall reached her—the auchor was let go but did not hold until we drifted about two miles down when it held in five fathoms water, we have had a very marrow escape and may thank God for our deliverance from a sudden death. The squall only lasted about two masses of this Journal, from a sudden death. The squall only lasted about 25 minutes: the darkness was intense, and the thunder of the first one of power.

Astenner has been placed under Colonel Reed's

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S GOVERNMENT.—As Lord Elphinstone's Government will in all probability reach, his barge was in sight. As he neared the ships, they may commodity, or reduced to serve as mere baits to for the admiral's visit two messengers arrived to under the indingral's visit two messengers arrived to under the indingral the indingral the indingral the indingral the indingral the ind where his predecessor fell in the storming of one of the forts, Kwan here a good reputation among his own country men; but in his appearance and whole bearing as a warrior. Wu is decidedly his superior. He is now 44 years of age, tall, well formed, has a high aquiline and are far more anxious to be applauded than amose asy but firm and manly step. He had hardly been seated in the cabin, before he begged that the men might be put at their ease—he supposing that they were then as when he came on bord standing upon the wards. At his over request he was shown round to the come in the cabin, before he was shown round. were then as when he came on bord standing upon the satton -certain proof that we have the post of their way.

yards. At his own request he was shown round the may no doubt, be difficulty in pointing out a general How to Dragage. -Franklin says that you must at their quarters. The marines particularly attracted his attention; and for several mentes, while going through ing any ordinary patient would be to make him their evolutions, he stood like a statue fixed in perfect fully sensible that the real disease is the fear of their evolutions. While the men were still at their guns, and that a bashful man in society is actually far more ridiculous than the unaffected given to repel boarders on the starboard quarter, where one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, express a difference of opinion in a grace-one, when the property of the chanced to be standing. Instantly, alm st, a hun-dred or more men, with swords and pikes and fixed bayonets, rushed up from the gundeck, and took their impossible entirely to conceal his feelings though the tact, taste, elegance, general information, and grace-lines of his face were screwed up to the highest p tch he ful deportment, to be met with in British society, than

> officers, one the second in command to the admiral, visited the commodore. These men were from nor their provinces and though they had been a year or more at Canton, had never before been on board a torign vesset. They said they had supposed from at though actually insulting in manner, capable at times the oreign men of war were strong but till ment on Conversation," illustrates the tone of affected them no strong as they now ment on Conversation," illustrates the tone of affected them to be. They seemed astonished when told that usany of the English ships were far superior to the which such falsely modest persons will extend the English ships were far superior to the which such falsely modest persons will extend the English ships were far superior to the which the makes them speak: —"What they have the local training for lane.
>
> Mock Mode TY.—Besides real modesty and man was designed and man was elected to specify of false modesty, the clusted soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of clusted soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of property and times times to the property of the suppose of false modesty, the clusted soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of property and times times to the property and them society, and the suppose of false modesty, the clusted soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumstance of soldier has the greatest advantage in a circumsta officers, one the second in command to the admiral, visited the commodore. These men were from nor

#### European Intelligence.

PROPOSED METHOD OF FORMING LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette. To tac Educe of the Ontest Service Gazette.

SIR—The formation in question is at once the most frequent and important of a battalion. The following method is submitted as preferable to that practised:

The caution will be given column"— form line." officers commanding taking their places. The latter will be replaced by their coverers, who, with a serjeant of the front division, to mark where its outword flank is to rest, will be carefully aligned. The inward flank is to rest, will be carefully aligned. The inward flank with the impression his words seem to produce. This with the impression his words seem to produce. This der make a half face in the same direction, and, at the word, quick march," proceed by the diagonal march, and successively halt and front on reaching heir respective places in line. Officers comman ling instantly step forward, and commence dressing their divisions, which done, they will proceed, by the rear, to their proper flanks, as will also the coverers; but not until the word "eyes front," by the commander of

The advantages of the foregoing method are, that serjeants can be more easily and quickly covered than pivot men can be dressed.

Companies can be dressed with great facility between covering serjean's than from pivot to pivot.

Each individual of the column moves at the full

pace, and by the shortest possible course, to his place in the line to be formed. In fact, he proceeds with undiminished length of pace along the chord of the are, which he would describe with a graduated pace in the process of wheeling; the diagonal march being even more simple and easy of performance. The inward flank files instead of taking a number of paces (sometimes each only the fractional part of an inch) at once step into the alignment and give their attention to the dressing, which ought to be accomplished with perfect precision before, in the other case, the wheel

The covering serjeants remaining, preserve the alignment, and enable the commander of the battahon to rectify inaccuraties of distance without the loss of time

preparation for closing.
Should a column be required suddenly to form line and open a fire, it might be commenced as som as two or three files were formed as a base for the remainder to conform to.

This mode is applicable also to columns of subdivisions and sections, and open columns could be resumed by reversing the operation.

The rule for covering serjeants taking up, and being esponsible for, alignments, would thus be without an exception.

If this plan of forming line were exhibited with the entre butalion of a brigade, its superiority, in prompdilatorly operation of wheeling, and the more dilatorly operation of wheeling.

All changes front at right angles of acompany in line, butted or moving, might with advantage be performed.

h died or moving, might with advantage be performed listen they must, however resolutely they may at on the foregoing pranciple by the word of comman I, tempt to change the current of his discourse.

with their coverers to prevent their being impeded in travagant, and beasts of his own soleism if you have running out to take up the adign nent. By this mode fallen in love. He has a hundred remedies for the running out to take up the afficurent. By this mode of forming line (applicable to flock, centre, or named

other change.

The foregoing proportions are submitted to those accustomed to reflect on the truth -that" great effects proceed from small causes," and thence deduce the importance of refining and perfecting a system of tictics, and whatever contributes or tends towards military efficiency. - I remain, &c.

