

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Ber Quarter -52 Rupees Per Annum ;-or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 85

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROM and after the 1st July 1841, the Bombay Ga. zerre will be published daily (Sandays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers. Bambay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. Contracts may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelli gence for the past Mouth.

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

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Mifitary Promotion and eRerement...... Rs. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G Dorr, 36th Regt. N. L., Rs. 2

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the tem Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now ecupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Adralaly House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all comuncations to the Editor will be received .- Bompyi, 5th April 1841.

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A N Englishman as Courier and Valet de Chambre or travelling Servant, with a Family or single Gentleman going to England, Italy, France or Germany. The advertiser of this can speak three languages, namely Italian, French and German, also knows the different coins and charges of money in those countries, and also the different routes through them, and the manners and customs of the people-Any application made will receive attention at the office of this paper, or at the Victoria Hotel-address to

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By Order of the Board.

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OF THE

BRITISH E MPIRE

EDITED BY

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament af fords the most perfect security, from an ample capital and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moder rate pre-miums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at con-

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 281. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 571. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,0001., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1.

3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which

may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.

30 . . . 2 3 10 . . . 2 8 2 do.

40 . . . 2 19 1 . . . 3 3 4 do.

50 . . . 4 9 8 . . . 4 14 5 do.

60 . . . 6 15 3 . . . 6 17 9 do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for

five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq. 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

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

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from 2.20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospec-

tus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representa-

other days of business.

 Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
 No additional expense but the stamp.
 Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

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

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom

premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and

others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term

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

premiums.

14. A dividend of 41. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

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

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods. Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Com missioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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

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

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

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

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced. The following rates of fare include a table with

wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability RATES OF FARE.

To and From	1st	Ca	bin	2nd	1 0	abin.
England and Alexandria.	£	45	1	"—£		
England and Malta	"	33	"	2) 72	22	10 ,,
England and Gibraltar	"	20	"	25 72	14	37 .97
Alexandria and Malta	"	12	**	"	8	,, ,,
Malta and Gibraltar	11	13	"	"	8	10 ,
Malta and Corfu	"	7	**	""		10 ,,
B. M. WILLCOX	. 7		1		324	

A. Anderson | Managing Directors. F. CARLETON

and liberality:

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

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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

Shipping in the Marbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.	
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez.	1st Nov	
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter& Co	London	Desnatah	
Morley	Dirom carter &co	London	Despatch.	
Repulse	Forbes & Co	London	Despatch.	
Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London	Despatch.	
Dorothy	Davtd Sasson	London.		
Sarah	Grey & Co			
Samuel		London	Despatch.	
John McLellan		Tondon		
		London,		
Calcutta		Liverpool	10th inst.	
Eleanor		Liverpool	8th inst.	
Duchess of Argy		Liverpool	10th inst.	
Athol		Liverpool	12th inst.	
Madonna		Liverpool	15th inst.	
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch	
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co	Liverpool	Despatch	
Majestic	G. S. King	Liverpool	28th inst.	
Ann	Foster & Co	Liverpool	10th inst.	
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co	Livermool	Dagmatch	
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde	18th inst	
Cecilia	Forbes & Co	France	Dognatak	
Hannah Kerr	(Ritchie, Steuart & Co	China	5th inst.	
Sir H. Compton	'Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.	
Isabella	Forhes & co	Chine	3d inst.	
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell.	Calcutta		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajes	Catcarta	5th inst.	
Royal Saxon		D 6-16	1	
	C. Cowasjee & Co	E. MIN	Despatch.	
Augusta	C Commission Co		1017 to 2466	
Dinlius of Da	C. Cowasjee& Co			
		A STATE OF	The State of	
mouth		*********	45.235886.619	
Kenance	Remington & Co		Andreas of the	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Primce Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alltance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fauray, Lodease, Hannarshaw Dodley, Faze cardivee, Dowlatt Pursaud, Caroline, Buby, Cadena.

Celyon Government Steamer Scaforth. Celyon Government Steamer Seaforth. French—Man of War Favourite.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterdays Semaphore announced the arrival of the Owen Glendower, Toller, from Madras 5th September; the Amazon, Chaplin, from the Mauritius 5th September, and the Fattle Salem, Nacoda, from Muscat 26th August.—Englishman, Sept. 22.

The Semaphore of this day announces the following arrivals:—Seymour, Davies, from London 15th May, and the Buccaneer, Rogers, from Moulmein 5th Sept.—Englishman, Sept. 24.

Reform the Post Office System.

We have again the satisfaction to state that the first instalment of the mail has not made its appearance. We hope the mercantile community like this delay, and that the hope the mercantile community like this delay, and that the Chamber of Commerce will be urged to compliment the Government upon the excellence of the arrengements which produce it. We have over and over again urged upon the Chamber the propriety of its remonstrating with the authorities upon the melancholy disregard of the public interests apparent in their contrivance of the dawk system; but as the Chamber does not heed our suggestions on that score, probably it will have no objection to send up a complimentary and laudatory address.—Englishman, Sept. 23.

Court Martial of Lieut. Lloyd.

A General Court Martial has been ordered to assemble, this morning, at Barrackpore, for the trial of Lieut. Lloyd of the 25th N. I., upon charges connected with the extraor-dinary affair, alluded to in our paper of the 1st instant. We have not seen a copy of these charges, but we are informed that they accuse the prisoner of having, or detaining, in his possession a box, the property of Lieut. Wheel right of the Artillery, and of having received, without taking any notice of it, a letter from Lieut. W. charging him with having stolen the said box .- Hurkaru, Sept. 22.

Death of Captain Ward.

We are sorry to announce the death of Alfred Ward, Esq., Commander of the George the Fourth. Mr. Ward died yesterday in the house of Dr. Green at Howrah.— Star, Sept. 23.

Death of Dr Tweedie

We regret extremely to learn the death of Assistant Surgeon A. Tweedie, on his progress to Cawnpore. This promising Medical Officer had been but a few months in the country, and met with an untimely fate from the accidental discharge of a friend's rifle. The unfortunate young man expired twelve hours after the receipt of the injury.—Star,

Serious affair on the River consequent upon attempted extortion.

A case is now pending before the Chief Magistrate which strikingly exemplifies the inefficiency of the River Police, and plainly shews that some fixed rates for passengers crossing and recrossing the river ought to be arranged by the Police in a similar manner to that by which Palkee fares are regulated. Were the boats numbered and entered in conformity with the practice adopted by the Watermen's company in England, by which a license is granted, stating the number of people which the boat might safely convey, we should not so frequently have cause to mention the numerous accidents that occur on the river almost daily; besides by a small fee being demanded for the license granted, it would be found that this much required establishment would not only support itself, but add considerably to the local-revenue, while it would maintain proper order in ferry boats, and be the means of saving many lives, and secure the passengers from ill-treatment, accompanied in many instances by robbery. It may not be irrevelant here to notice the fact that has come to our notice of a gentleman some few weeks since starting from Calcutta to Serampore at the close of the day, when the Manjee and his crew on nearing Balookhand, brought to under a frivolous pretence, and on being spoken to they became excessively insolent, and ultimately seriously assaulted the gentleman and succeeded in plundering the whole of his property, after which they le and contrived to make good their escape. Had an establishment of the description alluded to above been in existence, the villains might have been traced out, and met with a

punishment corresponding to their crime. The immediate incident that we have this day to record, relates to a party consisting of ten persons, who on the evening before last engaged a boat at the Armenian Ghaut for the purpose of proceeding to Howrah, agreeing to pay one pice each to the menjee. Shortly after pushing from off shore, the boatmen demanded from their passengers the sum of four annas, and their extortionate request not meeting with ready compliance, they made the boat fast by its painter to a buoy situated between two ships and then com-menced vociferating most boisterously, exclaiming that their passengers were severely belabouring them. This outcry brought a number of their brethren and others to the spet, who forthwith commenced a simultaneous and brutal attack upon the unoffending passengers, being aided by the crew of Mr. Inspector O'Brien's boat. The consequence of this affray was, that one of the passengers was found missing, and there is every reason to believe that he was forced overboard and unfortunately met a watery grave.-Ibid.

Dr. McKean.

We have allowed'some days to elapse since the publication of the Court Martial on Assistant Surgeon McKean, expecting to see that order followed up by his removal from the appointment of Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Delhi. We have been disappointed. We think it very likely that the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the garrison will fell equally disappointed. The loss of twelve steps, which puts him back about a year from promotion, may be quite sufficient as a lesson to Assistant Surgeon McKean and others, if any there be, equally negligent in the profession; but it will not restore him to the confidence or good will of those who have seen their friend and comrade sinking into the grave through his neglect; and where feelings of distrust or dislike of a medical man are engendered, his aid is not likely to be sought for if his patients think they can possibly dispense with it: this reluctance, at certain seasons and in certain diseases, might be attended with fatal effects, and it would therefore be desirable, we think, that Assistant Surgeon McKean should be removed to some place where he will be held in less disesteem than at Delhi.—Star, September 24.

An Assault Case.

Captain Thomas Grieves, of the Duncan, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Charles Alexander, Steward of the vessel. The Steward deposed that on Saturday last the 18th instant, the Captain on shore, telling him? that he would not be on board before, evening; at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon he returned and enquired whether any soup had been kept for him, the complainant stated that by the defendant's saying he would come in the evening, he understood that he would dine ashore, and therefore did not keep any for him. Upon this the Captain called him a liar, seized him by the neck, and struck him several times, and ordered him to leave the

The Captain in his defence said that his orders to the Steward were, that when he was not on board not to keep dinner waiting for him, but always to keep some soup, as it was his favourite dish. This was not the case on Saturday last, and when he spoke to him about it, he replied in an insolent tone, that he (defendant) said that he would not return until night. The defendant denied having said

so, whereupon the Steward called him a d-d infernal liar, at which the Captain only shoved him out of his cabin. Captain John Carr, of the Nimble, who was on board at the time, and also another witness corroborated the Captain's statement. The case was dismissed.

False Imprisonment and Assault.

It was mentioned two or three days ago, that the Than adar of the Susteetolluh Thannah had been dismissed by the Superintendent of Police for assaulting and falsely imorisoning the Durwan of Baboo Gouree Sunker Mittro. Yesterday the case was heard by Mr. Justice O'Hanlon. Mr. Kemp, attorney at law, was for the Durwan, and Mr. Thompson for the Thanadar. The affair appeared to excite great interest, for the room was quite crowded. The charge was brought home to the ex-Thanadar and he was

fined in the sum of 32 Rupees; in default of payment to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for one calendar month. The Magistrate told Baboo Gouree Sunker Mittre that he was very glad that he (the Baboo) had brought the matter before him, the result he hoped would act as a warning to



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The following appears to me to have been intended for publication, but as it is not addressed to any particular Editor, I take the liberty of sending it to you---I picked it up near the jail. Naylon's letter is too good to keep from you --- a copy of it was given to me to forward to

Dharwar Races.

1st Day, Sept. 19th .- A give and take stake of two bottles of grog from the fund--entrance money two drams. For all the Tattoos that could be hired or borrowed. Corporal Micke'y Naylon's......Chesnut Bobtail. Serjeant. Wheeler's......Blind Ned. Dickey Taylor'sScowball Black.

Stuttering Tom's......Fly by night.

Bobtail was beautifully trimm'd---a game Cock trimm'd to fight could not stand alongside of him a moment,-he was rode by a manufacturer of 10 penny nails, and faith his Swedish iron majesty was in regular trim too for he had on hunting Cap, Whip, leather inexpressibles, top boots and spurs too if you please—which I am told he borrowed fro m "Paddy go Mad," an officer of ours. Blind Ned was rode by Thedy Foley, but he was drunk; however he rode him beautifully for all that---he only got two falls, one in a nulla and another in a prickly pear hedge. Well off they went my jewel and shortly after off went all the riders but one, neither Scowball nor Flyby night could be again mounted in time, --- so they were distanced. Two Drams to one had been freely offered on Bobtail, not so much from his beautiful appearance as they known tact of his rider, who indeed stuck on well, until his Horse made a dead-stand at the winning post, (Capt.—'s Tent,) when he was pitched head foremost a full length, a cross the ropes. Blind Ned, being well up could not stop himself although he did his best to do so---his rider, poor Thedy Foley slip'd off like a sack the gentle Beast he rode, lowering his head and neck to let him down. The man of Rods was up again in a crack, and won easy, cheered by the duly crowded spectators.

The Second was a match between Rorey Sweny's and Peter Delan y's-hired Asses for two Drams-Company's-but turned out to be no go. They started pretty well (the riders had great difficulty in keeping well back in their seats,) but on approaching the distance post—(the entrance to the jail compound) the Boys set up a shout: the Asses stopp'd short, so did the riders but a little somewhat ahead of the Asses-which braying galloped off to the Bazar, the bets were consequently drawn.

The Third was a most interesting race. It was between two Puckauley and a Dhoby's Bullock. Gentlemen riders-so three of the ouldest families in Ireland were selected to ride

Brien O' Conner, fro om Cork rode No. 1 Puckauley (which was a Buffoloe.) Ned Day O'Shaughnessy from Boyle, rode the other; and O'Reillie-a hurler from Antrim, rode the Dhoby's Bullock.

This was a race, for a full bottle each of Companys, or four and a half of " Mud" (country liquor:) if the Capt. would'nt sign a chit for the company's in which case Lynch of No. 2 engaged to have the whole four and a half bottles of "mud" at the long trail in the " curce of an hour"-this being settled, they were started by " Paddy speed" and were put into a trot by their owners, who were behind them touching them up with a spiked stick—a "Chellow Bhallia Bhallia" ha kaullia kaullia—and the Buffaloe driver to his Beauty " Acha Mhera Golawb"-it was however of little use, the Buffaloe made for a dirty " Thalow" into which he plunged most gracefully, followed by the Puekal Bullock; the Dhoby's Bullock made for a well, at which his Master was in the habit of Dhobying the cloths-the more they tried to get the Buffaloe out, the further he plunged into the water—the other after standing a little on its verge, was again got into a trot, and the Dhoby's Bullock got again on the course by his owner, getting in front of him with a piece of oil cake, which he held out to him with an occasional Boh Boh---it was of no use however, as the Puckauley past him and came in beautiful style to the music of the bells hung round his neck and the leathern bags, which latter were (used as a saddle)-reminding one of whipping out the herrings before Sent. After the races were over many a bottle of grog died of the strangles. The sport would have continued much longer had not a heavy shower obliged the sportsmen to get under cover; my Tent being situated near those of the men, I could not avoid hearing much of their conversation. The following is a part of it.

How the Bombay Army came to be called the Ducks .-Well then hav'nt we the D-s luck in our own rain, rain nothing but rain whereever we go night, noon or morning; but how can we expect anything else and one of them waterfowl to the fore: what waterfowl asked another-why that Bombay Duck Paddy-go-mad. Now shoot asey Mick says a third--- I was once a Duck myself, and to this blessed day could kiss the very ground they walk upon. Now maby you dont know how the Bombay wollas kame to be kalled Ducks. Well then I will answer for you and say-to be sure I dont--maybee then its I that will tell ye's. You must'nt think its bekase they ate so much Dungaree or Burabaloe ducks at their Bruckust wid of a morning that the called em Ducksy no bud one of ours martin Hapeny of the Rifle Company, and he was a shot in earnest why he'd hit the bull's eye clane at 300 yards while yo'd be coming to the recover---why I saw him once bud stop I'm running away wid the story---well where was I. Martin got leave to go see his brother uv the Bombay Uropens -- they campt after Seringapatam was taken for the rains; our chaps and the guthery wallas thats what we kald the Bengalies in their good ould times they used to get in betwixt the seventh fold fould of their gutheries, and we for to grind our chillies---yes troth, and they used to call us Chilly grind their Oh now Ned hould your tongue, you put me through myself entirely---weil as I was saying, Hapeny got leave and when he came back Reilly axed him how the Bombay Tuffs (thats the proper name of the Bombay Regiment and how they got it was--never mind I'll tell that story another time--Well Hapeny as I was telling you, Hapeny says Reilly how do the tuff stand the rain Oh be Japers says Reilly purty they stand it like Ducks and so the name stuck to them ever

PADDY BOBBERY STEWART. Camp Dharwar, 28th Sept. 1841.

Military Arribals and Bepartures.

DEPARTURES.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ church, Byculls, on the 27th September, by the rev. W. K. Fletcher, Henry Lacon Anderson, esq., Bombay civil service, to Anne Grace Agnes, daughter of the late Hope Steuart esq., of Ballechin, Perthshire.

Perthshire.

At Byenlak Church, on the 30th Sept, by the revd. w. K. Fletcher A. M., John Pascal Larkins, esq, solicitor supreme court &c., to Mary Ann, third daughter of colonel Valiant, K. H., Her Majesty's 10th regt.

At Colaba, on the 1st October, the wife of captain F. S. Boulton. of the country service, of a son.

At Mhow, on the 31st August, the lady of D Davies esq., assistant surgeon 7th regt. N. 1, of a daughter.

On the 20th Sept., mrs. A. B. Boswell of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Surat, on the 23d Sept., lieut. John Connell Supple, 13th regt.

1. aged 28, son of the late major D. Supple, H. M. 17th light At Bombay, on the 25d Sept., heut. John Connell Supple, 18th regt. N. I. aged 28, son of the late major D. Supple, H. M. 17th light dragoons, deeply regretted.