J. BENTHAM, Captain late 52nd Light Infantry.

### Crtract from Dew Works.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

COTERIE CONVERSATION. -It is only in small co teries in which persons have been long shaken toge ther, so to express myself; or when in high rank chance ssembles parties above the influence of fashion and the morgue aristocratique, that British talents for so-ciety can be truly appreciated. Most of the splendid entertainments given in the season about town are little more than regular tributes paid for a certain station in society, or due acknowled gments for similar value received at the hands of others. Almack's and observati some of the best balls look almost like beauty bazars, prop failing. splendidly supplied, no doubt—where young lades, after being well drilled in fashionable display, and relieved, as much as English laties can be so relieved, as much as English laties can be so relieved. The Wouldberg Buffoons.—Privileged wits, marry-makers, belong to this class. Men of real wit and humour are rarely—never, indeed, great talkers; for wit and humour are pearls and

ship, and was after led an opportunity of seeing the men may, no doubt, be difficulty in pointing out a general at their quarters. The marines particularly attracted his remedy; but I should think the best mode of relievremedy; but I should think the best mode of relieving any ordinary patient would be to make him it wrongly stated. This is going much too far. You actually far more remeasured mood, talking, if necone, who rattles on in cheerful mood, talking, if necessary, even a tittle good-humourel nonsense. To effect this great improvement, however, we must banish the vapid tone of manners now so much cherished. There is really more wit, humour, cheerfulness, tact, taste, elegance, general information, and grace-tact, taste, elegance, general information, and grace-tact, taste, or many to be met with in British society, than bayonets, rushed up from the gundeck, and took their proper stations. For the moment the admiral found it rished. There is really more wit, humour, cheerfulness, could command He had been fore warned of treachery in the society of any other country in the world; and by some of the wise men at the provincial city. But we must recollect that it is our duty to assist in bringmoving to the other quarter. Still more ludicrous scenes action, instead of allowing the maxic wand of tashion moving to the other quarter. Still more indictions scenes occurred at Canton. The admiral had scarcely left the city for the ship before the senior hong merchan's were called on to give security for his safe return. And the report of thirteen guns—instead of the Chinese number three—for the salute, was such positive users and profit into action, instead of allowing the magic wand of fashion to deprive us of their use; as the waving of Dr. Snatchauter away's rod deprived the starving Saucho Pauza of all the tempting and exqueite dishes that passed in rapid and exqueite dishes that passed in rapid the salute. of treachery, that nothing but the admiral's safe return in person could allay the alarm of the provincial authorities. tantastic rules of the silverfork school, are purile and seridently much pleased and well satisfied with his reception, and the attention shown him on board the foreign men of war. On Monday the 18th two other officers, one the second in command to the selection.

though, being only their humble opinion, it can be law to one. If others differ from them it is only because they have unfortunately failed to express themselves with clearness, and have, therefore, been misun-derstood. They beg to repeat what they have just had the honour to tell you, confident they will easily be able to convince you of the accuracy of their views. They would not presume to differ from you on any subject; but the one under discussion having method is submitted as preferable to that practised:

The caution will be given column"— form line."

At the word "line', the regr rank man of the inward flank of each division will cover the adjoining fire, the officers commanding taking their places. The latter of the present the present the particular object of their study, they hope they may be allowed to deliver their sentiments upon it," &c. &c. I his is, to the very letter, the language officers commanding taking their places. The latter of the present the particular object of their study, they hope they may be allowed to deliver their sentiments upon they have allowed to deliver their study, they hope they may be allowed to deliver their study, they hope they may be allowed to deliver their sentiments upon they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have all they have allowed to deliver their sentiments upon the preferable they have all the preferable they have allowed to deliver their se

man, who only throws in an assenting smile, puts a single, well-timed question, or expresses, a doubt, certain of being easily removed, is the man of real genius, a sort of nonpareil, in fact, and the rarest of all apparitions in modern society. Fontenelle, in the last years of his life, often said that "he should leave the world without regret, for it hardly contained a single good listener." Nor do we think it has much inproved since his time.

Don't Give SNAPPISH ANSWERS .- Never give short or sharp answers in ordinary conversation, unless short or sharp answers in ordinary conversation, unless you aspire to gain distinction by mere rudenes; for they have, in fact, no merit, and are only uncivil. 'I do not know," 'I cannot tell," ar: the most harmless words possible, and may yet be rendered very offensive by the tone and manner in which they are pronounced. Never reply, in answer to a question like the following—" Did Lady Spitewell tell you how Miss Rosebud's marriage was getting ou?" 'I did not ask." It is almost like saying, I never ask impertinent questions though you do: we learn plenty of things in the world without having first inquired about them. If you must say, you did not ask, say about them. If you must say, you did not ask, say that "you forgot to ask," "neglected it," or "did not think of it." We can always be ordinarily civil,

even if we cannot always be absolutely wise.

The Loud Talker.—First comes the loud talker, the man who silences a whole party by his sole power of lungs. All subjects are alike to him: he speaks on of longs. All subjects are alike to him: he speaks on every topic with equal fluency, is never at a loss, quotes high authority for every assertion, and allows no one else to utter a word; he silences, without the least ceremony, every aftempt at interruption, however cleverly managed—calls out, "I beg your pardon," in a tone that shows how ill-used he thinks himself—or shuts your mouth with—"One minute if you please, Sir!" as much as to say, you are surely a very ill-bred fellow. Great, and especially loud and positive talkers, have been denounced are surely a very in-orea lenow. Great, and especially loud and positive talkers, have been denounced by all writers on manners as shallow and superficial persons. And P. André, the author of a French "Essay on the Beautiful," declares distinctly, that

'no man of sense was ever a great talker." THE BORE WHO TALKS OF HIS POSSES IONS, - Next to the loud talker, we have the bore who gives an account of his dogs, horses, lands, books, and pic tures. Whatever is his must, he thinks, interest others; and

right (or left) form.".

A bartalion in line has also frequently to make the hosts of dear friends. And first is he way, in your time formation, which may be effected on the same distress, comes to give you good advice; who tells you of his admirable pru lence if you have been exhe dache his presence occasions, and finding you well division), two wheels are dispensed with, and the portion of the battalion which would have continued in echellon during the formation, if halted, will be in line, parellel to that which they left, merely by the word "front;" ready to fire, resume the formation, or effect other change.

The foregoing proportions are submitted to those accompany to the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the treatment of the same line is the clever of the same line is the same line

bore, who takes up every idle speech to show his wisdom at a cheap rate. If you say, "Hang the weather," before such a man, he immediately proves, by logical demonstration, that the weather has no neck by which it can be suspended. The grave ex-pounder of truisms belongs to this class. He cannot allow the simplest conversation to go on without en-tering into proofs and details faciliar to every child nine years of age; and the tenor of his discourse, how-

nine years of age; and the tenor of his discourse, however courteous in terms and manner, pays you the
very indifferent compliment of supposing that you have
fallen from some other planet, in total and absoluteignorance of the most ordinary and every-day things
connected with this little world of ours. All foreigners are particularly great at this style of boring.

The Malaprops.—The Malaprops are also a numerous and unhappy family; for they are constantly
addressing the most unsuitable speeches to individuals
or parties. To the blind they will speak of fine pictures
and scenery, and will entertain a person in deep
morrow's ball. A total want of ordinary thought
and observation is the general cause of the Malaand observation is the general cause of the Mala

THE WOULD-BE BUFFOONS. - Privileged wits, mer-

correcting them, merely to show his wisdom in tri-fles; but with politeness, it is perfectly easy to rectify an error, when the nature of the conversation demands

ANE DOTE OF TALLEYRAND. - An officer of rank, arriving late at a dinner party, excused his want of punctuality by saying that he had been detained by "des pecquins." "What are these pecquins" inquired a lady, to whom the term was new, "On, with as military men," gaswered the soldier, "all civitians are termed pecquias." "Comme news appelous civite," observed Mon-iur do Tailsyrand, tout coquia, est pass militaire." The riposta, if really given was certainly admirable; but what must we think of the company in which so insulting a speech at the one that called it forth could possibly be made?

Military Tailkens.—Greeke says that "a weil-educate soldier has the greatest advantage in a context. Un, with us

educated soldier has the greatest advantage in a ciety. all shall give no opinion on this old; but believe that inlitary men know better than lawyers how to keep clear of professional topics. In general they have also seen a good deal of the world, and save thus had the inestimable advantage of making lave in every language spoken trom "Indus to the Pole!" of quat-

grows or make by the off what was

on 08 April, 2017

#### JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN. CHAPTER XXXVI.

MURRANAKILTY. If my kind reader is not already tired of the moun-ain-road and the wild west, may I ask him dare!

say her? to accompany me a little farther, while I present another picture of its life.

hold mountain, jagged and rugged in of Labrador are beating without one intervening rock to beak their force. Carry your eye along its base, to where you can mark a little clamp of alder and beech, with here and there a taper poplar interspersed, and see if you cannot detect the gable of a long, low, that the douse, that he almost buried in the foliage. Before the door a little patch of green stretches down to the shore, where a sandy beach, glowing in all the richness of a morning sun, glitters with many a shel, and brilliant pebble,—that, then, is Murranakityi But approach, I beg you, a little nearer; let me suppose that you have traced the winding of that little bay, crossing the wooden bridge over the bright trout stream, us it hastens on to mingle its waters with the acean; you have climbed over the ru le stile, and stop-ped for an instant to look into the holy well, in whose assy surface the little wooden crucifix above is dimly shadowed, and at length, you stand upon the lawn be fore the cottage. What a glorious scene is now be fore you! On the opposite side of the bay, the mountain, whose summit is lost among the clouds, seems as it were cleft by some earthquake's force, and through its narrow gorge you can trace the blue water of the sea passing in, while each side of the valley is clothed with wood. The oak of a hundred years, here sheltered from the rude wind of the Atlantic, spreads its luxuriant a: ms, while the frothy waves are breaking at its feet. High, however, above their tops you may mark the irregular outline of a large building, with battlements and towers, and massive walls, and one tail and loop-holed turret, that rises high into the air, and around whose summit the noisy rooks are circling in their flight. That is Kilmorran Casile, the residence of Sir Simon Bellew. There, for centuries past, his ancestors were born and died; there, in the mids of that wild and desolate grandeur, the haughty descendants of an ancient house lived on from youth to age, surrounded by all the observances of feudal state, and lording it far and near, for many a mile, with a sway and power that would seem to have long since passed

You carry your eye seaward, and I perceive your attention is fixed upon the small schooner that lies anchored in the offing; her topsail is in the clews, and flaps lazily against the mast, as she rolls and pitches in the breaking surge. The rake of her low masts, and the long boom that stretched out far beyond her taffrail, have, you deem it, a some-what su-picious look; and you are right. She is La Belle Louise, a smuggling trait from Dieppe, whose erew, half French, balf Irish, would fight her to the gunwale, and sink with, but never surrender her. You hear the plash of ours, and there now you can mark the eight-oared gig springing to the stroke, as it shoots from the shore, and heads out to sea.—Sir Simon loves claret, and, like a true old Irish gentleman, he drinks it from the wood; there may, therefore, be drinks it from the wood; there may, therefore, be some reason why those wild-looking red caps have pulled in shore. But now I'll ask you to turn to an humbler scene, and look within that room where the window, opened to the ground, is bordered by blos soming honey-uckle—it is the priest's parlour. At a little, breakfast table, whose spotless cloth, and neat but simple equipage has a look of propriety and com-fort, is seated one, whose gorgeous dressing gown and lounging attitude, seems strangely at variance with the humble objects around him. He seems endeavouring to read a newspaper, which, ever and anon, he lays down beside him, and turns his eyes in the direction of the fire. For, although it is July, yet a keen freshness of the morning air makes the blazing tarf by no means objectionable. He looks towards the fire, perhaps, you would say, lost in his own thoughts and musings; but no, trush must out, and his attention the whole of the warmth and empressement I had so otten seen. In fact, save a slight difference in accent, it was as English as need be.

Whether I felt disappointed at this, or whether I is occapied in a very different way. Kneeling before the fire is a young and lovely country-girl, engaged in toasting a musto for the priest's breakfast; her features are flushed, partly with shame, partly with heat; and as now and then she throws back her long she steads a glance at the stranger, from a pair of eyes so deeply blue, that, at first, you were unjust enough to think them black. Her dress is a low boddice, and the west seems to possess the secret for. The jupe is short, I say, and so much the better for you, as it displays a pair of legs which, bare of shie or stocking, are perfect in their symmetry—the rounded instep and the swelling ancle chiseded as clearly as a status of Canova.