At Bombay, on the morning of the lst October, at the residence of her Son in-law, Mary, the Wife of Mr. William Miller, late of the Male Asylum Herald Press, of Madras.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE. ADEN ... Aug. 29 | CHINA ... Aug. 24 AGRA ... Sept. 25 | DELHI ... Sept. 31 AUSTRALIA. June 18 LAHORE Aug. Adelaide. June 18 Lahore. Aug. 30 Sydney. July 17 London. Aug. 4 Port Phillip. June 21 Madras. Sept. 25 Manilla. May 11 Moulmein. Aug. 18 Madritus. Aug. 5 Rangoon. Aug. 7 Nefaul. Sept. 2 BURMAH. Moulmein... Aug. 10 Rangoon... Aug. 7 CABOOL... Sept 9 PENSIAN GULPH PERSIAN GULPH PERSIAN GULPH CABOOL Sept 9 PENANG July 15 CAIRO Aug. 20 PERSIAN GULPH ", 11 CALCUTTA Sept. 23 QUETTA Sept. 0 CANDAHAR ", 6 SCINDE ", 15 CEYLON Sept. 20 SINGAPORE Sept. 8



Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 6, 1841.

THE Shipping Report of yesterday announces the arrival of the Ship Ulverstone, A. Smith, master, from Liverpool 3d June.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 24th, and Delhi to the 25th instant.

Our Calcutta contemporaries are congratulating themselves upon the prospect of spee. dy release from the annoyances caused by the Bombay Post Office on the arrival of the overland mail, and look forward with much joy to the pleasure of having letters and pa. pers taken thence by Steam. If the Ditchers make no better attempt at steaming than their Cingalese brethren, 'twill be a change without any improvement.

WE are full of expectations, anticipations, hopes and fearful forebodings, awaiting the arrival of the Steamer with the Overland Mail of the 4th September. A sort of alloverishness is upon us on account of the qui vive state we are kept in on every signal hoisted at the Flag Staff of the Lighthouse. The Whigs, the Tories, the corn and the American question are topics for thoughtful consideration and speedy settlement; and, as the next mail must bring some tidings respecting their state and progress, we look with half the anxiety of a candidate for the county to know the result of the poll, and whether the impulse of Whig success or de. feat will induce us to advance to the front of the hustings or compel us to retire from the field with disgrace.

The mail will bring items of intelligence and interesting malter whereon we hungry Editors have to feed for a month. We can returned for Northampton not expect news from China for many days to come, so that that source of interesting items is closed against us, and we rely upon falling back upon our files to fill our columns with-with-sterling stuff to be sure, if we can get it. As the time of nature's suffering draws near, the health and prospects of her Majesty become objects of interest, -a sona daughter-will no doubt be speculated up. on and discussed with the nicest accuracy and the scale of promotions adjusted with

who calculate the amount of their influence with this person and that will be released from their anxieties, and sum up the "tottal" of their probable success. The men of the Queen's Council will also be known; and the question "who are the ministers?' set at rest. We expect a momentous mail, and will be grievously mistaken if our expectations are not realized.

Up to the moment of going to Press the Victoria had not a rived, we expect her in

Contemporary Selections.

The Victoria Steamer quitted the Harbour for Suez on Friday evening the 1st Instant, and the Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth made her appearance the following day, just in time to be too late for her passengers to take advantage of the Victoria. The Seaforth left Ceylon on the 21st ultimo, having spent eleven days on the passage; this, we think, has been a miserable performance.—U. S. Gazette,

How our contemporary came to learn of the departure of the Victoria we cannot say, as that vessel is expected here with the Overland mail from Suez. The Cleopaira left this port on Friday evening Epocatra

A brother in trouble.

We understand that an application was made to the Chief Justice yesterday by Mr. Howard on behalf of L. C. C. Rivett, Esq. the Sheriff of Bombay, requesting his Lordship to sit in full court on Thursday next, instead of in chambers, to allow an application being made on behalf of Mr. Rivett for a rule calling on the Editor of the United Service Gazette to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a disgraceful personal libel. His Lordship after expressing a doubt whether Mr Howard might not make the application during the Sessions, said he would give an answer to the application in the course of day.—Courier, Oct. 5.

Canvas v. Steam.

It appears that the Seaforth is a very inferior vessel: seldom going faster than four miles per hour under steam .-

Tenders have been invited for tonnage to convey Her Majesty's 4th light dragoons to England. Accommodation is required for fifteen officers and four hundred and seventy four men. It would appear therefore that not more than half the men of this corps have volunteered to remain in India. We understand that the regiment will not be landed at Bombay but will remain at it's present stations until the vessels are nearly ready for sea.—Ibid.

**S-As the regiment is not to be landed at Bombey it must mysteriously have got on board,—ED. B. G.

European Intelligence.

Proofs of Popularity.

The following contrast will show the difference of opinion entertained by the country of the members of the present-Liberal Government and the Tory members expectant:— MEMBERS OF LIBERAL PROBABLE MEMBERS OF TORY

GOVERNMENT. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and leader of the Liberal party in the House of Comnous-returned for the City of London by 6,221 votes. Mr. F. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer-returned

for Portsmouth; no opposi constituency upwards Sir.J. Hobbouse, President

of the Board of Control-returned for Nottingham withupwards of 5,000. Mr. Macaulay, Secretary

at War-returned for Edin burgh without a contestconstituency about 6,000. Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaser-returned for Devonport

by 924 votes. Mr. Tuffnell, Lord of the Treasury-ditto ditto by 965 Sir Thomas Wilde, Attorney-General-returned for

Worcester, at the head of the poll, by 1,187 votes. Mr. Clay, Secretary of the Board of Control-returned for the Tower Hamlets by

Colonel Fox, Surveyor-General of Ordnance-do. doby 4,497 votes.

5,268 votes.

Captain Dundas, Clerk of the Ordnance—returned for Greenwich by 1,751 votes. Mr. Parker, Secretary of

Mr. Vernon Smith, Under-Secretary for the Coloniesby 981 votes.

Viscount Ebrington, Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne-returned for Plymouth by 780 votes.

GOVERNMENT.
Sir Robert Peel, proximate

Tory premier, and leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons-returned for Tamworth, a pocket borough by 365 votes.

Mr. Herries, ci-devant president of the Board of Trade -ran from Harwick stood for Ipswich, and was beaten by a majority of53, standing lowest on the poll.

Sir James Graham-returned for Dorchester, a close borough.

Right Hon. C. Dawson, Sir Robert Peel's brother-inlaw--returned for Devonport

Sir F. Follock, last Tory Attorney-General -returned for Huntingdon, a close borough-constituency under

Sir George Murray, thrown out for Perthshire in 1835defeated for Westminster in 1837, and beaten on the present occasion at Manchester by a large majority.

Sir C. Cockburn, one of Peel's Lords of the Admiralty in 1835-beaten at Greenwich by a majority of 474. Sir G. Clerk, last Tory

the Admiralty—returned for Secretary of the Treasury— Sheffield by 2,233 votes. returned for Stamford, a Sir T. Fremantle, ditto, etc.—returned for Buckingham, aclose borough, consti-

tuency under 300. Mr. W. Holmes, Tory Whipper-in and Secretary of the private department of the Carlton Club—ran from Berwick, stood for Stafford, and was beaten by a majority of 248.

Other members to the present government have been returned triumphantly, at the head of the poll, by constituencies which, although not very large, are remarkable for their in-dependence and intelligence. For instance, Mr. Labouchere for Taunton, Mr. Fox Maule for Perth, Lord Palmerston for Tiverton, Mr. Horsman for Cockermouth, and Lord Dalmeny for the Stirling Boroughs .- (Chronicle.)

Preliminary" Notice of Duel-

At the meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, on Monday, Mr. W. J. O'Connell addressed the meeting on zeal and sympathy. The question who will the late fraces in Carlow. He was eleven years in London, and that was the first opportunity he had of being in that room. After entering into a lengthened statement of the at rest by the forthcoming mail, and all those Smith of the Carbineers, at the late election of Carlow, Mr.

of Manarashtra

O'Connell stated that he had made every possible effort which a gentleman should make to obtain an explanation from Capt. Smith, and that he had refused to give any explanation whatsoever. He then read the following letter addressed to Capt. Smith :-

" Hanlon's Hotel, July 14. " Sir,-You have this day offered me an insult for which you are doubtless willing to account. The necessity of avoiding every thing that can increase the excitement of the pending election, and of giving to the latter the whole of my attention, precludes me from demanding an explanation until the conclusion of the contest, when, I beg to inform you, it is my purpose so to do. I am, Sir, your obedient

" WILIAM JOHN O'CONNELL." " Capt. Smith, etc. That was the purport of Mr. Reynold's communication, and there was no gentleman that would not, under the circumstances, admit the propriety of it. He said that Mr. Smith's conduct in the commencement was cowardly in assaulting him; it would be for the public to say what his conduct with regard to Mr. Reynolds was; and lastly, judge how far he had a right to screen himself from responsibility under the plea that he was on duty.—(Cries of "he ought to be horsewhipped.")—He would leave him to public opinion, which would not fail to place him in that position he was so well entitled to hold .- (Dublin Journal.)