And now, my good reader, having shown you all "And sure now, sir, wouldn't it be better for you, and you sickly to be eating your breakfast, and not be waiting for Father Tom;—may be he wouldn't come in this hour yet."

"No though you Mary: I had rather wait. I hope

look that I could not help thinking if the gentlemen of the west be exposed to such, their blood is not as hot as is reputed. I suppose I looked as much, for she blushed deeply, and, calling out, "liere's Father Tom! sprang to her legs, and hurried from the room.

"Where we you scampering that way?" cried the good priest, as he passed her in the hall. "Ab, captain i—captain, behave yourself!"
"I protest, father——" cried I.
"To be sure you do!—Why wouldn't you protest!
But see now, it was your business brought me out this

morning. Hand me over the eggs; I am as hungry as bullets! I see how it was, plain enough. It's little she was thinking of the same eggs. Well, well! this is an ungraceful world; and only think of me, all I

was doing for you."
"My dear father, you are quite wrong —"
"No matter. Another slice of bacon. And, after all, who knows if I have the worst of it. Do you know, nor, that Miss Bellew has about the softest cheek

"What the devil do you mean?" said I, reddening. "Why just that I was saluting her, a la Francaise, this morning; and I never saw her look handsomer in my life. It was scarce seven o' clock when I was over at Kilmorran, but early as it was, I caught her mak ing breakfast for me, and, father and priest that I am, I couldn't help failing in love with her. It was a beautiful sight just to watch her light step and graceful figure moving about the pariour-now opening the window to let in the fresh air of the morning; now window to let in the tresh air of the morning; how arranging a bouquet of mess-roses; now busying herself among the breakfast things, and all the while stealing a glance at Sir Simon, to see if he were pleased with what she was doing. He'll be over here by and-by, to call on you; and, indeed, it is an attention he seldom pays any one, for latterly, poor fellow, he is not over satisfied with the world; and if the truth here at the day to much cause to be so." were told, he has not had too much, cause to be so.' You mentioned to him, then that I was here?"

To be sure I did; and the doing so cost me scalded finger, for Miss Louisa, who was pouring out my tea at the moment, gave a jerk with her hand, and spilt the boiling water all over me. Bad cess to you, Mary, but you've spoiled the toast this morning! half of it never saw the fire, and the other half is as black at my boot.—But, as I was saying, Sir Simon knows all about you, and is coming over to ask us to dine there;—though I offered to give the invitation myself, and accept it first; but he is very punctilious about these things, and would't hear of any thing but doin: it in the regular way."
" Did he allude to Mr. Ulick Burke's affair?"

"Not a word. And even when I wished to touch on it, for the sake of a little explanation, he adroitly

turned the subject, and spoke of something else. But it is drawing, late and I have some people to see this morning, so come along now into my little library here and I'll leave you for a while to amuse yourself."

The priest led me, as he spoke, into a small room, whose walls were covered with books from the floor

to the ceiling; even the very door by which we entered had its shelves, like the rest, so that when once in-you could see no trace of it. A single window look, ed seaward, towards the wide Atlantic, and presented You see that hold mountain, jagged and rugged in outline, like the spine of some gigantic beast, that runs tar out into the Atlantic, and ends in a bold, abrupt headland, against which the waves, from the very coast of Labrador are beating without one intervening rock to beak their force. Carry your eye along its base, to where you can mark a little clamp of alder and beech, with here and there a taper poplar interspersed, and see if you cannot detect the gable of a long, low, that the doubt that here allows to brief in the foliage.

Sometimes an amicable contest would arise chase. Sometimes an amicable contest would arise between two parties, as their boat-hooks were fixed in the same mass of taugled weed. Sometimes two rival crews would be seen stretching upon their oars, as they headed out to sea, in search of a new prize: the merry voices, and the loud laughter, however, that rose above all other sounds, told that good humour and good will never deserted them in

all the ardour of the contest.

Long after the priest left me, I continued to watch them. At last I set myself to explore the good fa-ther's shelves, which I found, for the most part, were fi.led with portly tombs of divinity and polemics, huge folio copies of Sr. Augustine, Origen, Eusebius, and others; innumerable volumes of learned tractates on disputed points in theology; none of which possessed any interest for me. In one corner, however, beside the fire, whose convenience to the habitual seat of Father Tom argued that they were not least in favour

when the door was gently opened, and Mary made her appearance; not in the dishabille of the morning however, but with a trim cotton gown and mary made have a simple will be all that is on the table. Take the whip for a while, and lay into that baste, —my heart is broke flogging him."

If all Sir Simon only watched the good original triangles with the significant content of the morning however, but with a trim cotton gown and the significant content of the second act. however, but with a trim cotton gown, and smart shoes and stockings; her hair, too, was neatly dressed in the country fashion; yet still I was more than half disposed to think she looked even better in her morn-

ing costume. The critical scrutiny of my glance had evidently disconcerted her, and made her, for the moment, forget the object of her coming. She looked down and blushed; she fiddled with the corner of her apron, and at last, recollecting herself, she dropped a little curtesy, and, opening the door wide, announced Sir Simon Beilew.

"Mr. Hinton, I believe," said Sir Simon, with a slight smile, as he bowed himself into the apartment; will you allow me to introduce myself-Sir Simon Bellew.

The baronet was a tall, thin, meagre looking old man, somewhat stooped by age, but preserving, both in look and gesture, not only the remains of good looks, but the evident traces of one habituated to the world. His dress was very plain, but the scrupulous exactitude of his powdered cue, and the massive goldexactitude of his powdered cue, and the massive gold-irregular, and occasionally incongruous in detail, was headed cane herried, showed he had not abandoned yet a fine specimen of the castellated Gothic of the those marks of his position, so distinctive of rank in those days. He were, also, large and handsome buckles in his shoes, but, in every other particular,

his costume was simplicity itself.

it was as English as need be.
Whether I felt disappointed at this, or whether I had, myself, adopted the habits and prejudices of the land, I am unable to say, but certainly I felt chilled and repulsed; and although our interview scarce. lasted twenty minutes, was delighted when he rose to take his leave, and say. Good morning.