Fields of Ice in the Atlantic.

The following letter, which will be found very interesting, was given to us by the Commander of the Great Western on boarding that vessel. It is dated Bristol Channel, May 14 :-" Sir,-Under the impression that ice, to the extent it has been seen this year, has never before been heard of in these latitudes, I give you the following particulars for the information of your readers:—On Sunday, April 18, the ship steering west, at six p. m., first saw one iceberg on the starboard bows, at 7 30 passed it; at that time four or five others in sight; at 9 15 passed several small pieces of ice-slowed the engines. In a few mir utes after, the ship was surrounded with light field-ice, which appeared similar to a field I ran through on the 11th February, 1839; this induced me to go slowly, with the hopes of getting through as I had done on that occasion, but, by 9 30, finding it became closely packed, and muck thicker, prudence dictated our escape by the same channel we had entered. I then stopped, and attempted to get the ship's head to the eastward by turning ahead and astern until there was room for her to come round; in the course of the operation the ship had occasionally (at least) two strokes heel given by either wheel passing over la ge masses of ice. At 10 15 succeeded in getting the ship's nead to the eastward, and by l'I entirely clear; from that time went slowly passing several icebergs; the night at times very clear, the aurora borealis very bright. At 3 30 a.m. of the 19th, again got embayed in the ice, stopped, hauled short round on our keel, and steered out E. by S., coasting the ice for five or six miles; 4 20 kept her to the westward, running through innumerable icebergs until 8 30, when we passed the last iceberg and point of the field-ice. When the sun arose the ice was visible as far as the eye could reach in an unbroken line from N. E. by E. by the northward to N. W. by. W., at the same time icebergs innumerable in every direction, forming one of the most magnificent sights I ever beheld. The first iceberg we saw was in lat. 43. long. 48 30, and this last in lat. 42.20 long. 50.0. I am quite sure there was an unbroken field of that exteut, and from what I heard from Captain Bailly, of the American packet-ship United States, I have no doubt the field ice extended with very little break to Jat. 40. 30, where Captain Bailly fell in with it on the merning of the 18th. Several other ships also fell in with it in the same longitude, and were completely stopped, giving them an opportunity of kill-ing seals, which were on it in great numbers. Some of the icebergs I estimate a little (if at all less than a mile long, and from 150 to 200 feet high; this field of ice was in large masses, some of them not less than 20 feet square by 6 feet thick or more. The temperature of the water, when within two miles of the first icebergs seen, fell suddenly from 50 degrees. When in the ice the water was 25 degrees; during the remainder of the night and following morning the water was not higher than 30 degrees, nor the air higher than 32 degrees. Immediately after passing the last ice, the water became 36 degrees, and the air 42 degrees. I am Sir, etc., "JAMES HOSKEN, Captain."

Pirates in the Atlantic.

Extract of a letter from Cove, July 26:-The schooner Apparition, of Jersey, Gruchy master, rom Monte Video. on the 2d inst., in lat. 17 N., long 28 30 W., by two pirates who, after overhauling the vessel, left it, taking away one cask of water; eleven men, armed with pistols, knives, etc., came on board. The captain of one of the piratical vessels was a short stout man, having a pair of white flame! trousers on, and a cloth cap; he was of dark complexion, with black whiskers. The captain of the other vessel was a tall man, with grey eyes and sandy whiskers; he wore a yellow shirt and an old gold-laced cap; both were armed; the latter spoke French fluently, and appeared to be the com-modore. The interpreter was a middle-aged man, having grey hair and mustachies, wearing white trousers, and a white Manilla hat and spoke a little English and French. The other appeared to be labouring under the sickness common on board slavers; he was dirtily dressed—had on a dirty straw hat, and wore large gold ear-rings-had on a sort of coarse bread-bag frock and trousers, and altogether a very ill-looking appearance. He was armed with a long knife. Amongst the others were some blacks, and a man who was supposed to be English, every one of them was armed. The vessels were two schooners, carrying no topsails. One of them had no bulwark, but a light rail round her, painted black outside, with two gilded stars on the stern. The other was a large vessel (say about 50 tons), having a gilded figure-head and a yellow streak round her.

Their decks were crowded with men."—(Cork Reporter.)

Inoculation of Animals.

The spread of the murrain among cattle and sheep in the south—for, fortunately, we are free from it in the Highlands -has suggested a step which seems strange to the uninitia-ted—the inoculation of stock, with the view of mitigating or preventing the scrious attacks of the distemper. This has been tried in the south, and we believe there is no instance of the inoculated animal taking the complaint when it is rife in the district. At our wool fair last week, Mr. Pegan, salesman, in Liverpool, recommended this subject to the at-tention of our Highland farmers. The stock seized with murrain suffer little on farms, and are easily cured; but when they are driven on roads to the market, while labouring under its effects, it often proves fatal. As a measure of precaution, Mr. Pagan recommended that all stock should be inoculated at home. With respect to this inoculation of animals, Mr. Mackenzie, of Applecross, H. P., remarked at the same time, that a lady in London (sister of Captain Marryatt), who had several pet dogs, was in the habit of inoculating them, and not one took the distemper!—(Inver-

An Archbishop playing his part-

The disgusting order of the Archbishop of Paris to the clergy, not to perform the marriage ceremony for a comedian, has armed the enemies of religion with an additional sneer. This order is so much the worse, as it directly sanctions immorality. At this time of day such antiquated intolerance is suicidal. Theabers are not only recognised, but paid by the state—a theatre is considered a necessary appends ge to a Royal residence. Why has not Dr. Affre the courage to attack the fountain-head? Why is he at once imperious and truckling? The young actor who was so rudly repulsed the other day by a priest will recollect that a greater indignity was offered to Molière, one of the glories of France—one to whom the legislature has decreed a statue—and he will be consoled. Will the insulting injury make him a good son of the Church? It may be doubted.—Standard. The disgusting order of the Archbishop of Paris to the

Determined Suicide by a Clergyman.

Yesterday an inquest was held at Sydenham upon the body of the Rev. John Dyer, who committed suicide. It is a singular fact that the deceased had issued printed notices, and invited the resident clergymen in the neighbourhood, and also many from London, to meet in the very room at the same hour as that in which the jury were sitting, to forat Sydenham. He saw him last alive on Wednesday night, n his bedroom. Witness slept with him. He had done so for two nights, for the purpose of affording him assistance, and also from the circumstance of his having made an at-tempt on his life. He appeared much excited the afternoon previous to his death, walking about from room to room in a most restless manner. He had been attended by a medical gentleman for about a fortnight. He was not sure if himelf or father went to sleep first on Wednesday night. The bedroom door was left open. About seven in the morning he was called by one of the servants, and immediately went down, when he found his unfortunate parent in a tank of water in the cellar, with his feet hanging out. He instantly procured assistance, and got the deceased out.—Coroner: What was the nature of the circumstances that induced you to sleep in the same room as the deceased ?-Mr. Dyer : My mother, upon going into her bedroom, saw my father hide something under the bedclothes, and upon removing them she discovered a razor. The razor-case was lying open on the dressing table. In consequence of this everything in the shape of a dangerous weapon was put out of the way. Mr. Dyer added, that he attributed his father's state of mind to arise from anxiety, having been extensively engaged in a public business for the last month. He had no doubt but that deceased had committed the act himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind .- Mr. Gay, surgeon, of Pinsbury Pavement, said he had attended the deceased daily since Tuesday week. He found him in a very excited state of mind, and from symptoms of insanity that he noticed, he gave directions that he should be narrowly watched. Upon Tuesday, however, he seemed different, and talked very rationally, mentioning to witness that he was aware of his pre-vious state. He did not visit him on Wednesday, in consequence of his appearing so calm. The deceased appeared to be under the influence of a delusion. On one occasion he found him worse than usual; he ordered witness to leave the house. Witness ordered leeches to be applied to his head, and on the following day the deceased apologised for his conduct to him. He believed every vigilance had been used by the family.—Verdict, "Temporary Insanity." The deceased who was 58 years of age, has left a family of nine children.—

The clubs of London are never so amusing as in a moment of political excitement like this, when they abound in good stories, for the truth of which however, we do not rouch. We give the following (to show our impartiality), as a sample of the rest. " Happy to congratulate your Grace upon your restoration to power," said an old Tory to the Duke of Wellington, on Friday. "Not a bit of it. We have no chance of coming in. Peel has no manners, and I no small talk. What the devil should we do with the Queen ?"-(Weekly Chronicle.)

A Youthful Jack Sheppard.

Vesterday morning a prisoner, named Thom as Pearce, 13 years of age, made his escape from one of the cells of the Fleet-street police station. On examination of the cell it was ascertained that he had managed to squeeze his body through the bars which were over the cell door, and then quietly dropping himself from them into the passage, passed unobserved into the street. His offence was not serious.—

Another "Lady Thief."

An extraordinary sensation has been created in Lincoln by the detection of a "real lady" thief, who, it seems, for a considerable period has been plundering the shops of the drapers and dealers in fancy articles. Last week a circumstance transpired which led to the exposure of her practices. She went to a shop up-hill to purchase fancy articles, and took occasion to purloin some floss wool, which she secreted in her bag-not, however, with sufficient alacrity to elude the observation of two females. Having paid for the articles she had purchased, she was about to depart, when the mis-tress of the shop, despite the respectability of the thief, followed her to the door, and said, "Madam, you have taken articles you have not purchased."—" I! I'm a lady."
—" You ought to be a lady, I know, Madam; I insist on hill this morning, and bought that at the shop of-(naming the owner of the shop.) The bag was searched, and in it was the stolen floss wool, which the mistress of the shop knew to be her's. However, to make assurance doubly sure, inquiries were made at the shop referred to, when it turned out that Miss-had not been there at all that day. The lady moves in the aristocratical circles of Lincoln, and is possessed of a respectable fortune.—(Lincoln Mercury.)

" Alas!" - Cassandra-like cries the Watchman (a Wesleyan organ)-" for these eminous signs ment of this wager was left to C. Campbell, the of the times. The cry of cheap bread was the prelude to the horrors of the French Revolution." The Wesleyan Methodists of our towns are too of the best men in the world. There were only shrewd to let this pass for their language, or the three wanting to have comprised the whole of Corn law manifesto of their accredited organ. The Watchman will find himself in the wrong box. The cry of cheap bread was the prelude to the horrors of the French Revolution! When at Havre-de-Grace, on Thursday, in the Sons of do people cry for cheap bread ! Apparently when bread is dear. The fact of dear bread then preceded the cry of cheap bread. The French were not mere philosophical amateurs of low-priced eatables. They cried for cheap bread, because they felt the inconvenience of scarce bread. How a boat moored off Nine Elms, and back to Vauxcame bread scarce? We must know that, before hall-bridge:-J. Connoway, Battle-bridge stairs, rors" of which " the cry of cheap bread" was the Maynard, Lambeth, pink; C. Hill, Hungerford, " prelude." The answer to this question may be white. The first of these men is well known as found in the same meddling spirit of law and adr a powerful fellow, who has come out within these ministration which threatens the same effects in last two years, and was defeated a month since by this country. The wise policy of Turgot had Doubledee, in one of the greatest struggles ever been tried, and succeeded, only to be abandoned. known on the Thames. Goodrum is a fine young was, if ever there was, a pratical man. He had man of much less weight, and has won three or administered a province thirteen years before he four hard wagers in the same place of time. administered the state. He had brought that Maynard has distinguished himself as a scientific province into a condition of plenty and of pros- sculler; and Charles Hill, a tall powerful man of perity which caused it to be compared to a small some years' standing as a first-rater, won the great and flourishing findependent state, locked on all match at Putney at the close of 1838. Betting sides by the territories of a vast and wretched was in favour of Hill; Connaway was next in the empire. And what was Turgot's secret for arrest. choice. The start was beautifully taken by Connaing the cry of cheap bread? What was his po- way, who in a few strokes took the lead, and kept licy for preventing that "prelude to the horrors it throughout. In rounding the lower boat Good-of the French Revolution?" The policy of Tur- rum and Maynard were close together, and Hill got may be described in two words - Free Trade. made a dash, cut them off, and went into the se-Freedom of trade throughout the interior of cond place, closely pressed all up the Surrey shore thought as dreadful by the Watchmen of that on either quarter for nearly half a mile. Hill was period that France should export corn, as it is evidently hampered by the close and tight work

were the consequences of the relapse into the old the heavy tide that was running down, and Maynard mania of regulation? The consequences were dashed by him outside, and took the second place. It is a what the Watchman puts forth as a bugbear—notices, the cry of cheap bread—that prelude to the horrors of the French Revolution. Nothing in history is more distinctly traceable to mischievous ward the interest of the Religious Tract Society. The first meddling with the supply of the necessaries of witness examined was Mr. H. Dyer, son of the deceased, who life to a people than the famine of corn in the stated that he resided with his late father, who was a minister great towns of France, which preceded and acgreat towns of France, which preceded and accompanied the first outbreakings of Revolution. Nothing can be more certain than that, if Turgot's champion, is a neat, active, little fellow, and is tions and hardships would not have occurred, always in good training. Kelly is a man whose which were a main spur of the lawless movements | day is almost gone by; and Everard was perhaps of the multitudes at that epoch. If agriculture, which was generally in a most backward and invert condition, had been suffered to receive the stimulus which free commerce alone could give it it is impossible that a single bad season could have the latter, which place he retained only for a few produced the effects which it did produce, aided strokes. On the return, facing Lambeth, Phelps by government-medding, on the subsistence of the people. But Necker lwas bitten with the regulative mania of all his precurors but one. He had written a book to prove that free trade in corn was a had thing, and to show how very superior a statesman he was to Turgot. Superior certainly-if artificial devices-administrative attempts to ascertain and supply what can neither be ascertained nor supplied, except by the infallible tact of free industry and free commerceare proofs of superiority over the simplicity of genius and nature! Superior certainly-if a kingdom plunged into causeless terror, crime, and confusion, is proof of superiority over the policy which preserved peace and plenty-simply by letting alone -simply by letting labour feed and clothe itself. Since the events and opinions of the last century are referred to so frequently_since the Duke of Wellington quotes Adam Smith, while the Watchman threatens French Revolutions, it may not be amiss to conclude with a few extracts from the Wealth of Nations, to show what Adam Smith really thought on the freedom of the External Corn Trade :---

> "To prohibit, by a perpetual law, the importation of foreign corn and cattle, is in reality to enact that the population and industry of the country shall at no time exceed what the rude produce of its own soil can maintain .-. The temporay laws, prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of corn, and taking off, for a limited time, the duties upon its importation, expedients to which Great Britain has been obliged so frequently to have recourse, sufficiently demonstrate the system been good, she would not so frequently have been reduced to the necessity of departing from it. Were all nations to follow the liberal system of free exportation and free importation, the different states into which a great continent was divided would so far resemble the different provinces of a great empire. As among the different provinces of a great empire the freedom of the inland trade appears, both from reason and experience, not only the best palliative of a death would the freedom of the exportation and impertation trade be among the different states into which a great continent was divided. The larger the continent, the easier the communication through all the different parts of it, both by land and by water, and the less would any one particular part of it ever be exposed to either of these calamities, the scarcity of any one country bely adopted this liberal system. '-- (GLOBE.)

Grand Rowing Match.

A great contest amongst the most celebrated scullers on the river Thames, for a silver cup given by the proprietors of Vauxball Gardens. took place yesterday, and drew together an immense assemblage of spectators. The arrangechampion. He selected the eight hest men in town, we ought to say (excepting himself), eight those who, in the present day, have acquired notoriety : Coombes, Newel, and Donbledee ; the first of these is at Chester, the two latter rowed the Thames orew. The wager was for three heats with eight pair of sculls. At three o'clock the following took their stations at Vauxhall bridge, to row from there down, round a boat moored off Stanga'e, up the Surrey shore, round we can know much of the causes of those " hor- green ; T. Goodrum, Vauxhall-bridge, red ; J. France, which had not previously been permitted- by both. It was a great contest, Hill working Freedom of trade with foreigners; it having been hard in the middle, and Goodrum and Maynard

Connaway won the heat. Maynaid was second; Hill third. The second heat consisted of J. Phelps, Putney, Orange; G. Campbell, Lambeth, Purple ; J. Kelly, Putney, Blue ; Everard, Old Bargehouse, Yellow. A few words respecting the merits of these men will suffice. Phelps has been a first-rate man for years, and is well known as the opponent in the two great matches of R. less known as a sculler than any of the rest. Phelps was the favourite on the list. The lead was taken by Phelps, who was outrowed by young Campbell, and Everard classe on the quarter of and Kelly rowed by both the leading men, and held it the remainder of the distance. Phelps was first, Kelly second. Campbell third. The third heat was started at six o'clock. The pace at going off was grand, and the four men were so even that they had rowed nearly to Lambeth church before any lead could be distinguished amongst them. Connaway and Phelps then drew in advance, but were closely pressed by Maynard and Kelly. On the return, against tide, up the Surrey shore, the work was admirable, and as they passed through Vauxhall-bridge the fate of the day was decided. Connaway cleared the second arch about a length ahead, and a trifle nearer the shore than Phelps, who was next to him. The latter at this moment touched Connaway on the outside quarter, and his head swung athwart the eddy ; the bite was too heavy to allow either the opportunity of doing work, and Maynard, who had not been more than three lengths behind, laid hold of the water with amazing speed, and went inside of both the leading men. Phelps rowed hard to overtake him, and Connaway dropped into the third place. Maynard maintained the lead, and won by four or five lengths. Phelps was second. The cup was presented to the winner at Vauxhall Gardens .- (Sun.)