'You are good enough, then, to promise you'll dine with us tonorrow, Mr. Hinton. I need scarcely

remark, I can have no party to meet you, for this wild neighbourhood has denied us that; but as I am aware that your visit to the West is less for society than scenery, perhaps I may assure you, you will not be disappointed. So now, au revoir." Sir Simon bowed deeply as he spoke, and, with a wave of his hat that

I followed him with my eye, as moun'el on his old grey pony, he rambled quietly down the little path that led to the shore. Albeit an old man, his seat was firm, and not without a certain air of self-possession and ease; and as he returned the salutations of the passing country and as he returned the salutations of the passing country.

In spocket a small bit of looking-glass, in a noce. frame, and, with a pocket-comb arranged his hair in the most orderly and decorous manner; which being done, he turned gravely round and said:—"Are yet and as he returned the salutations of the passing country through a suite of rooms whose furniture. however people, he did so with the quiet dignity of one who through a suite of rooms whose furniture, however felt he conveyed an honour even in the recognition. handsome once, was now worm eaten and injured by "No. thank you, Mary; I had rather wait. I hope felt he conveyed an honour even in the recognition. handsome once, was now worm eaten and injured by you are not so tired of my company that you want an excuse to get away?" "Ah be asy now, if you plaze, sir! It's myself and as I gazed after him, it set me thinking on the strange vicissitudes of life that must have made such as he pass his days in the dreary solitude of these mountaines."

I yok that I could not help thinking if the gentlemen tains.

### CHAPTER XXXVII.

My journey had so far tatigued me that I wasn't sorry to have a day of rest; and, as Father Tom spent the greater part of it from home, I was left to myself and my own reflections. The situation in which I found my self was singular enough - the guest of a man whose acquaintance I had made by chance, and who knowing as little of me as I did of him, yet showed by many act of kindness, not less than by many a chance observation, a deep interest in myself and my fortunes. Here, then, I was; far from the sphere of my duties, neglecting the career I had adopted, and suffering days—weeks, to pass over with ut bestowing a thought upon my soldier's life. Following on this train of thought, I could not helf scknowledging to myself that my attachment to Miss Bellew was the cause of my journey, and the real reason of my wan dering. However sanguine may be the heart when touched by the first passion, the doubts that will now and then shoot across it are painful and poignant; and now, in the calmness of my judgment, I could not but see the innumerable obstacles my family would raise to all my hopes. I well knew my father's predilection for a campaigning life, and that nothing would compensate to him for the defeat of this expectation: had but too many proofs of my mother's arristocratic prejudices to suppose that she ever could acknowledge as her daughter-in-law one, whose pretensions to rank although higher than her own, were yet neither trumpetted by the world nor blazoned by fashion; and astly, changed as I was myself since my arrival in Ireland, there was yet e lough of the Englishman left in me to see how unsuited was Louisa Bellew, in many respects, to be launched forth in the torrent of London life, while yet her experience of the world was so narrow and limited. Still, I loved her. The very artless simplicity of her manner, the untutored freshness of her mind had taught me to know, that even great personal attractions may be the second excellence of a woman. And besides, I was just at that time of was removed he had the wed considerably. The stern life when ambition is least natural. One deems it more heroic to renounce all that is daring in enterprise, all that is great in promise, merely to be loved. My mind was therefore made up. The present opportunity was a good one to see her frequently and learn thoroughly to know her tastes and her dispositions. Should I succeed in gaining heraffections, however opposed my family might prove at first, I calculated on their fondness for me, as an only son, and knew that in regard to fortune, L should be independent enough to marry whom I pleased.

In speculations such as these the time passed over:

and although I seased with impatience for the hour of the love of this happy, gift, but I remember well how insensibly my prejudices gave way, one by one, as I

our visit to Kilmorran Castle, still, as the time drew near many a passing doubt would flit across me, how far I had mistaken the promptings of my own affection for any return of my love. True it was, that more than once her look and manner testified I was not indifferent to her; still, when I remembered that I had ever seen hersurrounded by persons she was anxious to avoid, a suspicion crossed me, that perhaps I owed the little preference she showed me, less to any qualities I possessed, than to my own unobtrusiveness. These were galling and unpleassant reflections; and whither they might have led me I know not, when the priest tapped might have led me I know not, when the priest tapped with his knuckles at my window, and called out—
"Captain we shall be late if you don't hurry a bit; and I had rather be behind time with his gracious

currence in the remark, but it appears to me than conversational talent like wine, requires age to make majesty himself than with old Sir Simon." I opened the window at once, and jumped out into

the lawn. " My dear father, I've been ready this half hour, but fell into a dreamy fit and forgot every thing. Are we to walk it?"

" No, no; the distance is much greater than you think. Small as the bay looks, it is a good three miles from this to Kilmorran; but here comes your old friend the curriculus."

I once more mounted to my old seat, and the priest, guiding the horse down to the beach, selected the strand, from which the waves had just receded, as the hardest road, and pressed on at a pace that showed

his desire to be punctual.

"Get along there! Nabocklish! How lazy the devil is;—faith, we'll be late, do our best. Captain, darling, put your watch back a quarter of an hour, and I'll stand to it that we are both by Dublin time."

"Is he, then, so very particular," sail I, "as all that comes to?"

"Particular is it? Raith he is. Why, man there

"Particular, is it ? Faith he is. Why, man, there Father Tom argued that they were not least in layour with his reverence, was an admirable collection of the french dramutists, Molière, Beaumarchais, Racine, and several mone; these were a real treat; and seat ing myself beside the window, I prepared, for about the twentieth time in my life, to read "La Folle of singe will be all that is on the table. Take the read "Description of the seat of the week, although, maybe, it is a brace of singe will be all that is on the table. Take the read "Description of the seat of the week, although, maybe, it is a brace of singe will be all that is on the table. Take the read "Description of the seat of the week, although, maybe, it is a brace of singe will be all that is on the table. Take the read "Description of the seat of the read "Description of the read "Descript

> tions for the preceding quarter of an hour, he certainly would have had a hard heart, if he had criticised his punctuality. Shouting one moment-cursing thenext -thrashing away with his whip, and betimes striding over the splash-board to give a kick with his foot, he

> undoubtedly spared nothing in either voice or gesture.
>
> "There! --glory be to God!" cried he at last, as he turned sharp from the shady road into a narrow avenne ottall lime-trees; "take the reins, captain, till I wipe my face. Blessed hour, look at the state I am in! Life him to it, and don't spare him. May I never,—it that isu't the last bell, and he only gives five minutes after that."

Although I certainly should have preferred that Father Tom had continued his functions as charioteer. now that we were approaching the house, common humanity however compelled me to spare him, and I fligged and chucked the old beast with all my might

up the rising ground towards the house.

I had but just time to see that the building before us was a large embattled structure, which, although seventeenth century. Massive square towers flinked the angles, themselves surmounted by smaller turrets, that shot up into the air high above the dark woods around them. The whole was surrounded by a fosse, now dry, and overgrown with weeds; but the terrace, his costume was simplicity itself.

Conversing with an ease which evinced his acquaintance with all the torms of society; he touched shortly upon my former acquaintance with his daughter, and acknowledged in terms slight, but suitable, how she had spoken of me. His manner was, however, less marked by every thing I had deemed to be Irish than that of any other person I had met with in the country; for, while he expressed his pleasure at my visit to the west, and invited me to pass some days at his house, his manner of doing so had nothing flagellations at the moment. Under any circumstances. flageilations at the moment. Under any circumstances our turn out was not quite unexceptionable; but when I thought of my own position, and of the good priest who sat beside me, mopping his head and face with a huge red cotton handkerchief, I cursed my stars for the absurd exposure. Just at this instant the skirt of a white robe passed one of the windows, and I thought -I hope it was but a thought -I heard

ound of laughter.
"There—that will do. Phæbus himself couldn't do it better. I wouldn't wish my worst enemy to be in a pair of shafts before you."

Muttering a curse on the confounded beast, I pulled short up and sprung out.
"Not late, Nicholas, I hope?" said the priest to a tall, thin, old butler, who bore a most absurd resem-

blance to his master. "Your reverence has a minute and a-half yet; but would have done honour to the court of Louis XV. he the soup's on the table." As he spoke, he drew from his pocket a small bit of looking-glass, in a wooden

"The Reverend Father Loftus and Mr. Hinton." "Serve!" said Sir Simon, with a wave of his hand. While, advancing towards us, he received us with mos

polished courtesy. "You are most welcome to Ki'morran, Mr. Hinton I need not present my daughter.'

He turned towards the priest, and the same moment I held Miss Bellew's hand in mine. Dressed in with her hair plainly braided on her cheek, I thought she looked handsomer than I had ever seenher. There was an air of assured calmness in her manner, that sat will upon her lovely features, as, with a tone of winning sweetness, she seconded the words of her father, and

velcomed me to Kilmorran.

The first step in the knowledge of the female heart is, to know how to interpret any constraint or reserve of manner on the part of the woman you are in love with. Your mere novice is never more tempted to despair than at the pre-ise moment his hopes should growstronger; nor is he ever so sanguine as when the prospect is gloomy before him. The quick perceptions of evena very young girl, enable her to perceive when she is loved; and ho vever disposed she may fell towards the individual, a certain mixture of womanly pride and coquetry will teach her a kind of reserve towards

Now, there was a slight dash of this constrained tone through Miss Bellew's manuer to me, and little experience as I had had in such matters, I knew enough to augur favourably from it. While doing the experience as I had not in such matters, I knew enough to augur favourably from it. While doing the honours of her house, a passing timidity would seem, every now and then, to check her advances, and I could remark how carefully she avoided any allusion,

however slight, to our past acquaintance.

The austerity of Sir Simon's manner, at his first vi-It, as well as the remarks of my friend the priest, had sed me to suspect that our dinner party would prove cold, formal, and uncomfortable. Indeed, the baronet's constrained and measured courtesy in the draw ing-room, gave me but little encouragement to ex-pect any thing better. Most agreeable, therefore, was my disappointment to find, that before the soup

I mirable humour, many a story of his early career. grateful smile for some small benefit, and heard his to be sure, it may be said that my criticism was not ikely to be severe, while seated beside his beautiful recollections as these are all mingled in every glance To be sure, it may be said that my criticism was not likely to be severe, while seated beside his beautiful recollections as these are all mingled in every glance laughter, whose cheek glowed with pleasure, and whose brighteye glistened with added lustre as she remarked the impression her father's agreeability was not more brightly in my heart for its human associations? These may be narrow premarked the delight I felt; but Sir Simon's own laims were still indisputable.

I know not how far I shall meet my reader's con-

it mellow. The racy flavour that smacks of long knowledge of life—the reflective tone that deepens without darkening the picture—the freedom from exaggeration, either in praise or censure are not the gifts young men usually; and certainly they do season the intercourse of older ones greatly to its alvantage. There is, moreover, a pleasant fluttery in listening to the narratives of thoss who were mixing with the busy world—its intrigues, its battles, and its by-play, while we were but boys. How we like to hear of the social world—its intrigues, its battles, and its by-play, while we were but boys. How we like to hear of the social everyday life of these great men of a by-gone day, whose names have become already historical—what a charm does it lend to reminiscence when the names of Borke, Sheridan, Grattan, and Curran, start up amid memories of youthful pleasure—and how we treasure every passing word that is transmitted to us, and how mach, in some of all the glorious successes of their after days, do we picture them to ourselves, from some light or shadowy trait of their school or college Sir Simon Bellew's conversation abounded in features of this kind. His career had begun and continued for a long time, in the brightest period of Ireland's history; when wealth and genius were rife in the land—and when the joyous traits of Irish character were elicited in all their force, by prosperity and happiness. It was then shone forth in all their brilliancy, the great spirits, whose flashing wit and glittering fancy have cast a sunlight over their native country, that even now, in the twilight of the past, continues to illumine it. Alas! they have had no heritors to their fame they have left no successors behind them. I have said that Miss Bellew listened with delight to all her father's stores of amusement—happy to see him once more faroused to the exertion of his abilities—and pleased to watch how successfully his manner had won over us. With what added loveliness she looked up to him, as he narrated some circumstances of his political career, where his importance with his party was briefly alluded to; and how proudly her features glowed, as some passing sentiment of high and simple patriotism would break from him. At such moments, the resemblance between them both became remarkably striking, and I deemed her even more beautiful than when her face wore its habitual calm and peace-