The following romantic story is related by the Sentinelle of Bayonne:-" Marie, an orphan girl, was returning one evening with a flock of sheep belonging to her aunt, who lived in the village of Licq, in the Pyrenees, and had brought her up from her infancy, when she heard cries of distress from the summit of Monijaurat, down which she had herself descended impropriety of her general system. Had that a considerable way. Yielding to her good feelings, she left her charge and re-ascended, until, on a narrow plateau near the top, she saw a man in mortal struggle with an enormous bear. With undaunted courage she assailed the ferocious animal with her iron-shod crook, and soon turned its rage upon herself. The man, thus freed from the grasp of his redoubtable enemy, became again the assailant, and, with the effective aid of the girl, at length succeeded in destroying the animal. Meanwhile a violent storm came on, and dispersed the flock of Marie. The ways were steep and dangerous, and Manech, the young Basque whom she had helped, was gratebut the most effectual preventive of a famine; so ful, collected her sheep, and drove them home. An intimacy naturally ensued. Marie was pretty and confiding, as well as brave. The consequences were, that she became in state likely to make herself a mother, and Manech a father. He had true love as well as passion, and representing the beauty, courage, and affection of Marie to his father, requested his consent to their marriage. The father, however, not only disapproved of it, but commanded his son, under pain heritance and malediction, to prepare to wed a searching your bag; you have taken some floss wool from the counter."—"Oh you will find in the bag more floss wool than I have purchased from you, for I have been down by adopted this liberal system."---(GLORE.)

of disinheritance and malediction, to prepare to wed a bride whose fortune would increase his own already ample store. Overwhelmed with despair, the lovers made a mutual vow to die together. A false server of duty, however, induced the youth to comply so far with his father's commands as to go to church and plight his faith to the wife chosen for him by his inexorable parent. The moment the ceremony was concluded, he turned from his bride, and, pushing his father aside with marks of indignation, forced his way through the assembled crowd, and rushed with all his velocity to the well-known summit of Montjaurat, where the poor deserted Marie had arrived before him, faithful to the fatal assignation previously made. He called to hershe heard his voice; but, fearing his presence might shake her resolution, she did not wait for his approach, but plunged down a tremendous precipice. The next moment Manech followed her down the gulph, and some days after their mangled bodies were found lying close together on the rock below."—Gal. Mes.

> A young woman destroyed herself, a few days ago, at Rheims, in the following determined manner. Having tied a silk handkerchief round her throat with a slip knot, and fastened the other end to the foot of the bed, she sat down in a chair, and forced herself forward until strangulation was complete. She had prepared her own winding sheet, and written several letters to her relations and friends, announcing her intention to make away with herself.

A young man named Runel, of Montmerat, in the Gard, was about to be married to Sylvie Malaval, a girl of the same place, when he was drawn as a recruit. He urged Sylvie to consummate their union, and follow him to the army. She, however, firmly re-fused, and he took his departure, murmuring dark threats. Fifteen days after Sylvie was with other women gathering mulberry-leaves, when suddenly Runel appeared, accompanied by a stranger. The poor girl received her lover with all the warmth of unexpected joy, and walked with him to the village; but on coming within sight of the houses the stranger, who was fol-lowing them, shot the doomed Sylvie, and both fled, leaving her bleeding on the ground. She survived two days, told the tragical tale, and then expired. An inquiry was instituted by the magistracy, and it was soon ascertained, that the murderous companion of Runel was a soldier of the 8th regiment of the line, named Mercier. The villains were not heard of for several days. At last, on the 10th instant, the dead body of a soldier, who had evidently killed himself with a pistol still grasped in his hand, was found in a thicket of the wood of Combas, and afterwards recognised to be that of the base assassin Mercier. The magistrates were called to the spot, and, having verified the facts as far they could be proved, ordered the body to be interrupted to the spot where it law. As they were turning from now thought that England should import it. the pair gave him, and he had lost a stopper in What were the consequences of Turgot's policy, rounding the boat. On their arrival facing as long as it lasted? The consequences were internal abundance, and commercial activity. What pass Hill inside. Hill draw alightly in to

Government of Maharashtra

The Stockholm Gazette states the value of the 314 houses and 39 warehouses burnt at Drontheim to be bout 3,260,000fr., without including the furniture, derchandise, and other moveable property destroyed. The King has sent authority to the Bailiff of the Chapter of Drontheim, to afford all necessary relief to the sufferers from the fire out of his Majesty's privy purse.—The Hamburg Gazette quotes a Copenhagen letter, stating that the insurances upon the buildings amount to about 3,250,000fr., but that a large portion of the furniture and other effects was uninsured. It estimates the total loss at 11,500,000fr.

A further account of the fire at Drontheim states that the Polytechnic School, the Savings' Bank, and the Exchange were involved in the late conflagration, and that it was with difficulty other great institutions and houses of consequence were saved.

The following, from the Caucasus, is sent to the Constitutionnel from its correspondent at Tiflis, who

writes on March 25th :-We learn that a Russian force, of from 40,000 to 45,000 men, and 80 pieces of artillery, has set out on its march, to commence a new campaign against the Circassians, and will be followed by its Commandern-Chief at the beginning of April. This army is accompanied by an immense waggon-train. It is destined to act particularly against the brave Shamill and the Tschetchenks, opening its operations with the seige of Cheskei, a place so well defended, both by nature and art, that the Circassians believe it to be impregnable. The Russians attacked it during the last to himself so able an ally as M. Dufaure." campaign with an imposing force, but were unable to carry it. It is the ordinary residence of Shamill, whose indefatigable ardour in defending his native land against Russian aggression excites universal admiration and sympathy. He is making great preparations by raising the country, alling the Mussulmans to arms in the names of Religion and Liberty, and encouraging them to make the most obstinate resistance. The Russian Commander-in-Chief fearing that the Khan of Shamkaal, who some time back made his submission | the French Government who cann t make up their to the Emperor, and whose territories lie between the Tschetchenks and the Caspian Sea, may be seduced by the impressive appeals of Shamill, and the example of the neighbouring peeple, has sent emissaries to watch his conduct, and keep him, if possible, faithful to Russia. General Grabbe is to command the right wing of the Russian army, and direct operations on the line of the Kouban; and Generals Aurep and Raiefsky are to the same duty ought not to be levied on an ox of 150 conduct those in Greater Abasia, should the Russian kilogrammes and one of 620, and yet a duty bf 55fr. is Government decide upon sending troops to resume the offensive in that part of the Caucasus."—Ibid,

The Mistress of the Market

Ketty Webb, an old Irishwoman, who presides over a green stall in Newportmarket, was charged by Mary Brackford, yesterday, at Marlborough-street, with having, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, broken her left shin and six pickled eel saucers.—Complainant: Your worship, there was a gentleman as mends tea-kettles at my stall, a wineger in a sarcer of pickled wilks, when up comes Mrs. Webb as tipsy as usual. Kitty (holding up both hands): Holy powers, hear that !—Complainant: Up she comes, and says to me, "I'm mistress of the market, and nobody shall stand here but me." Then she makes one kick at my leg, and another at my stall, and smashes six sarcers of wilks.—Mr. Maltby: What articles do you sell?— Complainant: Pickled wilks and beels.—The magistrate looked rather nonplussed .- Mr. Maltby : Well, you say she kicked you, knocked over your stall, broke six saucers, and spoiled your goods. - Complainant: She didn't do any harm to the wilks and heels, as they only fell into the mud.—Mr. Maltby: So you are the mistress of the market, are you, Mrs. Webb?—Defendant: I'd be ashamed of myself if I was. No, yer hanner, she may stand and welcome, so as she don't pitch her stall overme shoulder, as she's done every day this week. Let herpitch ten yards off, as she did at first, and not come over me shoulder. She can't damage me in my customers, bakase she sells wilks and I sells greens.—Mr. Maltby: But you were tipsy. - Defendant : I can prove I wasn't. I ve got a latherless over a few greens ?-Mr. Malthy : You must pay for the damage and the warrant. Give her four shillings. Defendant: Not a rap. She's got a husband, and that leaves her plenty of money for law. Only hear me witness, who'll prove she pulled the tub from under me, and let me down whack on the dirty stones .- A little girl, called as the defendant's witness, deposed with reat glibness, that Mrs. Brackford took up Mrs. Webb several times and smashed her down on the pave-ment.—Mr. Maltby: Now, little girl, who told you what to say?—Witness: Only Mrs. Webb: but she didn't tell me what to say more than once, but she said I was to stick to it.—This piece of information induced the magistrate to change the compromise into a fine of 7s. and costs .- (Courier.)

A Sound Thrashing.