Father Loftus himsself seemed also to have undergone a change; no longer indulging in his accustomed free and easy manner, seasoning his conversation with droll allusions and sly jokes; he now appeared a shrewd, intelligent reasoner—a well-informed man of the world; and at times, evidenced traits of reading and scholarship I was nowise prepared for. But how vain is it for one of any other country to fathom one-half the depth of Irish character, or say what part is inapplicable to an Irishman! My own conviction is, that we gay and reckless spirit, the wild fun, and frantic, intuous devilment, are their least remarkable features. and in fact only the outside emblem of the stirring nature within. Like the lightning, that flashes over the thunderd cloud, but neither influences the breakseen the jest bteak from lips pale with hunger, and heard the laugh come free and mellow when the heart was breaking in misery—but what a mockery of mirth!

When we retired to the drawing-room, Sir Simon, who had something to communicate to Father Tom, sock him seart, into one of the dree window recesses.

took him apart into one of the deep window recesses and I was left for the first time alone beside Miss Bellew. There was something of awk wardness in the situation, for as neither of us could allude to the past with-out evoking recollections we both shunned to touch on, we knew not well of what to speak. The window lay open to the ground, displaying before us a garden in all the richness of fruit and blossom—the clustering honeysuckle and the dog-rose, hung in masses of flower scross the casement—and the graceful hyacinth and the deep carnation were bending to the night air, scented with the edour of many a flower. I looked wist-fully without—she caught my glance—a slight hesitation followed -and then, as if assuming more courage,

the said —

"Are you fond of a garden? —would you like to walk? The haste with which I caught at the proposal half disconcerted her; but, with a slight smile, she stepped out into the walk.

How I do like a large, old-fashioned garden, with its venerable fruit trees its shady alleys its over-grown and tangled beds in which the very luxuriance sets all effort of artist defiance, and where rank growth peaks of wildness rather than culture. I like those grassy walks, where the footstep falls unheard—those shady thickets of nut trees, which the blackbird haunts in security, and where the thrush sings undisturbed what a sense of quiet home-happiness there breathes in he leafy darkness of the spot, and how meet for reverie and reflection does it seem !

As I sauntered along beside my companion, these thoughts crowded on me. Neither spoke -but her arm ne -our footstens moved was in mine—our lootsteps moved in unison—our eyes tollowed the same objects, and I felt as though our hearts beat responsively. On turning from one of the darker walks, we suddenly came upon an elevated spot, from which, through an opening in the wood, the coast came into view, broken into many a rocky promontory, and dotted with small islands. The sea was calm and waveless, and stretched away towards the horizon in one mass of unbroken blue, where it blended with the sky. An exclamation of "How beautiful!" broke from me at once; and as I turned towards Louisa, I perceived that her eyes sparkled with pleasure, and a half blush was mantling her cheek. You are not, then, disappointed with the west?

"You are nor, then, disappointed with the west. said she, with animation.
"No, no. I did not look for any thing like this; nor," added I, in a lower tone, while the words trembled on my lips, "did I hope to enjoy it thus."

She seemed slightly confused; but, with woman's

readiness to turn the meaning of my speech, added—
"Your recovery from illness d ubiless gives a heighened pleasure to every thing like this -the dark h of sickness is often needed to teach us to feel strongly as we ought, the beauty of the fair world we live in. "It may be so-but still I find that every sorrow

eaves a scar upon the heart, and he who has mourned

nuch loses the z st for happiness." "Or rather, his views of it are different -- I speak, happily for me, in ignorance; yet it seems as though every trial in life was a preparation for some higher scale of blissful enjoyment; and that as our under-standings mature in power, so do our hearts in good-ness—chastening at each ordeal of life, till, at the last, the final sorrow, death, bids us prepare for the eternity where there is no longer grief, and where the

"Is not your view of life rather derived from the happy experience of this quiet spot than suited for the collisions of the world; where, as men grow older, their consciences grow more seared—their hearts less

"Perhaps - but is not my philosophy a good one that fits me for my station? -my life has been cast here; I have no wish to leave it.—I hope I never shall." "Never! Surely you would like to see othe countries-to travel?"

" No, no. All the brilliant pleasure you can pictur for me would never requite the fears I must suffer, less these objects should grow less dear to me when I came back to them. The Tyrol is doubtless grander in its magnificence; but can it ever come home to my heart with so many affections and memories as these bold cliffs I have gazed on it my infancy; or should I benefit in happiness if it were? Can your Swiss peasant be his costume ever so picturesque, interest me on half so much as yonder poor fisherman, who is carrying up his little child in his arms from the beach? I

listened to his aneodotes, and heard him recount with know him -his home-his hearth; I have seen hit

" No, no. Trust me, I do not undervalue your rea-

"Well, here comes Father Loftus, and he shall be judge between us. We were discussing the advan-tages of contrasting our home with other countries-" tages of contrasting our home with other countries—
"Ahem! A very difficult point," said the priest,
interrupting her, and drawing himself up with a great
air of judicial importance. "Ubi bene, ibi patria: air of judicial importance. "Uhi bene, ibi putria which may be rendered, there's potatoes every where. Not that I incline to the doctrine myself: Ireland is the only enjoyable country I know of. Utamur creatura, dum possumus: that means a moderate use of creature comforts, Miss Louisa. But, troth, I'm so heated with an argument I had with Sir Simon, that

heated with an argument I had with Sir Simon, that I'm no ways competent—did I tell you he was waiting for his tea?"

"No, indeed you did not," said Miss Bellew, giving vent to a laugh she had been struggling against for the last few minutes; and which I did not at the moment know was caused by her perceiving the priest's air of chagrin and discoutent, the evident proofs of his being worsted by the old buronet, whose chief pleasure in life was to worry the father into a discussion, and either confuse or confute him. "My father seems in ther confuse or confute him. "My father seems in such good spirits to night. Don't you think so?" said she roguishly, looking over at the priest. "Never saw him better; quite lively and ani nated, and"—dropping his voice to a whisper—"as obstinate

as ever.