The Dublin E. Mail aunounces the Conservative triumph for that city in the following terms :- " The Demagogues and Agitators are beaten. The Radicals are beaten. The Repealers are beaten. The Separatists are beaten. The Priests are beaten. The Socinians are beaten. The Government is beaten. The Coal-porters are beaten; and the King of Coalporters, the Master of the Government, and the Slave of Priests, is beaten like a black! Hurrah for West and Grogan! Hurrah for Conservative Dublin;"-(Courier.)-Ibid.

A deserted child, after being brought up at the Hospice des Enfans Trouves, was, at the usual age, apprenticed to a cook, under the name of Gauther. Having conceived some notions that he was well born, he bore the odium of bastardy with great suffering, and went about in search of his days, went to his supposed parent, and entreated that he might be acknowledged, and allowed to bear his family name. The affiliation, however, was peremptorily and harshly denied. Poor Gauthier, though still impressed with the truth of his belief, retired, and appeared resigned to his desolate lot; till, a few days ago, when he met his supposed father in the Rue Portefoin, and renewed his appeal. Being met with a threat of giving him into the hands of the police if he did not cease his importunities, the young man became desperate, drew a kitchen knife, placed the handle against the wall, and, pressing on the point, buried the blade in his own breast. He fell senseless on the ground, and the person to whom he addressed himself went away. Some people, who witnessed the act carried Gauthier to the Hotel Dieu, where he is considered likely to recover.—Ibid.

counts for the severe language lately employed by the Débats, when speaking of the Whig Ministry, by stating that M. Guizot had privately inquired from Sir R. Peel, and two other influential leaders (whom The National, the organ of radical sentiments, acthe National does not name), what policy they should pursue towards France in case they should come into power. Their answer, our contemporary declares, was prisoners it was contended that the crime had profull of good wishes to M. Guizot personally, but perfectly vague as to any other point. This strange piece in the contest, which commenced by the refusal of n ally they formed a part in the celebrated Trakeh-

it says, exist in the French Cabinet. The cause these is stated to be M.Guizot's desire to bring, if possible, M. Dufaure into the Ministry. Our contemporary speaks thus of the actual position of the

"The intestine struggles of the Ministry would furnish an excellent subject for a a comedian. Marshal Soult no longer understands anything, and throws always on others the failing of his intellect, and the rust of his scabbard. The Marshal's brain is two parts one in his own head, and the other in that of M. Teste. Both together they make a phrase—the latter being the verb, the Marshal the substantive, and M. Villemain being of ways the adjective in the Council. When M. Teste does not explain, then Marshal Soult only sees cloudily, and he gets angry: then he speaks of himself, of former times of Austerlitz, and of Genoa. He always meets with a mute but very marked sympathy from Admiral Duperre who stands up in support of the esprit militaire. As to M. Humann, he has come back to his old chorus of 'I am no doctrinaire, I have always detested the doctrinaires.' Although he appears united at this moment to Marshal Soult, by their common detestation of M. Guizot, he does not profess great esteem for the lavish manner in which the Minister of War has used and abused the votes of the Chamber. M. Guizot, on his side, has the utmost difficulty to restrain the contempt he feels for the united capacities of his associates, and hence his desire to draw

Our contemporary says that the great difficulty in any negotiation arises from M. Dufaure's determination not to accept office without M. Passy. The Courrier Francais also contains an article, of which the text is the alleged dissentions in the Cabinet, and assigns the same reason for M. Dufaure's de lining to join the Ministry. The Constitutionnel institutes a comparison between the conduct of the English Ministry in Coming forward to modify the duties on corn, and that of minds to reduce the heavy duties on cattle. The price of this necessary of life is now, it declares, so elevated, that not only are the working classes deprived of it altogether, but even the small rentiers can scarcely purchase it. The Constitutionnel calls on the Government at least to exact the ddty by weight in place a barley field, called the Nine Acres, through which oumber. Common sense, it argues, must see that her homeward path would lead her. About the same vernment at least to exact the ddty by weight in place levied alike on every head of foreign cattle, whilst the entrée into Paris, with killing and other charges, raise it to 450 more.—Galignans's Messenger.

Murders.

The trial of three men implicated in a horrid murder at Knaresborough having been appointed for yesterday at York, the Court was crowded to suffocation at an early hour. The premeditation with which the crime was committed, the remorseless perseverance in their object when accident caused a postponement of their purpose, the dreadful cruelty with which it was finally completed, render it a case seldom equalled in atrocity. The accused, J. Burlinson, H. Nuttall, and W.Gill, were placed at the bar. They are thread-makers, and for their station in lite, presented rather a respectable appearanee. They are all young—Burlinson being 24, Gill 22, and Nuttall but 19. The deceased, J. Cocker, kept a small beer-shop called the White Hart, 18th June last, Mrs. Snow, a witness, heard in his house a noise of groaning and beating. She climbed to a window and was able, through a crack in the shutter, to see into he kitchen. She did not see deceased, but there were three men, one of whom had a candle in his hand, and a second was placwindow, she saw the three men, one of whom had a candle in his hand. Cocker was on the floor, two of the men were beside him, and the third was kneeling over him. Burlinson held the candle. She saw him when taken and at once recognised him. She and her husband returned to their house for the purpose of getting a pistol, and in the me in time the door was opened and the parties immediately rushed out. Snow, the husband identified Burlinson and Gill; the third person, whom he believed to be Nuttall, was rather concealed from his view by the person of the other prisoners. He knew them all before by sight. He called up Mr. Tikeman, the head of the police, and they went to Cocker's house. Deceased was lying on his face, and the floor was covered with blood, which was also splashed over the wall and the settle. The old man was still living and groaned heavily. A surgeon was sent for, but before he arrived life had fled. The three prisoners were soon taken, and on their clothes a great quantity of blood was found, on those, especially of Gill and Burlinson. It was quiet fresh. There was blood also upon his face. The wristbands of Gill's jacket and hands were stained with blood. There was no blood on Nuttall's hands, but there was some on his waistcoat and trou-sers. He said his nose had bled. The witness saw Nuttall next morning at his cell. He said he was innocent—that he never struck the old man. He came back the old man was down. Gill said he did not like the old man. They had all three, he said, gone into the house about half-past ten, and hal five pints of ale. About 12 o clock they wanted some more, and Cocker refused, when Burlinson took a piece of iron out of his pocket, and struck him on the head. He cried out, "Oh lads, don't murder me." Somebody came to the door, and they all run out. They met afterwards on the bridge. He said he got the blood on his clothes by Burlinson striking the old man. From the evidence of the surgeon it appeared that the violence used to wards deceased had been most dreadful. There was a wound on the back of the head four inches long and three inches wide, a second on the right side nearly severing the ear. They were either of them mortal. There were five other wounds, each of which had fractured the skull. They were propuced by some blunt cutting instrument. claws of a hammer would produce such wounds. He at first thought they had been caused by a poke covered with blood, which was found lying across the legs of the deceased, but his opinion was changed on dissection .- Counsel for Nuttall cont nled was taken by surprise when he found himself a spectator of the dreadful scene which had been enacted in the house of the deceased .- For the other

of information is given at the end of a long article, in the deceased to give them any more ale; that one nen stud; and when the King of Prussia was information to the National speaks of certain divisions, which, blow had brought on another, resulting finally in ed that the Prince was appropriate to the p the death of the unfortu nate man, without any premeditation on the part of the prisoners.—The judge summed up, and went in detail through every portion of the evidence. There was nothing, he said, which had been proved in the case which would reduce the offence in law from murder to manslaughter. If they saw anything in the evidence which they thought would justify them in inferring such circumstances, it was no doubt open to them to give such a verdict; but if they did not, it was their bounden duty, regardless of all consequences, to return a verdict of guilty of murder.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder against all the prisoners.—The judge, much overcome by his emotions, addressed a few impressive sentences to the prisoners, and left them, without hope, for execution. - Globe.