As we entered the house, we found Sir Simon ing leisurely up and down the drawing coon, with his hand behind his back, his face radiant with smiles, and his eye gleaming with conscious triumph towards the corner where the priest stood tumbling over some books to conceal his sense of defeat. In a few minutes after we were seated round the tea-table, the little cloud was dispelled, and a happier party it were defficult to imagine.

#### MISCELLANEA.

HEROTLES OUTDON'S. -The most stupen lous effort of hu man strength and endurance ever exhib that ever may be again, was witnessed by a large auditory on Monday evening, at the Bowery Theatre. It was announced in the bills that Mons. Paul was to resist the power of two of the strongest horses to be found in New York, on a wager of 1,000 dollars. The found in New York, on a wager of 1,000 dollars. The animals selected to pull against him were a pair of large sized Pennsylvania bred horses, that are in the daily habit of drawing from two to three tons of granite at a load, suspended from an enormous truck used for that purpose. Paul, after firing the cannon, weighing 400 lbs, from his shoulders, and ascending the fireman's rope feet upper-nost to the flies, by means of his bands alone, and other Herculean feats proceeded to place himself horizontally upon a strong oak. ed to place himself horizontally upon a strong oak ladder, made for the purpose, in order to make the grand effort. The horses were led on by their regular driver, and harnessed to a rope fastened to Paul's feet. driver, and harnessed to a rope fastened to Paul's feet. To this rope was attached three board ribands or girths, one of which was drawn tightly over his loins, and the others over each shoulder. This brace afforded by his feet against the step of the ladder, the divided power of the girths, and hold with both hands upon the upper part of the talder, constituted his offly resistance to the immense power he had to content against. Paul's body, when thus disposed, resembled that of a matefactor upon the inquisitorial trick, preparatory to being tora to pieces. When the colosed horses were brought upon the stage and attached to the feet of the intrepid perfor ner, a sensation of horror seemed to pervade every part of the house. It was deened certain by those having charge of the horses that he would be drawn of the ladder. The word was given—the harness straightened—the ladder was given—the harness straightened—the ladder creaked and strained—the two ropes by which one end of it was secured to the stage stretched and threatened to break; the horses, aided by a platform upon the stage with cleats to brace their feet, strained every muscle and vena,—the well-known voice of the driver—the lash repeated argin all failed to three the ender— -the lash repeated again, all failed to three the endur-ing champion from his hold. The shouts of the audience - the waving of handkerchiefs, and the withdrawal of the horses, proclaimed his turimph. Paul offered to repeat the performance and to resist with one hand and one foot, but the manager very properly would not permit it. The authence were satisfied with what they had seen, that Paul is beyond all question the most powerful man in existence. In order to couthe most powerful man in existence. In order to convince the public that there was no trick or deception in this extraordinary exhibition, Mr. Hamblin invited a portion of the audience behind the scenes to witness the preparations, and examine everything connected with the performance. Mr. Paul takes his benefit this evening, and pulls against four horses, besides introducing a variety of other new feats. Monsieur Paul attained his eighteenth year in March last,

SKUFFED OUT.—" Prince Paul of Wurtembeerg" says the Moniteur Parisieu, "has just sustained a severe loss in the sudden death of his attached friend Lady Whittingham. The physicians attribute her death to a

Whittingham. The physicians attribute her death to diseased liver, and an excessive use of strong Spanish

snuft."

Hersiver was diseased, tis said,
But sure the lady was to blame.
With Spanish dust to stuff her head.
And thus snuff out her vital flame?
This thought reflection's pain requites—
Physiciaus may say what they please—
When she extinguish'd thus the light,
How could the fiver be at ease?

A juror, the other day, while on a provincial trial, coolly drew forth a cigar, and having lighted it with the aid of a little German tinder, began to smoke with much comfort and satisfaction. The Recorder was transfixed with astonishment, and darting farious glances at the offender, proceeded to read him a terrible lecture on the enormity he had been guilty of. These learned functionaries are apt to forget the utter weariness of juries, who during the progress of long-winded trials, are compelled to sit still, hear and see weariness of juries, who during the progress of long-winded trials, are compelled to sit still, hear and see all, and say nothing. No doubt, it would, whatever the Recorder may think, greatly relieve the bore of at-tendance if each juror was allowed a cheerful glass to soothe the dryness of judicious business. Grog, cigara, and spittoons for twelve, might perchance render the jury-box much less an object of disgust than it is at present, and perhaps help rather to clear than obfuses to the intellect of its usual tenants.

The miscreant Bean, who so recently made the traitorous attempt on the life of her Majesty, is said to be a bean not indigenous to this country; and, indeed, from his nefarious imitation of the assassin like deeds

from his nefarious imitation of the assassin like deeds of the assailants of Louis Philippe, we are strongly inclined to believe that he must be a French Bean.

A professor of elecution named Bell, professes to explain by lecture his system of what he calls "simultaneous elequence." Not being present at his exposition, we do not know precisely what is meant, but we suspect what we have heard ere now, occasionally, a good deal of "simultaneous elequence" in the House of Commons, at Billingsgate, and other public assemblies. As regards St. Stephen's, it consists in all the orators trying to speak at once, which produces, as it does at Billingsgate, a remarkably fine and stirring effect. The torrent of simultaneous elequence is not easily stemmed, even when the Speaker has glued his eye on one particular orator, with a view of stopping the noise particular orator, with a view of stopping the noise of all the others; the "jaw" continues, even after original reason of the "row" has been lost sight of. Mr. Bell for aught we know, may have reduced this specie

of eloquence into a system.

DEATH OF PRINCE DOLGORGUEL IN A DUBL ---A duel took place lately in St. Petersburg, easys a letter from Berlin, between Prince Doigorouki, son of the Russian General of that name, and Prince Jaschwill, rince Dolgorouki was killed. They were both officer of the imperial guard.

Printed at the Courier Press by Sorabjee Dorabjee.