At Norwich, on Thursday, John Self, aged 20, was

indicted for the wilful murder of Jemima Simpson, at Wymondham, on the 17th ultimo. The prisoner is the son of a labourer, occupying a small cottage, on the road from Wymondham to Norwich, and the deceased, who had completed her 15th year, was in a like situation in life, and resided with her parents about two miles from the abode of the presoner, with whom, however, it did not appear that there had been any acquaintance at all previously to the day named in the indictment. Having obtained some field-work from a farmer, named Rush, the deceased proceeded as usual to her labours on the 17th instant, and there remained hoeing turnips all the day. It so happened that the prisoner was at work during the same day at an adjoining drift-way, and they joined company. It then appeared, upon the testimony of Duffield, an intelligent lad, eight years of age, that being engaged with the deceased "pulling thistles" till dinner-time, he went away, leaving the prisoner and the decease! at their humble repast, and playing together, near a place on which the deceased had deposited a bundle of " sere sticks," which the witness had knocked off the trees for her during that day. On the boy's return the prisoner and the deceased both quitted work, the former taking with her the bundle of sticks. Tle deceased was seen by the boy to go through a gap into time the prisoner was seen going across an adjoining field towards the same gap, with his spade over his shoulder, the field being also in his path home. The prisoner having reached the gap before the girl, was seen to wait just within it till she came up, when they were both lost sight of by the witness, in consequence of the height of the hedge. After this moment the poor girl was never again seen alive. As the evennig wore on her anxious parents sent out messengers in quest of her, but without any success, though their search was prosecuted till a late hour of the night. On the following morning the inquiry was resumed, and prosecuted with but too melancholy a termination, for, in the course of the pursuit, the father and uncle of the deceased came up to the gap, just within which, and under the shelter of the hedge, they observed marks upon the bank as if made by the weight of one or more persons, while the grass was trampled down. Near this spot a bundle of fire sticks was next discovered lying, and a mass of blood. This naturally excited the fears of the party, who next perceived a "trail" leading from that spot towards the middle of kept a small beer-shop called the White Hart, the field, through the barley, which seemed to indicate close to the market-place of Knaresborough.—He that some burden had been forcibly dragged through was an old man, and lived alone, his wife having the standing corn. Following this the pursuers were died some time before. About twelve o' clock, on led up to a pond, floating in the midst of which they were horror-struck to espy the object of their search. Measures were immediately taken to drag the lifeless body of the poor girl to the bank, whence it was taken to a barn, to await the arrival of the police and the examination of the surgeons into the probable cause of her death, which had evidently be en a violent one. ed on a window-sill. There was blood on the floor. In consequence of the account given of the prisoner's backboard of his bed and the wall a pair of trousers was found, on the legs of which were various spots resembling blood. A further search produced, from an outhouse, the prisoner's spade, with some spots of blood on it. In consequeuce of these discoveries, further inquiries were set on foot, when it appeared that shrieks and cries were heard soon after four o'clock to proceed from the direction in which the gap was situate, though no attention was paid to them, as they were supposed to proceed from children playing or quarrelling on their way home. It was further ascertained that the prison er was seen by a labourer, at half-past four, on a path which would lead him from the spot. The surgeon called to prove the cause of death deposed to the existence of a wound over the forehead, which had penetrated to the brain, as well as another on the right cheek bone, breaking the jaw in two places, and the fracture of a finger on the right; and all which wounds he was of opinion had been inflicted at one blow from some such an instrument as a spade, and while the deceased was in a recumbent posture. The same witness fur-ther proved the existence of blood on the spade and trousers, and also that the deceased had been violated. This was the case for the prosecution, and it may be remarked that almost all the witnesses, including the relatives of the unfortunate deceased, concurred in giving the prisoner an excellent character, no crime of any sort whatever having ever been laid to his charge before this event.—Mr. Prendergast then addressed had gone on, he said, into the yard, and when he the jury for the prisoner in a most forcible speech, commenting upon the extraordinary nature of the charge brought before them. The learned gentleman then called several witnesses to the excellent character of his client.-Mr. Justice Williams proceeded with great perspicuity to sum up the whole case to the jury, who, after a patient investigation extending over ten hours, returned a verdict of guilty.—The Learned Judge then, amid the breathless silence of a most crowded court, passed upon the unfortunate prisoner the awful sentence of the law, and in the most affecting and almost affectionate language, entreated of him to employ the few brief moments of life yet within his power in preparation for that Eternal Judge before whose tribunal he would shortly appear.—The prisoner, who had throughout the day evinced a degree of unconcern quite in keeping with his collected conduct immediately consequent upon the perpetration of the "most foul and unnatural murder" listened to the address of his lordship with a species of apathetic bewilderment and at its conclusion, quietly stepped away fr m the bar at the bidd n_g of the gaoler, and was lost to the gaze of the spectators.—(Times.)

Royal Present

Yesterday the riding-master of the King of Prussia arrived at Windsor Castle with a beautiful black horse and mare, as a present fram his royal master to Prince Albert. The animals are of an exceedingly

blow had brought on another, resulting finally in ed that the Prince was anxious to form a collection, he selected the above animals, and ordered that they should be forthwith conveyed to England. On seeing them, the Prince expressed his opinion of their extraordinary bounty, and ordered that they should be at once taken to the stables at Cum-berland Lodge.—Herald.

Her Majesty's Horoscope.

The following is an extract from " Predictions on the Queen," a work published in 1838:—" Of the Queen's nativity.—Twenty-third year—A charge to Victoria is now fast approaching, operating discordantly, in her twenty third year, promoting government troubles, perplexity in respect of the ministry, the laws, or church affairs; her friends' peace defective, and many, annoyances from them." The above was published in February, 1838, three and a half years since, and proves that the current years of her Majesty's age will be most important in its political charges. Full of contest, both in governments and parliament, already the dissolution of one branch has occurred, early in Victoria's twenty-third year; the next will undoubtedly be the dissolution of the ministry.-(Courier.)

Peel's Hangers-on

It is rumoured, but we doubt the truth of the report, that Captain Bernal purposes returning from Wycombe, to make room for his father, the chairman of committees in the late Parliament, and who lost his election for Rochester. Our readers will scarcely be prepared to hear that the member for Cambridge, Sir A. Grant, is an aspirant for the chairman-ship of committees, with its salary of £1,700 per annum, in the new Parliament.—(Cambridge Independent.)

Turkish Gallantry.

Two firmans have lately been promulgated (we learn from Constantin ple) by the Sheik ul Islam, which it is said have created great discontent among the fair inhabitants of the Turkish havems. The first is to the following offect:

" Whereas it has come to the knowledge of those whose duty it is to watch over the morals of the faithful, and to see that none shall presume to transgress prescribed rules, that certain women of unblushing boldness and frivolous demeanour bave, in imitation of those daughters of burnt mothers, the she Kiaffirs of Pera, permitted their noses, and even their lips, to be exposed to the wanton gaze of passenger, it is enjoined, in the name of the Most Merciful, the rec mpenser of all virtue, that the wives and daughters of the faithful shall cautiously abstain from all such indecencies, and that they shall carefully wrap their yachmecks (veils) round their faces, in such manner as to conceal their lips and noses, and only leave a sufficient aperture for the purpose of seeing that they do not defile themselves by coming in contact with any male infidels. Let them attend to this, or it will be the worse for them."

The second is still more stringent, and not altogether exempt from a pi ce of scandal. It is couched in these terms :

"Allah is great and has placed limits & all things. It being a matter of public notoriety that the infidel traders of Pera have increased in oumbers, and stored their shops with divers temping articles, the offspring of Satur's inventions, whereby the wives and handmaids of the fathful are excited to acts of most objectionable extravagance, thereby injuring their domestic felicity, and entailing great pecuniary inflictions upon their hus-One of the men said—"Lets take him to the cellar."

One of the men said—"Lets take him to the cellar."

She awoke her husband, and, on looking through the house of his father was searched, and between the content with filling their shops with these luring ereations of Eblis, the aforesaid breeders of mischief place behind their counters youths of comely appearance, hoping strongly to further capitivate and intoxicate the senses of true believing women and thence endangering their souls as well as their purses, it is consequently ordained, in the name of the Avenger of all incongruities, that caution and discretion be inculcated by husbands and male relatives, and that the pernicious practice of frequenting these infidel traps of destruc: tion be put an end to. Let this serve as a warning, or all parties will eat dirt in this world and in the next."-(Courier.)

Shipping Arribals and Departures.

ARRIVALS October 5. Ship Ulverstone, A. Smith, Master, from Liverpool 8th June. DEPARTURES.

October 1 Barque Copeland, William Syms, Master to Liverpol. Do. Do. Ship Feversham, W. Webster, Master, to Lon-Passenger .- Mr. Inglis.

Vessels Erpected.

Names. Agents.		From	To Sai
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	. 23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co	do.	4th June
Malabar			20th July.
Childe Harold		do.	23d July.
Bombay			In July.
*Tasso			18th June.
		I do.	
Anonyma		Shields	In August
*Cevlon		Liverpool .	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
Devonvort		do.	. Itota June.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool .	29th June.
	Me., Brownrigg & Co		
Mertoun			lst august.
* Ulverstone		do.	8th June
William Pirrie		do.	
	Maevicar, Burn & co		14th July
Caledonia		do.	In July.
Princess Charlott		bo.	A CARLO SHIP
Queen Victoria		do.	
Montagne		do.	15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	23d July
Christiana		do.	102000-000
Alex, Grant	ALCO CONTROL SON, THE USE VEHICLE	do.	
Woodman		do.	3d July
Abeona		do.	3d July
		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Rrilliant	Maevicar. Burn & co	do.	126th June.
		1 do.	6th July.
		\$14,739 (22) CE200 HIPSHIP CO.	10th July.
			19th July.
		China	Tour July.
Mavis	Grey & Co	Aden	4609 (0)
Lyma	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Much	10 miles

Have sailed by the latest accounts.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSCADDEN.