JUST PUBLISHED

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 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, 1st July, 1842.

THE OVERRAND BONEAT COURSE.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China, The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be Eight Annas per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.— Courier Office, 1st July 1842,

having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER for- in the vessel. warded to their friends in England or elsewhere Marks. Office.

1 Box fresh Salmon.

No mark..... 1 Box fresh Salmon.

1, 2 sets of Harness, 1 whip &c.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Ship
Ramsay, T. Hamlin, Commander,
will be quickly despatched. For freight apply

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO. Bombay, 1st July, 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA, TO SAIL ON THE Grey Madaponanis, Shirtings State Str. July.—The fine Ship Euxine, nets, Cambrics, and Cotton Twist.

Capt. McMillan, has good accomBombay, 30th June 1842. modation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight of light Goods, or passage, MBSSES. EOBERE PERCE AND

Rampart Row, lat July 1842.

W. W. CARGILL, Secy. and Treasurer.

Rombay, 25th June 1842.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex Ship "St. Vincent" Two Buggies of an entirely new fashion and most highly finished; one painted Blue and White and one Green and White.

A most elegant Cab-Phæton of the highest finish. All built by Messrs. Walter and Whitehurst of Oxford Street, London, and may be seen at the office of Messrs. BOADEN and Co. opposite the Dock Yard. Bombay, 1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.

TATENT Chain Cables and Anchors, manufactured by Messrs. Brown Lennox and Co. of London.

Rigging Chain of different lengths and sizes. Patent Cordage of suitable sizes. One Double Purchase Crab, apply to Messrs.

Boaden and Co. at their office opposite the

Dock Yard. Bombay, 1st July, 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1. 111d. per Rupee. Apply to FRATH AND CO.

Agents, Ceylon Govt

FORSALE at the Godowns of REMING-TON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From PHELAN, of Bordeaux.

NOTICE. BYCULLA CLUB. THE General Meeting called for Saturday, the 2d July at the Club House will

not take place. Byculla Club House, (Signed) J. BURROWS, 30th June 1849

ADVERTISEMENT.

V1EGAS will receive Subscriptions for A the "CEYLON MISCELLANY," beginning January 1842, edited by E. Rawdon Power, Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service, pub-lished Quarterly. Nos. 1 and 2 have been received.

Price 2 Rs. per Number.

BOMBAY COURTER. Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, catencibly dedicated to the United Coccounted and Commissioned Service of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless and Settlements; nevertheless and Settlements; nevertheless and Settlements; in might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage. SECONDES.

PRICE 14 RUPBES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPBES -POR HALFA YEAR 22 RUPBES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUP1 IS

VOL. LI.

A LLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted

FOR SALE.

CASH. Apply to JAMSRIJIE CURSEIJEE at the Office of Messis. Bairs, Owen and Co.

THE following packages forming part of the Cargo of the Barque Europe, are now at the Custom House, and if not claimed within 14 days from the date of this notice a variety of Saddlery by they will be sold to pay expences, and the ba-N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of lance, if any, remitted, to the parties interested

Reference to be made to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. Bombay, 30th June 1842.

FOR MACAO, CALLING AT SING GAPORE.—The fast sailing Clipper of Messrs. W. and Thos. Edmond and Sail positively on the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight of Opium only, apply to REMINGTON AND CO.

REMINGTON AND CO.

Gray Madapollams, Shirtings Stouts, Jacco-

CO.'S ADVERUSSBEENUS.

SALE BY AJCTION.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

OTICE is hereby given, that at a General Meeting of the Proprietors held on Thursday the 23rd Instant, Archibald Smart, Esq. was unanimously elected a Director of the Bank, in the room of E. C. Morgan, Esq. Notice is also given, that Mr. Cargill having tendered his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bombay, the Board have appointed John Stuart, Esq. to act in that office from the 1st Instant.

Mr. W. Smyttan is appointed to act as Head Accountant in the room of Mr. Stuart.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. W. CARGILL, Secy. and Treasurer.

W. W. CARGILL, Secy. and Treasurer.

Palent Horse Medicine. Also on the same day, a quantity of rich King's Pattern Plate, best plated Vare, German Silver, Earthen Ware, Cut Gluss Ware &c. the property of a Gentleman deceased.

At 1 P. M. to be sold to the highest bidder on account of a Geutleman left Bombay.

A very promising young Horse, a Palanquin and Spears old.

W. W. CARGILL, Secy. and Treasurer.

A very promising young Horse, a Palanquin and any Horses or Carriages offering. After which, a quantity of Prime ripe Hodgson's Beer, Champaign, Wines, Hams, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have removed their Auction and Commission business to the extensive premises known as the Old Admiralty House, apposite the Exchange Room, where they hope to meet the continuance of that patronage so long

M ESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 6th July, the following choice assortment of Seeds and Roots ordered out by a Gentleman received per last overland mail.

Double Duhlia.. seeds.

Cypress, , Polyauthus..., Pelargonium..., Superior ditto..., Variegal ditto..., (Flanagan's)

Yellow Carnations. ,,
Mixed ditto...,
,, Heartsease. ,,
Superior ,, ,, (Lockhart's from Harlem Holland. (Flanagan's)

Violets of sorts.
Sweet Scented Violets
Passiflora. seeds.
Honey Suckle. . . , Maythorn "
Fox Glove " Red and White.

Chive....,
Shallot...,
Strawberry...,
Alpine.,
Fine Auricula plants (Noble's) (Lockhart's) Superior ,, ", Fine Polyanthee. ", (Lockhart's)

Common Daisies. ,, " Doffodels. " (Warne Named Paeny Roots. Double Scarlet Dahlia roots. (Warner's)

", White ", ",
", Yellow ", ",
Plants, best Strawberries, British Queen, White Alpine included. Myatt's British Queen Strawberries.

Prince Albert Ex. Eliza Deptford "Pine, Elton Pine &c.

Roots Purple Kidney, Paratces
,, Black skin or Dark purple
,, Manchester Blue
,,

Lady's finger ... Red Nose Kidney Red Collier.... Ash Leaf Kidney N. B. Parties at outstations requiring any are requested to apply early as the quantity is small and first applications will be preferred.

PARSEE SHIRTS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have revalue ceived for Sale an Invoice of the above of su-perior texture and richly worked, to which they par-ticularly invite the attention of their Parsee Friends.

STOVES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for Sale at their Rooms, Two Patent Olmsted Radiating Stoves, having a very neat appearance in a Room and giving out great heat with complete safety from accident by fire. Price 100 Rs. each.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1842.

M ESSRS. ROBERT FRITH and CO. have just received for Sale on Commission the following assortment of valuable articles viz. An Invoice of Ladies' Satin, Straw and other Bon-nets of the latest fashion.

An Invoice of McCallan's Clothing.

Geneva Watches from the well known Maker Mou-

An Elegant London made Gold Chain with Brace-

A Pearl Suite complete, Broaches, Rings &c. An assortment of Silver Mugs, bottle labels and Corks. A neat Silver Tea Set. Elegant Pier Glasses of sizes.

Palanqu'n clocks, Musical Boxes.

Telescopes, a Pocket Sextant, Guns, Pistols and Rifles, by various makers.

A variety of Saddlery by Simpson and W tson and

a variety of other Arcicles.

a variety of other Arcicles.

MESSRS. TENNANT AND CO. having, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing a quality of Beer which they can confidently recommend as equal in every qualification of lightness, flavour, and soundness, to the best of the favour the brands imported into the Indian Market, have resolved for the purpose of introducing it into general use, to submit small shipments of it to public sale from time to time, pursuaded that a fair tial once obtained for the even if at some sacrifice in price at the commencement, will soon place it in the first estimation with the Indian public. With this view they have appointed Messrs. R. Frith AND (o. Agents for the sale of their Beer in Bombay, by which a small consignment of 30 Hhds. will be submitted to Public Auction at their Rooms, upon Wednesday the 6th July at \(\frac{1}{2} \) past 1 o'clock, on account of a underwriters, sundry damaged Goods, Exactly and St. Lawrence, consisting of

MBSSES. BENNETT 4 7D CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. Massre Revision the 2d instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms at the usual hour, the undermentiond Goods, viz. Pieces of Grey Sheetings, Shirtings, Jacconetty, Madapolams, Turkey red Cloths, Furniture Chintzes, Striped Zebra Cloths, Gown Pieces, pieces of coloured Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs. &c. &c., together with a large assort-ment of Glass Ware, the same consists chiefly of pairs of Decanters, Goblets, common Tumblers, Champagne, Wine, Claret, and Liquor Glasses, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers,

Phials, &c. &c.

On account of the underwriters the undermentioned Piece Goods damaged by Salt water

VIZ.

S 13..1 Bales, 50 Pieces 36 in., 50 yds., Grey Sheeting.

19.1., 50., 50., 50., 50.

25..1., 50., 50., 50., 50.

30.1., 50., 50., 50., 50.

35..1., 60., 38½ yds. Grey Long Cloths.

39.1., 60., 70., 50., 50.

45..1., 70., 70., 50., 50.

69 1 Box 50 Pieces 36 in., 39 yds. White Long Cloths.

40 Casks of sound London Porter. AT 1 P. H.
Any Carriages or Horses that may offer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TWO fine Hounds have arrived per Ship John Calvin ; Consignee unknown. The party to whom they belong is requested to apply to Captain Knos, at the Exchange Room, and on proving satisfactorily the fact of Ownership, and paying Freight, and the other expences incurred, the animals will be given up. Unless application is made, however, within one week from this date, they

will be sold to pay the charges. Bombay, 1st July 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Lallchund of Bombay Hindoo Merchant hath contracted to sell to Jewraz Bulboo of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, all that Dwelling House or Tenement and premises with the appurtenances, situate without the with the appurtenances, situate without the Fort in Cazey Syed Street and adjoining the Screw of the late Madhowdass Runsordass and assessed No. 105; any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, he, she, or they are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. Collins and Jer-PELSON, Solicitors for the Purchaser within 14 days from the date hercof, or else, they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 30th day of June 1842.

જાઉર•ખબર ખબર-કીઓાથી-આપીએચર્જ

લાલચંદ • ગાલાલચંદ • શ્રી-મુમળજનો • ફોન કુ विपारी भे . धेर . भे ४ • तथा • के ४ । ४ • तेनु • हो भे • ते .शाहे . क्यराय . जाखने . वेशातु . आपवानु . શારં - શ્રી લું છે • તે • ખાકાર દ્વાર - દ્વારા જાન્ફા છ એ દનાં મોહોલામો • તથા • આગલા માહાધવદાશ • રંત कोरदाशनां • धश्रम्नी • पडोशमोक • ते • द्वपर • कापानी गांध १०५ मोक-ते द्पर क्रमे साप्र मथवा कि प्रानी कीरवी क्ष्यवा वार Ticket in this scheme! शा ग्यथवा गीळ कां क रीतनी हावी ही जे तो निर्नामानि • लए । ५१ ये के भारथी • हीन ૧૪ ની મુદતમો મીશી મરશ બાલીનશ . ત થા • જે પ્રરશન • ખરી દદારના • ધારાનાં • વ શ્રીલોને ભાર્જેર • પ્રરે—મુદતપદ્રી • પ્રોક્ર નો • દાવો • પ્રખ્રાલ • प्रशेष्नरी-तारीभ 30 भी जान १८४२ & first January 1843.

No. 8646

OTICE is hereby given that Purshotum Cullianjee having contracted and agreed to sell unto Purshotum Cursondass, all that piece or parcel of Gound together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and Premises, situate without the Fort Walls in Sat Parr on Dongree Coaly Street; therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of mortagage, inheritable right or are otherwise interested therein, he, she, or by time of the covernment of the covernmen they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. Morgan, Solicitor for the Purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom .- Dated this 28th June 1812.

ભારેર•ખળર ખબર•ફીઓથી•આપીએચજે

પરશાદેમ. હલીઓનજાએ . ઘેર . એ હ જ મી न • शाहे • परशाटें भ • प्रदर्शन हाशने • वेयान • या पवानु शाट शिंक में का लाहार फ्रीट शात ताड भां म्यया • डुंगरी • क्षासीनां • भो होसाभी के • ते

દ્રપર. ક્રમ્મ પ્ર લો પ્ર . મથવા નો પ્રોનો • ગીરની much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See Elal • มหมายาง อาการ์ มหายาง อาการ์ มห

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAMCHUN-DER BALLAJEE Goldsmith, has contracted with DAVERRUN WASSONJER, to sell a House, situated at Telwaddy in the Vicinity of Withulwaddy, without the fort walls of Bombay, Assessed No. 50, in the neighbourhood between the houses of Ragona Jewajee. hood between the houses of Ragoba Jewajee and Bhayejee Crustnathjee; If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable Rights or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said Purchaser at the house of the upper story of Pragjee Hodowjee within eight days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom - Dated 30th June 1842

Club on 5 Tickets (all prizes and no blanks) A Club on 5 Tickets (an prizes and a on the Second Calcutta Govt. Lottery of on the Second Calcutta Govt. Lottery of 1842, for 10th or last day's drawing divided into 50 Shares, are to be had of Withuldass Bhoychund and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at 60 Rupees per Share, and the holders of the Shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prizes as may be drawn to the 5 Tickets, payable 60 day's after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded if claimed within 12 Months and not otherwise and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent commission.

* TERMS CASH.

State of the Wheel for the 10th or last day's drawing of the Second Culcutta Lottery of 1842.

chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings. [See 6]

9 Do. of 10:00 each 9000 1 two days, or prior drawing for the Government Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a

The numbers of the above 5 Tickets shall be own pocket.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILT-SHIRE AND CO. S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY.

of 1843, of all prizes.

(15) [In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mefussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission]

2,000, or all prizes !!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another despatch, by 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half

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

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes

Prize of..... 200 Tickets. ditto ditte ditto ditto ditto ditto 10 ditto 22 ditto 480 Tickets.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. Reserved, of the first Calutta Government Lottery pose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.

100 ditto

Total 380 Tickets.

Conditions.

1 .- Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be boyed, intend-ing subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity 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.-Atter securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their

ા . પ્રેરેચર્જે . આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદ્દતમાં • be deposited in one of the Banks.

મીશાતર મારગીન • ખરીદદારનાં - ધારાનાં નથી ખર્મ કે wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.
5.—Alter the 2,000 chances shall have been

paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutts winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Com-pany'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 lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messra. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govi.

Tickets, money, or drafts.
7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose the alterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose

Rs. 2,10,000 Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Rs. 2,10,000 Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their

> Messra. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government

> 10 .- In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly. N. B .- With especial reference to the 5 condi-

tions, 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 balves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GEA TLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STA TIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFOHAMIS-TAN, CHINA, &c.

Samples 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 prices of the day too; are promptly altended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch by

MESSES. THOMAS WILTSHIEL LIE 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 either short or long dates.

Messes. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always

be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the Chance : and the Drawing to take place before the above, on immediate application . with equal promptitude and fidelity.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th Jane 1842.

No. 445.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department, under date the 22d instant, the services of Lieutenant C. F. North, of the Bombay Engineers, at present employed under the orders of the Political Agent at Candahar, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 446.—Lieutenant A. Vincent of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed an Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, during the absence of Lieutenant J. B. Dunsterville, on leave to Poons.

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

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poons, 27th June 1842.

I. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Sukkur the 22d May 1842, directing Asst. Surgeon McMorris to asome Medical charge of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. 1. from Assistant Surgeon Jephson, from the 23d of that months, until for their orders.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Partle, 9th Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, 9th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel D. Harriott, 8th Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Orchard, 1st European Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel G. Graham, C. B., Artillery.
Tobe Chief Engineer.
Major E. Smith, Engineers.
To be Commissary of Ordinance.
Captain C. S. Reid, Attillery.

Major E. Smith, Engineers.

To be Commissary of Ordinance.

Captain C. S. Reid, Attillery.
The tommander in Chief is requested to nominate Officers to the following Situations:
Assistant Adjutant General of Cavalry.
Assistant Adjutant General of Cavalry.
Brigude Major of Artillery.
Two Field Engineers.
I wo Deputy Assistant Adjutants General of Infantry.
Two Majors of Brigade for the Cavalry.
Two Majors of Brigade for the Infantry.
A Superintending Surgeon.
A Field Surgeon.
A Medical Store Keeper.
A Baggage Master.
The Troops are to be formed into Divisions and Brigades and Staff Officers attached to them in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

the annexed detail.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such Subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the arrangements now directed.

DETAIL.

Divisional Staff.	Brigade Staff.	Corps.
W alexand - sp	Artillery.	2d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. 1st Troop 2d Brigade
	Brigadier C. Graham, C. B., Major, of Brg.	Horse Artillery. 4th Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery. 2d Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.
A STATE OF THE PARTY.	Captain C. S. Reid, Comry. of Ordnance.	Nos. 1, 7 and 9, Light Field Batteries.
AND THE PARTY OF T		2d Comp 3d Bat. Atty. 3-1 do. 4th do. 6th do. 6th do. 4th do. 7th do.
	Engineer Dept. Major E. Smith, Chief Engineer Field Engineer. Field Engineer.	3d and 6th Companie Suppers and Miners
Major General Sir J.	Caratry.	
Thackwell, K.C.B. K.C., H. Comdt. Arde. de Camp. Asst. Adjr. G.nl. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gesi.	1st Brigade. Brigdr Pattle, Comdt. Major of Brigade.	H M's. 16th Lancers oth Regt Lt. Cavalry 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry 7th Regt. Lt. Cavalry 8th Regt. Lt. Cavalry 4th Irregular Cavalry 6th Irregular Cavalry
	Infantry.	
Major Gent. Dennis, Commundant. Aide-de Camo. Deputy Asst. Adjt. General. Ishur Gent. Battone, C. B., Commundant. Aide de Camp. Deputy Asst. Adjt. Gengraf.	let Disiston. let or Light Brigade. Brig. Orchard, C. B. Commendant Maior of Brigade. Brig Paul, Comdt. Major of Brigade. 2d Division. 3d Brigade. Brig Moore, Comdt. Major of Bri th Brigade gade Brig Young, Comdt. Major of Brigade.	ist European Lt. Infv ist Lt. Infy Battalion 2d Lt. Infy Battalion H. M's. 3d or Buffs. 9th Regt Native Infy 10th Regt. Native Infy H. M's 39th Regt, o Fact. 50 h Begt. Native Infy 03rd Regt. Native Infy 2d European Regt 30th Regt. Native Infy

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 15th June, 1842.—
The Horbie the President in Council is pleased to order that the subjoined copy of a Dispatch from Major General Pollock, dated 20th May last, with its enclosures, be published for general information.

ral information.

Copies.
No.: 7 of 1842.

From Major General GEO. POLLOCK, C. B.
Commanding Troops West of Indus.
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.
Secy. to Govt. Pol. Department. Dated Jellalabad, May
20, 1842.
Sir.,—I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, together with its enclosures, received from General Sir R. Sale, K.
C. B.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) Gro. Policock, Major Gent.
Commanding Troops West of Indus.
Jellalabad, May 20, 1842.

From Major General Sir R. SALE, K. C. B., &c. &c.
To Capt. Ponsonby, Asst. Adjt Genl.
Dated Jellulabad, May 18, 1842.

Six.—Observing by the governor general's orders, that the dispatch published, is that sent off by me on the evening of the action of the 7th ultimo, hurriedly written in conjec water, I have to request that the Major General will do me the favour to express to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, how gratifying it will be to me, to have my amended dispatch (sent to you the day after the action) published in Orders, as that low before the public contains many slight inaccuracies, caused I fancy by the writing not coming distinctly out, on the application of the ledine, and the names of officers who distinguished themselves on that day, were unavoldably left out of my first dispatch. my first dispatch.

Links the liberty to enclose a triplicate of my dispatch, fearing the duplicate may have misc arried.

I have, &c., (Signed) R. Sale, Major Gent. (True Copy.) (Signed) R. C. Shakespean, Military Secretary.

To CAPTAIN PONSONRY, Asst. Adjt. General.

SIR,—Information was on the evening of the 8th instant
into this place in the most positive and circumstantial

terms by spies from the enemy's camp, to the effect that the force under Major General Foliock, C. B., had mer with a reverse in the Khyber, retraced its steps towards Peshawur, and about 10 A. M. on the 6th, a feu dejoie and sainte of artihery were fired by Mahomed Akbar, which were said to be in honod of the same event. It was on the same day and through similar channels announced to me that the Afghans were sending additional teinforcements to aid in defending their frontier passe. Although I could not wholly depend on these statements which were improbable in themseives, and accompanied be counterreports of a new revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing and of the defeat of the Ghazees in Khyber, and by an account of the intended and even actual retreat of the Sirdar into lughnan, I adopted, on a full consideration of the various circumstances and rumours, the resolution of anticipating the last mentioned event, if it had not come to pass, by a general attack on the Afghan camp, in the hope of relieving this place from blockarie, and recilitating General Pollock's advance to our succour. accordingly gave directions to form three columns of infantry, he centre consisting of H. M.'s 13th light infantry, mustering

Head Questiers, Poons, 27th June 1842.

1. The following order is confirmed.
An order by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Sukkur the 22th Autorities by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Sukkur the 22th Autorities by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Sukkur the 22th Autorities by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Sukkur the 22th Autorities and Lieuten and Coled M. College and College and

Guns ourserves masters of two cavalry standards recaptured 4
Guns lost by the Cabool and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our government is natter of much honest exultation amongst our troops, seized and destroyed a great quantity of material and ordnance stores, and burnt the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar in open field, by whom the troops he had boasted of blockading, has been complete and signal.

The fall of an officer, so distinguished as colonel Dennie, will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it on every account, I must yet share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afferded by the reflection that he was killed whilst most gallantly performing his duty, I have to express my entil e satisfaction with the conduct in this action of lieut. col. Monteath, c. B commanding one of the two infantry columns under my own eye, and of captain Wilkinson, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his lieut col., of captain Oldfield and lieut. Mayne who led the cavalry, and of captains Abbott and Backhouse, and lieut Dawes, artiflery. The able and judicious manner in which captain Havelock, H. M's 13th light infantry, moved the force under his command, which acted on a fine sufficiently distant to render its manœuvres independant of my immediate control, demands my particular and especial coma endation.

My acknowledgments are also due to my brigade major captain tianlet Wade, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, whose exertions were on this day, as they have ever been, most meritorious; to major Fra-er, light avalry, who acted as my aide-decimp, and to captain Majnwaring, commissariat officer with the force, who was present on and active in the field; captain Macycegor, political agent, handsomely offered his services with No.6 light field battery, and was most useful in serving the guns. I enclosed returns of killed and wonded, and of ordnance and stores captured. Lieutenant and adjutant Wood, H. M.'s

lock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct throughout the day of lieutenant Cox, H. M. 13th light inhantry, and he was the first of the party which captured them to seize two of the enemy's cannon.

It will be seen from the preceding details that the force employed in this successful enterprize, amounted to about eighteen hundred men of all arms. The salety of the place was entrusted during the action to the ordinary guards of its gates and our provisional battalion of followers of every description, armed with pikes and various other weapons, who named the curtains, and made a respectable show of defence, as they had done on all occasions of attack on the walls. Captain Pattison, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, was left in charge of this diminuished garrison. A sally was made from the Cabool gate towards the conclusion of the engagement by lieutenant Wade, of H. M.'s 13th light infantry into the fort, before which colonel. Dennie had fallen, and which the enemy were observed to be abandoning. All that it contained was set on fire, and some of its defenders intercepted and killed.

The enemy's loss during the day must have been severe. The field of battle was stiewed with the bodies of men and houses, and the richness of the trappings of some of the latter, seened to attest that persons of distinction had been among the casualties.

Lientenant colonel Monteath has noticed to me on high terms the gallant behaviour of (aptain Seaton, 35th Regiment N. I., when in command of the Skirmishers of that cores and informed me of the fact of his having been the captor of a Howitzer from the enemy.

We have information to the fact that the following chiefs were present and took per in the action, viz

ave information to the fact that the following chie

We have information to the fact that the following chiefs were present and took part in the action, viz Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan in person, Umeer Khan, chiet of Bejour, Uz-ez Khan, Ghool Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Barrukat Khan, Azad Khan and Shookoor Khan, principal men amongst the Eastern Ghlizies; Myan Abdool Rahman of Kama, Meer Ufzul Khan of Giundaghur, Syud Oosman, and Oosmah Khan, Mohmunds, Syud Mahomed, son of the King of Keoner, Syud Hashim, the deposed ruler of the same place, Myah Hyder chief of Kilat, Mohumud Jan Khan, head of the Syngo Serar, Abdool Ghuffoor Khan, Achukzye, neplew of Ahdoollah Khan of the same tribe, Abdool Ghuffoor Khan, Barukzy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. Sale, Maj. Genl.

Asst Adjt. Genl.

Asst Adjt. Genl.

(True Copy.)

Signed) R. C. SHAKESPEAR.

Mity. Secretary.

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

G. S. Bushib.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 15th June, 1842.

The Honorable the President in Louncil is pleased to direct the publication of the following copy of general orders by the governor general, placing the services of certain officers employed under the orders of the political agent at Candahar, at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.

Allahabad, Secret Department, the 7th June, 1842—The following officers are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief:

Lieutenant Edward King Elliott, 43d Bengal native infantry. Lieut. Charles Alexander Jackson, 31st Bengal N. I., (at prisent political assistant at Candahar.)

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Pattenson, 2d Bengal N. I., (at present placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the political agent at Candahar.)

Lieutenant C. P. Noith, Bombay Engineers, (at present political assistant and at Herst, employed at Candahar.)

Any political duties with major general Nott's army, West of the Kojuck pass, will continue to be performed under the major General's direction by major Rawlinson, 1st Bombay regiment N. I.

By order of the right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, (Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

By order of the right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, (Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

Seey. to the Govt. of India.

with the Governor General.

True Copy.

G. A. CUSHBY.

Offg. Seey to the Govt. of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,
G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Seey, to the Govt. of India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DNPARTMEST. ZEC REVENUE Bo whay Castle, 27th June 1842 Mr. A. C. Stuart, to be assistant to the revenue commissioner.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 24th June 1842.

The judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have made the following profitments in the Poona Zillah. Azum Succaram Kundoo to be moonsiff of Jooneer.

Azum Survey Mahdeo Kale, to be moonsiff of Poona

Azum Juggonath Bullal, to be sheristedar of the judge's court, and o continue to act as moonsiff at Chaekun.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1842.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting senior ausistant judge and session udge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia has been llowed leave of absence from the 17th instant, for a period of one month, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Poona on urgent private affairs.

allowed the constraint of the absentee regulation, to proceed to a commonth, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to a consumer the constraint of the const

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 220th June 1842.

Major Fawcett, having been ordered to Baroda, the duties of the Post Office at Ahmedabad will, during his absence, be performed by Eleut. T. Minster, of the 11th Regt. N.I.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that A. D. Robertson Esquire, assistant to the collector of Dharwar, and attached to the revenue survey, was examined on the 18th instant, in the printed regulations, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

By order of the Hon'bie the Governor in touncil W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt,

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification from this Department of the 20th, pub-ished in the Government Guzette of the 21st of April 1st, info.ating that Widows married to Members of "Warden's Official Fund" after the 30th of April 1832, and their Children, have no claim to Pensions from that Institution; it is hereby further notified for the information of parties concerned, that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council having heen pleased to ailow those Members, whose Wives and Children are placed in such a predicament, to leave the Fund and to receive back their Subscriptions with Interest, provided their applications are made within three months from the date of this Notification. All parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, are required to make the necessary application to this Office, through the neads of the Depastments to which they belong, before the 30th September next, accompanied with detailed Statements of their Subscriptions to the Fund, calculated with compound interest at six per cent up to the 5th of September 1832, and from that date at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Civil Auditor

NOTIFICATION. No. 841 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

PINANCE.

It is hereby notified, that the General Treasury will be open until further notice, for the receipt of Cash, for Bills to be drawn at par on the Government of Fort Saint George, and

W. C. BRUCE.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY. Passes granted up to the 22nd

INDORE.
Passes granted under the proclamation of Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 14,607 26th May..... Total..14,787

IMPORTED. Balance of former year's importation.... Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 21st Ditto from the 22d to the 28th instant.... Total 16,768

EXPORTED Total ... 10,8761

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent. Bombay, 29th Jure 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Barque Agnes, Henry Handley, Master, from Calcutta 30th April 1842.

Passenger. Charles Noyes, Esq.
Ship Margaret, S. Biyth, Master, from London 23rd March 1842.

Passengers. Lieut. Edward Bourn, H. C., J. C. Tystrail B Bargess.
Ship Osceola, J. M. Lukes, Master, from London, left London 1:th March 1842.

Passenger. Cupt. Kennett. Bombay Artillery.

Departures.
Ship David Clark. W. B. Mills, Master to China.
Ship Tartan, D. R. Line. Master, to do.
Ship Lord Goderich, William Mills, Master, to Calcutta. Pussengers. Mr. Montriou and family, Mrs. Weirs, and one Servant.
Ship Adele, T Casimir Muster, to Mauritius.
Passengers. 71 Lascars, 2 Natives.
Ship Mount Stewart Elphinstone, W. H. Lawson, Master, to China.

Dc. 30th.

En the Rarbour.			
THERLY.	AGRETA.	DESTINA-	TO SAIL
Steamer Semiramis	Sap'. Indian Navy	Suez	19 Ju'y
Gove Barbaru East London Ramsay	Forbes & co	London	3 July
Wardchipmau Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee Bates Owen & co	Liverpool Liverpool	1 July
Robert Benn	Evinton McLean & co Ritchie Steuart & co Frith & co	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool	10 July 3 July 1 July

ŀ	Universe	W. & A Graham & co.	Liverpool	
	Woodman	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	3 87 80
	Marchionesss of Bute	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1 July
į	Clydesdaie	Higginson Cardwell	Liverpool	
i	John Campbell		Liverpool	2
ł	Lady	W. & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	200
	Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co.	Liverpool	20 Ju
j	H-lena	Remington & co	China	
	Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	China	25 Ju
	Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	China	
	Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co	China	26 Ju
	Thetis	Dirom Curter & co	China	
	St. Lawrence	Forbes & co	China	15 Ju
	Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	100
	William Hyde	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co	China	1 Jul
	John Moore	B and A. Hormarjee	Chins	
	William Sharples	Forbes & co	China	15 Ju
	Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co	China	
	Prince Regent	Remington & co	China	
	Island Queen		Миско	
	Anonyma	Remington & co	Macao	of O.
	Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	J. O.
	Marmion	McVicar Burn & co	(alcutta	I July
	Lady East	Foster & co	Calcutta	
ĺ	Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co	Calcutta	
	William Abrams		Calcutta	
	Euxine	Grey & co	Calcutta	
	Duametti	diej & comming		0
	St. Vincent	Campbell Dallus & co	Madras	
	Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	
	Magnificent	Foster & co	Aden	6 Jul
	Caledonia	Viccajee Mherice		1.30
	Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
	Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
		D. & M Pestonjee		
Į	Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co		

Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co.	Liverpool	20 July
H. lena	Remington & co	China	
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	China	25 June
Hebrides		China	
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co	China	26 June
Thetis		China	
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Kirkman Rinlay	Ditabia Stanget & co	China	State 1
William Hyde	Curscijee Cowasjee &co	China	1 July
John Moore	B and A. Hormarjee	Chins	Jan 1988
William Sharples	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co	China	
Prince Regent	Remington & co	China	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Миско	
Anonyma	Remington & co	Macao	On arry
			of O. M
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	Section 1
Marmion	McVicar Burn & co	(alcutta	1 July
Lady East	Foster & co	Calcutta	5 July
Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co	Calcutta	
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Calcutta	
Euxine	Grey & co	Calcutta	8 July
St. Vincent	Campbell Dallas & co	Madras	
	Service and the service of the service of		L)
Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	[0]
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Magnificent	Foster & co	Aden	6 July
22072727274042000	Laurence Sammarine		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee	1	
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M Pestonjee		
Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund	1	
Ritchie British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co	- 4	
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co	- 1	
Albatross	B & A. Hormusjee W. & T. Edmond & co	- 1	
Manage	W. & T. Edmond & co	- 1	
Monarch	W. Nicol & co	- 1	
	Foster & co		
t be Calein	B. & A. Hormarjee	1	
	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Abberton	Grey & co		
	II. Jakeria N. M	1	
	W. & T Edmond & co.	1	
Oriental	Dirom Carter & co	1	
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	- 1	
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co	1	
Britons Queen	Eglinton A aclean & col	1	
Harbinger	Higginson & Cardwell	ľ	
		- 1	
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Prooin	Grev & co		
Broom	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Anny Lema (American) Suliman shuh	Wooler & co	or sale.	
Lema (American)	For bes & co	ICTO	nc
Saliman Shuh		Jola	
Fort William	lamsetjee J S & co		
John Bull	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
Independent	Remington & co		
Cleanor			200
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Champion			1.51
Margare t	Ritchie Steuart and co.		~~!
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Cleopatra Semirami Sloop " Royal Tiger " Cutter Nurbuddah " Ship Hastings Expected

V BSS NLS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Midlothean Providence Earl of Clare Edward Columbus Morley Bussora Merchant Boadicea. Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co Eglinton Maclean &co Jamsetjee J Sons & co Frith and co Remington and co Foster and co	London	16th M ar 6th Mar 3d April 21st April 22d do 23d do 25th do 29th do
Victory Portland Caledonia Pormosa Argyll. Windser Castle Candaha r.	Frith and co	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool	93d Mar 6th April 16th do 28th do 14th do 21st do 27th do 27th do
Emma Edward Cuthbectson Sir W Wallace Nepaul. Brahmin Royal Adelaide	Ritchie Stuart & co McVicar Burn and co	Shields Shields Shields Clyde Clyde	7th Feb 6th Mar 1st April 17th Mar 11th Mar 11th Mar

June 19, Ship City of Poonah, captain G. E. Bird, from London 18th March.

Passengers—nr. and mrs. Purrier and family, mr. and mrs. Newtons messrs. Atkinson, Barlow, Glun, Barwise, McKellar, Finst, Broadfoot, Mulcaster, Keighty Tulloch, Smith, McKennon, Dawson, Cotton, Reilly, Horman, Bloomfield, Cave, Bell, Paterson, Money, Paton, Eager, Miller, Bird, Tumbrell, Page and Randall.—Spoke the Mary Bonnytime, to Madras.

field, Cave, Den, Cawten, Carlotte, Page and Randall.—Spoke the Mary Donny Tumbrell, Page and Randall.—Spoke the Mary Donny To Madras.

Do, 20, Ship Atlas, captain James Sexton, from London Gravesend 3d and Downs 4th Feb., Cape 4th May.

Passengers.—captain and mrs. Rawlins, 24 M. E. L. 1.

mr. Ford, Dr. Lawn, messrs—couchman, W. H. Harvey, C. G. H. Coote, W. S. Kenny, A. L. Rishton, W. R. Newlyn cadets for Madras; 1 Female Servant.

Do. 20. Ship Buckinghamshire, captain D. macgregor from Bombay.

Do. 20. Ship Buckinghamshire, captain D. macgregor from Bombay.

Passengers—Captain and mr. Powys and E. Bird, Esq. Do. 21, Brig Union captain A. Springer, from Coringa 1st Cuddalore 15th and Pondicherry.

Passengers—Mr. A. D. Lacombe and 3 children, Mr. and mrs. J. White, miss Whi'e and Rev. Culmels, 4 A yahs and 6 Native Servants.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

June 19, Barque Catherine, captain A. Brown to China.
Do 21, Barque Highlander, captain A. Nicol, to Moul-

MHLHTART ARRIVALS& DEPARTURES. Bt Capt. J. Boalsh, 14th Dragoous, from Kirkee. Lieut. Edward Bowen, 26th Regt. N. I. from do. Cadet B Burgess, from England. Lieut. G. P. Kennett, Artillery, from do. Departures. June 28th. Do. 29th. Do. do. Do. do. Lieut. Bell. Artillery, to Sattarah. Lieut Wiseman, 2d S. Lt. I. Poor Lieut. Shakespear do. do. to do. Lieut Dunsterville Staff, to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES BOMBAY.

DEATH. At Byculla, Bombay, on the 27th June, of cholera, Captain W. M. Webb, of the Bombay Artillery.

Salute from the Buttery in honor of Her Majesty's coronation.

DESTUCTION OF THE SHIP ADELAIDS BY FIRE .-The second attempt to fire the Adelaide has proved successful. On Monday morning, when preparing,full of cargo to sail for Siam, she was discovered to be on fire. Captain Oliver our indefatigable superintendent of the Indian Navy, and Mr. LeGeyt Chief Magistrate of Police repaired immediately to the Bunder, ready to render every assistance in their power. We are told, that the Captain was the only European belonging to the ship; great praise is due to him for foresight and prudence, in immediately running her ashore, where she was promptly scuttled, and soon after filling with the tide, ceased to be a cause of alarm to the other shipping in the harbour. The cargo consisting principally of Cotton and Piece Goods, was not insured, but, we understand the hull was.

The frequency of fires among the shipping in the harbour, is naturally a subject of anxious enquiry, and grave investigation; but strange to say, although the Vansittart, the Cornwaltis, and now the Adelaide, covered, although large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the miscreants who perpetrated those diabolical outrages. That there is an organitation among the native seamen, on a grand scale, my would enable them, without much difficulty, to does not now appear to admit of a rational doubt; arrive at the conclusion, that it would be at the

but the question to be considered is, what is the best . remedy against a recurrence of those disasters? It is clear, that appealing to their cupidity, by offering rewards, even to the extent of 5000 Re has been unproductive of any satisfactory result. For our own part, we do not think that increasing the amount of the reward would be productive of any good result, for it has always been found, that where very large and disproportioned rewards have been offered, miscreants have been ever ready to fabricate charges against innocent individuals, and to support them by the gross est perjury, in order to obtain the wages of iniqity, the price of blood. Some other means, therefore, must be devised, to strangle this monstrous infraction of all laws human and divine at its birth. We strongly incline to think that the prepayment of the Native seamen, is a strong incentive to the commission of such atrocities, and that no matter how long it may have been the usage in merchant vessels, it is imperatively necessary forthwith to discontinue it in toto. The present false system, is pregnant with calamity and disaster; rendering life insecure, and tending deeply to prejudice all our commercial interests; destroying all mercantile security, and entailing upon the Insurers, an inevitable increase of premium upon all Vessels and Cargoes from the Port of Bombay.

Amongst the departures of yesterday, will be found that of Mr. Montriou and family to Calcutta by the ship Lord Goderich. Mr. Montriou distinguished himself, as a barrister in the Supreme Court, for several years past, and has left this Presidency, with kind wishes, and sanguine hopes for his success, entertained by his many European and native friends in Bombay. Possessed of youth and energy, and having the advantage of a sound legal education, he now seeks, with praiseworthy ambition, a wider field for the exercise of his professional abilities at the Bar of Calcutta. Whilst we are sorry to be deprived of so valuable an acquaintance and friend, we cannot regret his having taken any step calculated legiti. mately to promo te his fortunes. He carries with him our best wishes for his happiness and success.

In yesterday's Bombuy Gazette, we perceive a complaint from the Editor, that his compositors have struck work ; in consequence of which, he was unable to present his readers with the accustomed quantum of intelligence. As our cotemporary assigns no reasons for the rebellion of his sable subjects, we conclude that their secession from their daily labours, is attributable to their erratic propensities; and that after disporting themselves at Breach Candy or some other favorite locality, they will betake themselves once more to the compositors desk. If they continue contumacious, and make good their threat to seek employment elsewhere, we fully caution them that there is no locus penitentiæ for them with us; for, in the first place, we have fortunately our full complement of compositors, and in the next, we set our faces against the reception of renegades. We would advise the rebels to return to their allegiance, and endeavour to reinstate themselves in the good graces of their employers; for they must well know, that there is but a very limited market for the exercise of their talents, and when pay day comes there will be a miserable deficiency in the

Almost every Indian paper has transferred into its columns, passages from an article in the Dublin Monthly Magazine for January, entitled "Humble

Columns, passages from an article in the Dublin W. M., Webb, of the Bombay Artillery.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 17th June, John Tottle, esq. seed to grant the State of State of

We notice the above extract, because we feel it to be both illiberal and unjust. Some of the first names of past and present statesmen and lawyers, are here paraded by the writer, under one category, as "sensitive concerning their origin," and "fain to persuade people that they are, when grown into eminence, among the magnates of the land." If the writer intended to controvert their right and title to be so associated, he has but very clumsily performed his task, when referring to such instances as Pollock, Follett, Williams, Sugden, Gurney, Lords Kenyon, Hardwick, Eldon, Tenterden, Langdale and (am, bell, . and Talfourd and Spankie. We do not know what have been, and are, the associations of the writer, of of what sphere in society he may form the ornament; but however that may be, we should wonder much, if such a question as "What was your father"? was ever put, or would be tolerated by, the civilized of any class or community. We can scarcely imagine, that any Irish or English Gentleman could be found so forgetful of what he owed himself, and so ignorant of the usages and observances of society, as to ask have, within the last few days, been burnt before our eyes, not a single incendiary has been yet discovered, although large rewards have been offered for who have proved by their success over many competitors, the possession of superior intellect; such superiori-

same time both unworthy, and impossible for them' to conceal their birth and parentage, even supposing them to be actuated by so unnatural and impolitic a desire. The very fact of the knowledge of their several pedigrees evinced by the writer, would tend to show that such concealment was impossible. We should have commended the industry of the compiler of so many instances of rewarded merits if, instead of attributing to those distinguished menunworthy motives, he had made a proper use of those great names, by holding them up, as objects of admiration and honorable emulation, to the young aspi-rants for fame, in all the learned professions; deducing blishment of the Supreme Court which was in 177 rants for fame, in all the learned professions; deducing the conclusion, that under the matchless British constitution, talent assisted by industry and perseverance, may attain the highest honors, and emoluments in the power of the state to bestow : - that the enlightened minister of a free country, will not, and dare not, withhold advancement and promotion from a man, who is, by the exercise of his abilities, justly entitled thereto, because the candidate is deficient in the links of a Norman pedigree, and is compelled to present himself, not as "the tenth transmitter of a foolish face," but as the founder in his own proper person, of a truly noble family. Besides, if the writer be at all curious on the subject of pedigree and descent, our highly esteemed friend Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, will, at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, illuminate him upon the subject, and give him authentic evidence, that, of the once Royal Houses of O'Byrne, O'Toole and many others, the dwindled remnants now known to ex dig the soil of which their ancestors were once the Lordly proprietors; whilst others of them ply as coal porters on the quays of Dublin. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

We strongly advise the man of Pedigrees, who figures in the Dublin Monthly Magazine, to rest content with the knowledge that he has himself been blest with a father, and to honor him according to the commandment, without seeking further, to drag other men's thut after that year, a Bill had been filed for this debt they fathers before the Public, for the purpose of aspersing the sons. Let him use every exertion, to become a Pollock, a Follett, or an Eldon, and if he succeed, his son's son, will have more reason to be proud of him than of the most uninterrupted series of descents from the " ould auncient Milestons."

SUPREME COURT. TARRACHUND AMERCHUND.

VIRSUS. KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND.

EQUITY SIDE. - This was a suit for an account of mercantile dealings which had ceased so far back as 1828 - 14 years ago.

The Bill stated that one Amerchand Kustoorchund alias Amerchand Bedreechund for some years pre-vious to his death, carried on trade in Bombay, as a Hindu merchant and Banker, and that one Motichand Amerchand a Hindu, under the Firm of Amerchand Sakerchand carried on trade as a merchant and Banker during the same period—and that considerable pecuniary and mercantile transactions took place between them—that Amerchand Kustoorchand died in Banker during the same poriod—and that comis leave between them—that Amerchand Rustoorchand died in the pecuniary wand mercantile transactions took place between them—that Amerchand Rustoorchand died in the pecuniary was more and personal) with certain exceptions to his Nephew Heerachand Bedreechand and not the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and to the Tantiff, to be divided equally between them, and the theory of the theory of the them to the theory of the th Heerachund Bedreechund acting in collusion with the Debtors to the Testator's estate, did not get in his debts—and in particular never got in the debt of 1828, but the debt of

was put in.
The grounds urged were. this Estate, but the personal debt of his Executor Hee-

2d. But supposing it to have been the Textator's Debt, it was barred by the Statute of limitations, and that the charge of fraud or collusion was so general, vague and uncertain, as to be insufficient to avoid the legal bar.

action commenced in a Native Court."

That observed Sir E. Perry, would be requiring us

in his experience the Statute (at any rate by analogy,) he was sure had been considered as applicable and not merely the period of limitation of the Hindoo law, but

the English period of six years.

The Counsel for the Demurrer argued that as to the late decisions at Calcutta that it appeared till then the current of authorities and practice had been the other way Mr. Smoult's Book of rules and orders of the Supreme Court at Calcutta containing the following note by Sir Robert Chamber "I understand from my brother Hyde that no doubt was made either by the Advocate or by the Court, whether or no the statute of limitations extend to this country" and Mr. Smouli and down to the year 1813 in actions between Natives of India as well as of British subjects, and there were nu merous orders in his book giving leave to plead the English statute infra sex aunos. That the decision reported by Mr. Morton did not contain the reasons of the Court for the change of opinion and practice, and which seemed at variance with the principles and the true notion of all laws of limitation and prescription, were not laws affecting the contract but respecting the entorcing the lex fori as distinct from the lex loci contractus Sir E. Perry. - They clearly affected the remedy only

and not the right. He recollected cases tried in the Westminster Courts on French and Scotch contracts, where as to the interpretation of the contract, the French and Scotch law governed the Court, but the period in which they could be sued upon was the period under the English statute of limitation and not the French or Scotch laws of limitation. There was one case in particular before Chief Justice Tindal the name of which he could not then recollect where this distinc-

tion was clearly laid down.

In the present case however there being a charge of collusion in the Bill, the Court intimated the ques tion of the application of the Statute might not arise and called Counsel to argue this point, when the Court after argument said that as all dealings had ceased since 1826 or at least since 1828 and no colusion appearing to have taken place till 10 or 8 years afterwards and not with the original defendant but with the present defendant. The remedy for the defen-dant had on their opinion been barred before 1836 and would have been disposed at once to dismiss it and that the charge of collusion with the present defendant was not sufficient to support the Bill on its present frame. The Demurrer was allowed with Costs but with liberty

This decision may be looked on as an express recognition by the Court of the application of the English Statute of limitation to the Contract of Hindoos and Mahomedans. The question being a very impor-tant one, we may be excused for quoting the authori-ties in which the doctrine is so clearly laid down, especi-ally as a contrary nature seems lately to have been entertained by the Courts of the other Presidencies.

In Trimbey v. Vignier 1. Bing N. C. 151 which was a case where it was held that as, by the law of France an indorsement in blank does not transfer any property in a promissory note, the holder of a note drawn in France and there indorsed in blank could not recover on it on the French Courts, so he could not recover upon it in this country against the acceptor. "The rule" said Tindal C. J. in delivering judgment "which applies to the case of Contracts made in one country, and put in suit in the Courts of law of another country, appears to be this, that the interpretation of the contract must be governed by the law of the country where the contract was made, the mode of suing and the time within which the action must be brought,

by arrangement and collusion with Defendant, allowed it to remain outstanding with the view of keeping it unknown to Plaintiff—and that it was still due with a large arrear of interest—and the Bill contained the usual allegation and charge that the Detendant had in

usual allegation and charge that the Delendant mad in his custody books, accounts, &c.

The Bill prayed for an account of this debt, to be taken on the footing of the settled account of 1826 and that Detendant might pay to the Plaintiff what should be found due on taking the account.

To this Bill a general demurrer for want of Equity was put in.

Copies are not evalence of the countries of evidence from foreign Courts Appleton v. Lord Braybrooke 2 Stark.

The Courtshere will not adopt rules of evidence from foreign Courts.

Appleton v. Lord Braybrooke 2 Stark.

6 X. 6 M. and S. 34.

We cannot refain from adding the very strong and lucid remarks of Mr. Justice Story on this subject in his work on the "Conflict of Laws."—"In regard to Statutes of limitation or prescription of suits, there is no deput that they are strictly questions affecting the re-The grounds urged were.

Ist. That the debt as shewn by the Bill was not his Estate, but the personal debt of his Executor Heething Estate, but the personal debt of his Executor Heethand Bedreechund. Courts of a State whether they are brought by or against subjects, or by or against foreigners, and there can be no just reason, and no sound policy, in allowing higher or more extensive privileges to foreigners, than are al-In respect to the Statute it was contended by the Plaintiff's Counsel that it did not apply to the dealings and contracts between Hindoos, which by the Charter (founded on 21 Geo. 3. c. 70 Sec. 17) were to be determined by their own laws and usages, and the following words in the Charter were particularly relied on "or ought to be held extinguished, whenever they are not litigated in the proper form within the prescribed period. They take away all solid ground of complaint, because they rest on the negligence or lashes of the resty bimself. lowed to subjects. Laws thus limiting Suits, are founded they rest on the negligence or laches of the party himself. to import into our determinations all their forms and rules of procedure, and not merely their laws for the interpretation of their contracts.

The late decisions that had taken place in Calcutta were referred to, in which the Counsel stated it had heen ruled, that the Statute did not apply to Hindro and Mahomedan contracts, as appeared from Mr. Morton's late reports of Calcutta cases, who referred also to a case at Madras where a similar opinion had been entertained by the Judges of the Court there. In this Court the Course for the Lourt there is as sold and the reports of Calcutta cases, who referred also to a case at Madras where a similar opinion had been entertained by the Household by the That observed Sir E. Perry, would be requiring us to import into our determinations all their forms and rules of procedure, and not merely their laws for the interpretation of their contracts.

They rest on the negligence or laches of the party himself. They discourage litigation, by burying in one common receptacle all the accumulations of past times which are unexplained, and have now from

The doctrine of the Scottish Courts is in precise con- of the 13th N. I., and the Bundeela insurgents. The the Head Quarters. After disembarking they proformity to that of the common law. But if the question were entirely new, it would be difficult upon principles of international justice or policy to establish a different rule. Every nation must have a right to settle for itself the times, and modes, and circumstances, within and under which, suits shall be litigated in its own Courts. There can be no pretence to say that for-reigners are entitled to crowd the tribunals of any nation with suits of their own, which are stale and antiquated to the exclusion of the common admi-nistration of justice between its own subjects. As little right can foreigners have to insist, that the times and modes of proceeding in suits provided by the laws of their own country shall supersede those of the nation in June 18. which they have chosen to litigate their controversies, or in whose tribunals they are properly parties to any suit. It may be added that as the law of prescription of a particular country, even in case of a contract made in such country, forms no part of the contract itself, but cannot properly be deemed a right stipulated for, or included in the contract. Considered in their true light, statutes of limitation or prescription are ordinarily simple regulations of suits and not of rights. They regulate the times in which rights may be asserted in Courts of Justice, and do not purport to act upon those rights. Boullenois has truly said, L'exception not combe, que sur l'action et la procédure intentee. Pothier very properly treats prescription (fin de non recevoir) not so much as an extinguishment of the debt or claim, as an extinguishment of the right of action thereon, and this is precisely the manner in which the subject is contemplated at the common law as well as by many foreign Jurists.

Porth Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 18.

From Jellalabad our news is unusually scanty in exent, and is of no later dates than that we mentioned in our Extra of the 16th. The orders to break up the Shah's Force would imply a determination on the part of Government to break off, in its proper time we hope, all intimate connection with Affghanistan, while the rapidity with which supplies are being collected, evince an activity that gives some color to the rumour that a force on its wey from Kabul to intercept the accumulation of force and order. The following Frances from lation of forage and food. The following Extracts from letters from friends in Camp will convey to our readers

letters from friends in Camp will convey to our readers all we are in possession of to the latest moment:

"You know how we have all taken to earth here, thereby loworing the thermemeter from 118 to 95d, and now at this moment we are buried with dust, which is evidently going to give us its second edition; n'importe as long as there is a chance of going on and wiping away the stain we have incurred, we'll stay or do anything without a murmur, and, thank God, accounts came in yesterday that all kints of preparations for doolies and carriage, which were actively going on since the receipt of orders for the retreat, were postponed sine die, and this day a party under Broadtoot, of the Sappers, with Dawson's House, is to cross the liver and collect the bhoost and grain now lying on the ground; we hear that 6000 Affghans are en route from Kabul to stop our supplies; they are rather late this time, for we have some four months in store, or shall have in a day or two Forage is awfully scarce, and we now pay 1-8 per diem for our three horses for grass alone. Not so much sickness as might be expected, altho' the natives are getting, Kum-Zoor. Europeans stand this work the be-t, they don't eat the trashy fruit the natives indulge in. The heat takes the shine out of the stud horses; we have lots of snow brought from the Hills to coolour water, and wine for those who are lucky enough to have any; but 65 runees per dezen for bad. Sherry is rather too to cool our water, and wine for those who are lucky enough to have any; but 65 rupees per dezen for bad. Sherry is rather too much; Ean-de-Vie 80 ditto. Our camp followers are disgusted and think much more of a hot wind on the maidan than their

rities, it appears that between 5 and 6,000 children and dults under 16 years of age have died in the city withn the last three months chiefly of smail pox. deaths among the older inhabitants have not been more numerous than usual at this season.

The testival of the Dusserah has commenced with all The lestival of the Dusserah has commenced with all its concomitant noises and exhibitions and the retailers of melons of all kinds are reaping a plentiful harvest.

ARRIVALS.—15th June, Captain Cobbe, Invalid Establishment, proceeding to Chunar.—17th June, Captain Day, Artillery, proceeding to Kurnaul.

DEPARTURE.—14th June, Brevet Captain Robbins, 15th Regiment, to Merut, temporary leave.

Indian Intelligence. CALCUTTA.

We understand that Lord Elphinstone, governor of Madras, is coming round to this presidency, about September next, intending to proceed up the country, to visit the Governor-General's camp, and then to move homewards via Agra and Bombay. - Hurkaru,

of the 13th N. I., and the Bundeela insurgents. The latter had mustered 3000 strong in the neighbourhood (judging from Post marks) of Humeerpore, where our troops gave them battle. Of the rebels 201 were left dead on the field. Of our own detachment, 18 of the 13th N. !., and 6th of the 18th Cavalry were wounded, and Captain Moore was shot through the leg—the bone, however, escaping injury. Our Cavalry were in their saddles from 10 p. M. of the 9th instant, until 1 p. M. of the i0th instant. The affair took place on the morning of the 10th instant. The Irrecuplace on the morning of the 10th instant. The Irregular horse were looked for, with anxiety (so heavy a force being opposed to our troops) and ammunition had been sent in to Culpee to meet them. - Eng ishman,

MADRAS.

The introduction of a new word in our language is of sufficient importance to justify a brief notice thereof for the information of our readers. We hope we are not mistaken in having stated it to be a new coinage; at all events it is new to us, and though a significan compound, is any thing but euphonic. Neurohypnology is the word to which we refer; and under this pedantic term, the "animal magnetism" enthusiasts pedantic term, the "animal magnetism" enthusiasts and quacks are, we observe, pursuing their vocation in the English provincial towns, London having become "too hot" for them and their fooleries and impostures. To "Tory" and "Whig" have succeeded "Conservative" and "keform;" and "Magnetist" is obliterated by "Hypnologist." But they are merely new names for old things, of whose aboriginal denonew names for old things, of whose aboriginal deno minations, as the cunning owners of them have shrewdly perceived, all the world has become heartily sick; so, by novel titles they seek to keep up their former influence and respectability in "good society." But it will not do. Neurohypnology is a term compounded of three Greek words, after the manner of Kaleidescope, together signifying the doctrine of nervous sleep; and its either deluded or wilfully deluding inventor is one Mr. Braid, a surgeon of Manchester. This gentleman, we see by an extract from the Liverpool Mercury (the Editor of which appears to be a half way Braidian)

Editor of which appears to be a half way Bradian) has been lecturing and exhibiting in that town.

"The Mercury, that he could mesmerize (or neurohypuologize?) all who adapted themselves physically and meutally, for that purpose, by which he meant, they were to attend to his directions, and not allow their mind to be distracted by other subjects at the time. An attempt was made upon one gentleman, a stranger, without effect; but one little girt, whose father allowed her to go on the platform, was speedily placed in a memerized condition."

The stranger gentleman, we presume did not "adapt."

The stranger gentleman, we presume, did not "adapt himself physically and mentally" to the scientific purpose of the lecturer; but the "little girl" did! Was shea "stranger" also? Mr. Braid also "hypnologised" his man-servant, a small poodle dog, and a fowl!!! all of whom, no doubt, "adapted themselves physically and mentally," to the neuro hypologistic purpose. He moreover tried experiments.

"Upon eight boys belonging to the Mechanics' institution, Mount-street, not one of whom Mr. Braid had ever seen before. Six of them had their eyes closed in periods varying from tea to thirty seconds, and were speedily in a cataleptic state, in which they received until they were relieved by a shock on the arm. The other two exhibited fuvor able symptoms, but some persons giving a loud laugh at the time, the youth, were prevented from passing into the state expected. The ridicule, in this case, very naturally overpowered the "hypnology." But Mr. Braid transacted greater wonders than all these.

et the "hypnology," But Mr. Braid transacted greater wonders than all these.

"Two young ladies were then introduced, and speedily hypnologised themsslves. At the bidding of the lecturer, they both knelt down, and one of them sung a verse or two of 'She wore a wreath of roses,' in a very pleasing manner. The lecturer, in illustration of the highly sensitive state of the nerves, placed a circular glass tube about an inch and a half from the back of the neck, and asking the patient what kind it was, she said it was round. Placing the tube lengthways; the young lady then answered that it was long. He explained this by saying that she did not see the things, as some persons had said, but that it was done by the interchenge of the absorbing power of caloric. A boy who had been burn deaf-and dumb was then introduced. He had before been hypnor logised by mr. Braid, who repeated part of the Lord's prayer both in English and Latin in his ear, and the words were repeated as well as could be expected. A young lady, who, by the direction of the lecturer, had hypnologised herself in the adjoining room, was brought into the hall. She walked along the whole length of the room and up the stairs leading to the platform, the only assistance used being the gentle faming of the air by a person walking before her. The lecturer here remarked that he could place any person in the same state. All that he required was that they should comply mentally and bodily to his requist. The sensibility of the skin of this young lady was beyond all conception: the least noise, or the least current of air, caused her whole frame to be much agitated."

This last mentioned poor creature was evidently the required was that in which these if mentally as the propion early in which these if mentally and bodily to his requist. It he resibility of the skin of this young lady was beyond all conception: the least noise, or the least current of air, caused her whole frame to be much agitated."

the precise sort of patient in which these "mesmeric mountebanks delight. How the other "young ladies" (all strangers of course to the lecturer!) contrived to (all strangers of course to the lecturer:) contrived to "hypnologize themselves," we do not know. The process must be a very mysterious one. But nothing is incredible, when we see that one of them could tell round from long and long from round, by means of "the interchange of the absorbing power o. "caloric"!! This may be termed a phenomenon of—Gynechemistry! Gynechemistry !

In the course of his lecture, the Hypnologist remarked, that he had no doubt but that it was through the agency of this same mystical potence of " neurohyp-

And in proof of the latter exquisite crotchet of the lecturer, a young lady. it is said, "was placed in a variety of positions, which she retained without any apparent inconvenience."

Here is a glorious hint for the Professors and Stuing female models, and Appelleses and Praxiteleses in Trafalgar square will become "plentiful as black-

The force of absurdity cannot go further than it seems to have progressed in the hands of Mr. BRAID; and truth and common sense accordingly stand much indebted to the inventive Neurohypnologist of Man-

and truth and common sense accordingly stand much indebted to the inventive Neurohypnologist of Manchester! and to his faithful reporter, the magnetic neophyte of the Liverpool Mercurg.—Athenæum, June 21.

VIZAGAPATAM. June 11.—At midnight, a short time since, a doleful peal issued from the Arsenal Bell summoning the Lascars, and at the same time, announcing the occurrence of a second conflagration in the Tailors' pettah, adjacent to the spot where one happened a short time back, which, being contiguous to the Powder Magazine, several large flakes of fire were thrown on it, but strange to say did not explode, although such was expected every moment. I such a catastrophe had occurred, it would have been followed immediately by a total annihilation of the residents in the Fort and its environs, who, anticipating the result and their lives being at stake, felt themselves in a tremor, and their knees smiting one against another, like those of Belshazzar of yore. The zephyra having fanned the air with great fury at the time, caused the a tremor, and their knees smiting one against another, like those of Belshazzar of yore. The zephyra having fire to rage and continue for some time, but after the pace of three or four hours it was extinguished through The following items of intel ligence, not contained in the London Mail. are derived from private letters:

The abolition of fluilebury college talked of in Leadenhall-street, but has not yet been officially mooted. There seems to be a disposition, existing among the directions, to send the inomines for both services to Addiscombe, the writerships being held up for competition, as are now the appointments to the Engineers and Arrillery. This measure will be attended with a saving of about £15,000 per annum, and will, in our opinion, improve the efficiency of both services.

It appears that the Board of Controll, the Court of Directors and certain members of the Ministry were extremely anxious that Sir Henry Haddinge should accept the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Henry intimated his readiness to comply with their wishes, on one condition, namely, that his party would express a distinct opinion to the effect that they considered his acceptance of the Indian counter to this. His associate should that his services were more required at his present post; and so the Chiefship the instrumentality of the fire-engine which was

ceeded triumphantly to their barracks, carrying before them the trophies of victory gained by their nobie and gallant achievements. The men are, I hear, to be arowed six or twelve months leave for the purpose of proceeding to their places of residence and returning with their families.

The fiat for the execution of a native who was at the last sessions tried for a capital crime, was lately received from the Foundary Unalut, for whose fluor accessor the proceedings of the trial had been forwarded, and the victim of the law suffered the extreme penalty of it, a day after the receipt of the decision. My made of spectators assembled around the gallows to witness the awful scene, and were doubtiess strikingly convinced of the justness of it. The proceedings of the execution however deserve the greatest representation, for the poor tellow was first taken to the scanoid about 3 a. M. which being too early, he was brought back and taken at dawn the second time, made to w there two or three hours longer, till the arrival of the Judge, and last of all. Juck Ketch having fixed the noose in an improper part of the neck, caused a protracted struggle, when death was hastened by puning his legs downwards with great force.

The old Latin adage "crescit amor nummi, quo t ipsa pecunia crescit" is now the chief order of the usy among the Vizagapatamists, and has been exemptified in the case of an opulent and enterprising East Indian, who, in addition to his large number of vessels, (some of which are on land in their respective docks and others far off land.) lately commenced the building of a vessel which is to be of 300 tons burden. The harbour is now util of vessels of all sizes. The Charles Dum-rque, Sarah, and Intrepia arrived here a tew days ago. The Keverend E. P. Lewis, M. A., chapiain of Masulipatam, arrived here a week since by the Intrepid, and left again for his destination yes-terday by land. We have had plenty of rain here during the last month. - Ibid.

ALARMING FIRE.-The inhabitants of Madras were thrown into some alarm on I riday evening by a destructive fire, which burst forth on the premises of a rich Native merchant, containing a large quantity of timber, grain, &c. and burned with such fury as for a time to bid defiance to all effects made to extinguish it, whereby the Commissariat Stores and other buildings in the neighbourhood were placed in great danger. Fortunately the Engines were not lar distant, and being quickly on the spot, with a large pary of H. M. 57th Foot, under Major Brown, of that Corps, who rendered the most effectual assistance, the flames were prevented from extending their ravages. It was at first apprehended that a ready supply of water could not be obtained, but all lears on that head speedily vanished on the appearance of 2 or 300 casks of water rolling down from the Commissariat yard, and to this admirable precautionary arrangement of the Commissary General in keeping such supply always ready for any emergency, may in a great degree be ascribed the safety of the Government property on this occasion! -United Service Gazette, June 21.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Bangalore, 17th June 1842.

Major General Sewell c. B. Gommanding Bangalore will be pleased to order the Tr ops in Garrison to parade in full dress to morrow morating being the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterioo and on which occasion the 2d E. L. will receive their colours.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the parade will be postponded till evening.

CANTONMENT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SEWELL, C. B.

The Troops will parade in full dress to morrow morning the 18th June, on the Infantry Brigade Ground in commemoration of the great Duke's slay of Wate-loo, and on the occasion of the colours being presented to the 2d E L Infantry.

Cacalry.

The 15th Hussa's and 3d Light Caralry will be in tine on the right at 6 o'clock. The Artillery in position in front of the right of the Cavalry.

The Infantry will be in line of columns left in front with distance of the iron to fthe Battalion between Regiments and ready to deploy.

The 5th Regiment will place their left at the Hussar lines and be thus formed at 6 o'clock.

Major General Hill on arriving on the ground will be received with a General Sainte, after which Major General Hill Commanding the Division will present the colours to the 2d E L. Infantry.

The troops were accordingly all in position at the appointed time. The 2nd European Light Intantry were directed to order arms and stand fast. The King's Hussars then formed open column of squadrons to the left. And the 3rd Light Cavalry cross column of squadrons in rear of the left. The Artillery then moved two guns by the rear to each flan , the remaining Intanty Corps formed in open column to the right, the King's Hussars then closed their column to the front; and the Infantry closed up to their front, on the march, forming contiguous columns on the left of the 23d Regiment W. L. I. These movements were performed simultaneously and most correctly, and the effect was most imposing and soldier like.

The 2-l European Light Infantry under command, of Major Thomson then shouldered arms, and the four centre Companies were ordered to stand fast, and the three right and left Companies wheeled inwards, thus forming three sides of a square, and took open order. Then the right or No. 1 Company formed at the gorge as a guard of honour to the colours, which were brought into the square by two Sergeants, and uncased and laid upon a drum placed there. On the movement of the 2d E. L. I. to form the square, the animals; and he believed it was in this way the fine Grecian statuary was obtained; because persons, when once put in a fine position, remained in it without any trouble to the patty."

And it was in this way the fine Grecian of the 2d E. L. I. to form the square, the 3d Regiment L. C. moved to the rear of the four center of the 2d E. L. I. to form the square, the patty." tre Companies, the other columns moving up to the rear of the sides of the square, Officers and Colours tion of the colours then commenced. A numerous assemblage of ladies present, being desirous of wit-nessing this imposing ceremony, were with many dents of the Royal Academy! They have nothing to others admitted within the square, when the Rev. do, henceforth, but to "neurohypnologiza" their liv-E. L. I.

The Reverend gentleman then turned to the colours and prayed over them in a most appropriate and most impressive manner, and on his concluding.

Major General Hill addressed the Corps something to the following effect.

tions on this occasion.

"I fear there may be a few had men amongst you, I know then are a great many good ones, good men, and welders. Whether Protestants or Reman (athelics., I hope the worst will from this day, the day you get your coloure "turn over a new helf." It is a well know phrase, but in case it should not be under-tood by all I will explain a to you (and he fully did so.) Prove yourself worthy of your country good men are invariably brace, but men the reverse. You have may bright examples before you, of our countrymen who have risen to the greatest eminence in the country. The immortal Wellington four his first battles in this land, and see what glory he has attained an what eminent service he has done his country: let such example animate you."

Major Thomson then addressed the Major General in a short reply, and also thanked the Chaplain fo the very great attention and trouble he had taken

then regained its former original position, and the rear Regiments filed into the alignment, all remaining in column of Troops and Divisions, advanced in beautiful line; and wheeling into line came to the General Salute. The Troops then marched home.

The morning was particularly favourable. And the crowd of spectators great, of all ranks, Europeans and natives, who all seemed highly gratified with the spectacle, indeed nothing could exceed it. About four thousand and five hundred men were under arms, and every thing was conducted in the most soldier-like every thing was conducted in the most soldier-like and correct manner, reflecting the highest credit on cur zealous commandant, Major General Sewell and staff. The precision with which the columns wheeled into line, and the correctness of the line and formations, were the theme of universal admiration. - Athe

* Their Highnesses the Nuwab. and the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, left the Presidency early on Monday morning last, and proceeded to Palaveram for the purpose of performing their annual visit to the Durgah. Their flighnesses arrival at, and departure from the Mount were announced by Salutes of 21 Guns each. - Herald, June 22.

MALTA.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL IN MALTA.

The United Service Gazette of the 9th inst, has made some severe but just comments upon the reports of the vial of the parties engaged in the late total duel in this city, which reports were published in the Malta papers.
We are happy to see that with one or two important

exceptions, for example-that of the connivance of Government in the escape of Capt. Jeffreys-all our previous observations are fully confirmed. Our impartial contemporary, the Mediterraneo, thought he had got us, and pretended that we had misinterpreted the teelings of Englishmen, and the opinions of the English pressor this affair. Let this paper also beware how it deals with Padre Ryllo, for although the bulk of the English public may dislike Jesuits, they also dislike and punish sheer and unmitigated calum-

Now what says the United Service Gazette? In the first place, as to the general affair of the duel: "We do not hesitate to declare our conviction, that

tew duels have been fought under circumstances more disgraceful to all the parties engaged in it, excepting its unfortunate victim, than this." Then follows a strong censure on Captain Levick for taking out his daughters on Carnival days.
"The most infamous features of the transaction"

(these are the words of the editor) are, where the abetling-manslayers insisted upon the principals firing a second shot, and where murder was rather determined upon than satisfaction for insult.

Ot the Jury (yes, Gentlemen, you divine protectors of outraged innocence !) the editor says : we are to place any faith in the testimony on which this part (where Levick takes a deliberate aim at his of the case rests, the annals of duelling hardly turnish an instance of similar atrocity. It is not sur-prising that a pistol, fired after such deliberate observation of its object" from head to foot," should have done its work effectually. Yet in the teeth of the fact, that the principals and seconds in any duel in which death ensues are liable by Maltese law to the severest punishment - in spite of the evidence of numerous witnesses who were present during the affair, carried the pistols to the ground, and saw the respective shots delivered - THE MALTESE JUHY DID NOT SCRUPLE TO BRING IN A VERDICT OF "NOT PROVEN"; - in other words, if we compare this verdict with the leading charge against Captain Levick, to declare that he had not fired a pistol at Mr. Adams which had inflicted upon him the wounds of which he died; that

no such duel was fought, or that, if it were, Mr. Adams' death was not occasioned by Capt. Levick."

"In conclusion," says the journalist, "We may ald, that the mode in which the trial of Capt. Levick, and Lieut. Mattei was conducted reflects but little, credit on the newly-fledged Jury Courts of Malta' and as a wind-up:—" We repeat our belief, that few duels have taken place during the last twenty years that

with respect to Captain Jeffreys being absent without leave, we hear that His Excellency the Governor has given him six months' more leave beginning with the 4th April,

It a theologian were to sit down to write a treatise on "original sin," and "the natural taint of the human heart," and were anxious to prove from the facts of human existence the propositions laid down, could be have a more convincing proof than that which this atrocious affair represents?.....Then for sympathy!

Oh, what sublime sympathy for the manslayers—aye, and what hatred and malice, or vile and unfeeling neglect for the unoffending dead, the blameless youth cut off in the full bloom of life! In all the excitement, the clausure of a wretched normalize, who rage and the clamour of a wretched populace, who filled to unwholesome and pestilential suffocation the Hull of Criminal Justice, did there escape one breath murmur of pity for the murdered man?-Times,

Curopean Intelligence,

PREPARATIONS FOR THE QUEEN'S FANCY-BALL.

in quarters where more gravity was looked for. The leaders of public opinion (including in the designation all who suppose themselves to be such) are preparing to outshine each ther in the eyes of their Royal Mistress in dainty devices and splendid decorations. Some are arranging parties with a view to form striking groups; others are meditating in solitude on the most advantageous characters for producing their own pretty persons in a solo. The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ripon, and Lord Western, go in the characters of Coriolanus, Menenius, and First Citizen—"Cor. What is their seeking?
"Men. For corn at their own rates, whereof they say the

"Men. For corn at their own rates, whereof they say the city is well stored.
"Cor. Hang them! they say!"
Friends who have been admitted to witness the private rehearsals of this group speak in raptures of the expressive pantomime of the First Citizen, of the submissive stupefaction with which he bends beneath the "Hang them!" of the fiery Coriolanus. Sir Robert Peel appears as an isolated figure: his character is Richard Duke of Gloster—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer." Lord Melbourne is practising the deportment of Cardinal Wolsey—"Farewell! along farewell to all my greatness." Mrs. "Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness." Mrs. Fry, at the suggestion of the King of Prussia, (for this fancy-ball is a conspiracy against the standing customs of the English Court, that has been for some time in of the English Court, that has been for some time in contrivance,) is to appear, for that night only, in the character of Madame Maintenon; and Mr. Owen (Sir Robert Peel has ratified his presentation) as John Knox. Lord John Russell, his Lady, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, make up a party to represent the Dauphin grateful notion, as I remembered my own position, and the Ladies Blanche and Constance, in Shakspere's and how happy I felt to accept its hospitality.

King John- "Constance. Lewis stand fast ; the Dail" tempts thee here, In likeness of a new and trimmed bride."
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer goes in the character of a Resicrucian, taking much superfluous pains to convince the company that he is no conjuror, Mr. Wakley. under the superintendence of Mr. Planche, is getting up a rich and tasteful dress to appear as a Trouba-

dour- "Singing from Palestine hither I come; Sir Howard Douglas, as might have been anticipated from his allusions to the Inonian Islands in every speech he has made in Parliament, chooses to appear as Sancho, Governor of Barataria. Mr. Peter Borth-

Eler Majesty's wish that the guests at the Fancy Ball should appear in the costume of the reign of Edward the Third has occasioned a perplexity to the Bishop of Exeter and some of his colleagues: the Reverend Fathers have expressed great reluctance to exhibit themselves in the garb of Popish Prelates; and to the suggestion that they might go as Lollards, they have replied, "that would be worse, for the Lollards were Dissenters." Lord Lyndhurst fears that his appearance in the character of Chancellor to Edward the Third may give rise to bad jokes, by ecalling the earnest prayer of the Commons to that Monarler, "that he would appoint no alien Chancellor." A sen sation has been excited by a report that the Reverend sation has been excited by a report that the Reverend Sydney Smith has consented to enact the part of Court Jester: Lord John Russell and the Bishop of London declare they will not go if he is to be allowed such a pretext for cracking his jokes upon them in the very presence. But a worse dilemma than any of them is that in which the Ambassadors from the various American States have found themselves. The represen-tative of the Union was annoyed simply because he had no means of knowing what was the costume of his country in the time of Edward the Third; but the Lord Chamberlain relieved his apprehension by pointing to the example of the Highland gentry, who are going "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," although it is notorious that this Harlequin garb was not invented or borrowed by the savages of North Scotland till some centuries later. The American bashfully replied, that although on this side of the Atlantic considerable credit was given to his countrymen for modest assurance, yet all the world knows that they have not admitted of so easy a solution : all antiquari an research has only corroborated their fears that the dress of their country at the period in question must have been a great deal too simple and airy for the present occasion. Sir Allan M'Nab, in whom the seifpossession of the Yankee and Highlander may natu rally be supposed to be combined, has set them a good example by resolving to go in the character of an Esquimaux.

Extracts from Dew Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XX.

SHANNON HARBOUR. LITTLE, does he know, who voyages in a canal boat, dragged along some three miles and a half per hour, ignominiously at the tails of two ambling backneys hat pride, pomp, and circumstance, await him at the first town he enters. Seated on the deck, watching with a Dutchman's apathy the sedgy banks, whose tall flaggers bow their heads beneath the ripple that eddies from the bow: now lifting his eyes from earth to sky, with nothing to interest, nothing to attract him; turning from the gazes of the long dreary tract of bog and moorland, to look upon his fellow travellers, whose features are perhaps neither more striking nor more tleasing—the monotonous jog of the possilion before, the impassive placidity of the helmsman helpind—the impassive placidity of the possible placent in the impassive placent in the i the impassive placidity of the helmsman behind - the lazy smoke that seems to lack energy, to issue from the little chimney—the brown and leaden look of all around - have something dreamy and sleep compelling, almost impossible to resist. And, already, as the voyager droops his head, and lets fall his eye-lids, a confused and minty sense of some everlasting journey, toilsome, tedious and slow creeps over his besotted faculties; when suddenly the loud bray of the horn breaks upon his ears—the sound is re-echoed from a distance—the far-off tinkle of a bell is borne along the water, and he sees before him, as if conjured up by some magician's wand, the roofs and chimneys of a little village. Meanwhile, the excitement about him increases : the deck is lumbered with hampers, and boxes, and parcels the note of departure to many a cloaked and friezecoated passenger has rung; for, strang as it may seem, in that little assemblage of mud hovels, with their dung-hills and their duck-pools around them, with its one slated house and its square chapel them, with its one slated house and its square chapel—look still more ing.

Throwing what silver I had about me amongst them, yet there are people who live there; and stranger still, some those who have left it, and seen other places, are going back there again, to drag on life as before. But the plot is thickening: the large brass bell at the But the plot is thickening: the large brass bell at the stranger still, and seen other places, are going back there again, to drag on life as before. But the plot is thickening: the large brass bell at the stranger still, are seen, there are people who live there; and entered the stranger still, and seen still, are seen, there ing sound; the banks are crowded with people; and as if to favour the melo-diamatic magic of the scene, the track-rope is cast off, the weary posters trot away towards their stable, and the stately barge floats on; to its destined haven, without the aid of any visible influence. He who watches the look of proud important bearing that beams upon "the captain's" face at a moment like this, may philosophize upon the charms of that power which man wields above his fellow-men; such, at least, were some of my reflec-

service must be the navy !

tended his ample hand to me; "we'll meet again in Loughrea. I'm going on Mrs. Carney's car, or I'd be delighted to join you in a conveyance, but you'll easily get one at the hotel."

I had barely time to thank the good father for his kind advice, when I rerecived him adjusting various duodecimo Carneys, in the well of the car, and then having carefully included himself in the frieze coat that wrapt Mrs. Carney—he gave the word to drive

As the day following was the time appointed for naming the horses, and the riders, I had no reason tor haste. Loughrea, from what I had heard, was a common place country town, in which, as in all similar places, every new comer was canvassed with a prying and searching curiosity. I resolved, therefore, to stop where I was; not, indeed that the scenery possessed lord head agents with the leader. and searching curiosity. I resolved, therefore, to stop where I was; not, indeed that the scenery possessed any attractions: a prospect more bleak, more desolate, and more barren, it would be impossible to conceive a wide river with low and reedy banks, moving slug-glishly on its yellow current, between broad tracts of bog or callow meadow land; no trace of cultivation,

not even a tree was to be seen.
Such is Shannon Harbour. No matter, thought I, the hotel at least looks well. This consolatory re-flection of mind was elicited by the prospect of a large stone building of some stories high, whose granite portico and wide steps, stood in strange contrast to the miserable mud hovels that flanked it on either side. It was a strange thought to have placed such a building in such a situation. I dismissed the un-

A solitory jaunting-car stood on the canal side—the poorest specimen of its class I had ever seen; the car—a few boards cobbled tup by some country car-penter—seemed to threaten disunion even with the coughing of the wretched beast that wheezed between its shafts, while the driver, 'an emaciated creature of any age from sixteen to sixty sat shivering upon the seat, striking from time to time with his whip at the flies that played about the animal's ears, as though

anticipating their prey.

"Banagher, yer honour. Loughrea, sir Rowl ye over in an hour and a half. Is it Portumna, sir?"

"No, my good friend." replied I, "I stop at the hotel."

Had I proposed to take a sail down the Shannon on

Short as had been my residence in Ireland, it had at least taught me one lesson—never to be surprised at any thing I met with. To many views of life peculiar to the land, met me at every turn—so many strange prejudices—so many singular notions, that were I to apply my previous knowledge of the world, such as it was, to my guid ince here, I should be like a man endeavouring to sound the depths of the sea, with an instrument intended to ascertain the distance a star. Leaving, therefore, to time the explanation of the mysterious astonishment around me, I gathered together my baggage, and left the boat.

The first impressions of a traveller are not uncommonly his best. The finer and more distinctive features of a land require deep study and long acquaintance, but the broader traits of nationality are caught in an instant, or not caught at all. Familiarity with, destroys them, and it is only at first blush that we learn to appreciate them with force. Who that has landed at Calais, at Rotterdam, or at Leghorn has not felt this? The Flemish peasant, with her long earned cap and heavy sabots—the dark Italian, basking his swarthy features in the sun, are striking objects when we first look on them. But days and weeks roll on, the wider characteristics of human nature swallow up the smaller and more narrow features of nationality, and in a short time we forget that the things which have surprised us at first, are not what we have been used to from our intancy.

Gifted with but slender powers of observation, such as they were, this was to me always a moment of their exercise. How often in the rural districts of my own country, had the air of cheery comfort, and healthy contentment, spoken to my heart; how frequently, in the manufacturing ones, had the din of hammers, the black smoke, or the lurid flame of furnaces, turned my thoughts to those great sources of our national wealth, and made me look sources of our national wealth, and made me lock on every dark and swarthy face that passed, as on one who ministered to his country's weal. But now I was to view, a new and very different scene. Scarcely had I put for ton shore, when the whole population of the village through around me. What are these, thought I? What art do they practise? What trade do they profess? Alas! their wan looks, their tattered garmer is, their countstretched hands, and imploring voices, gave the answer they were all largers? It was not as it the answer—they were all beggars! It was not as if the old, the decrepid, the sickly, or the feeble, had fallen on the charity of their fellow men in their hour of need; but here were all—all—the old man and the infant, the husband and the wife, the aged grandfather and the tottering grandchild, the white locks of youth, the whiter hairs of age—1 ale, pallid, and sickly—trembling between starvation and suspense, watching with the hectic eye of fever, every gesture of him on whom their momentary hope was fixed; cavassing in muttered tones, every step of his proceeding, and hazarding adoubt two nits beging on their was fixed.

"Billy Cornin, yer honour. I'm dark since I was nine years old." "I'm the ouldest man in the town-land," said ar

old fellow with a white beard, and a blanket strapped round him. While bursting through the crowd, came a strange odd-looking figure, in a huntsman's coat and cap, but

both so patched and tattered, it was difficult to detect their colour. err colour.
"Here's Joe, your honour." cried he, putting his and to his mouth at the same moment. "Tally ho!

hand to his mouth at the same moment. "Tally ho! ye ho!" he shouted with a mellow cadence I never heard surpassed. "Yow! yow! yow!" he cried, imitating the barking of dogs, and then uttering a long low wail, like the bay of a bound, he shouted out, "Hark away! hark away!" and althe same moment pranced into the thickest of the crowd, upsetting men, women, and children, as he went: the curses of some, the cries of others, and the laughter of nearly all, ringing through the motley mass, making their misery look still more frightful.

Throwing what silver I had about me amongst them,

I took my luggage from the carrier, and entered the house. Unlike any other hotel I had ever seen, there was neither stir nor bustle, no burly landlord, no buxom was neither stir nor oustie, no bury landlord, no buxom landlady, no dapper waiter with napkin on his arm, no pert-looking chambermaid with a bed-room candlestick. A large hall, dirty and unfurnished, led into a kind of bar, upon whose unpainted shelves a few straggling bottles were ranged together, with some pewter measures and tobacco pipes; while the walls were covered with placards, setting forth the regulations for the "Grand Canal Hotel," with a list, copious tions—and I could not help muttering to myself, if tions for the Grand Canal Hotel," with a list, copious a man like this feel pride of station, what a glorious and abundant, of all the good things to be found therervice must be the navy!

In, with the prices annexed; and a pressing entreaty watching, with interest, the nautical skill with to the traveller, should be not feel satisfied with his which, having fastened a rope to the stern, the boat was swung round, with her head in the direction from mas swung round, with her head in the direction from several contents of fare so estentiationally but forth—I read of rump-The announcement that the Queen intends to give a fancy-ball has excited a considerable flutter, and caused great note of preparation to be made, not only where such an effect might legitimately have been expected, among the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but in functions the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the mong the junior portion of the female aristocracy, but the monotonous of fare, so ostentationsly put forth—I read of rump-steaks and roast-fowls, of red rounds and sirloins, and I turned from the spot resolved to explore further. The room opposite was large and spacious, and probably destined for the coffee-room, but it also was empty; it had neitheir chair nor table, and save a pictorial representation of a cansi-boat drawn by some native artist with a burnt stick upon the wall, it had no decoration. Having amused myself with the "Lady Caher," such was the vessel called, I again set forth on my voyage of discovery, and bent my steps towards the kitchen. Alas! my success was no better there the goodly grate, before which should have stood some of that luscious fare of which I had been reading, was cold and deserted; in one corner, it was true, three sods of earth, scarce lighted, supported an antiquated lord had departed with the larder.

At this moment the low murmur of voices caught my ear, I listened, and could distinctly catch the sound of persons talking together, at the end of the corridor. Following along this, came to a door, at which having knocked twice with my knuckles, I waited for the invitation to enter. Either indisposed to admit me, or not having heard my summons, they did not reply; so turning the handle gently, I opened the door, and entered the room uncleaved. For some minutes I entered the room unobserved. For some minutes I profited but little by this step; the apartment, a small one, was literally full of smoke, and it was only when I had wiped the tears from my eyes three times, that I at length began to recognise the objects before me.

Seated upon two low stools, beside a miserable fire of green wood, that smoked, not blazed upon the the arth, were a man and a woman, between them a small and ricketty table supported a tea equipage of the humblest description, and a plate of fish whose odour pronounced them red herrings. Of the man I could see but little, as his back was turned toward me. but had it been otherwise, I could scarcely have with drawn my looks from the figure of his companion. Never had my eyes fullen on an object so strange, and so unearthly. She was an old woman, so old indeed as to have numbered nearly a hundred years; her head uncovered by cap, or quoif, displayed a mass of white hair that hung down on her back, and shoulders, and even partly across her face, not sufficiently however to conceal two dark orbits, within which her dimmed eyes faintly glimmered; her nose was thin and pointed,

son Carrasca, "complimenting him on his chivalrous conduct." And Mr. Brotherton goes as a Charley of the old school, calling "Past eleven o'clock, and a stormy night."—Spectater, April 23.

I'er Majesty's wish that the guests at the Fancy Ball should appear in the costume of the reign of Edward the. Third has occasioned a perplexity to the Bishop of Exeter and some of his colleagues: the Re

other, with expressions of mingled surprise and dread; and indeed, had I, like some sturdy knight errant of and indeed, had I, like some sturdy knight errant of old, announced my determination to pass the night in a hunted chamber, more unequivocal evidences of their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable their admiration and fear could not have been evokable the stone-work round the first-floor, and setting it on fire, travelled to sum the stairs, which were also set on fire; and thence it passed over the floor, and setting it on fire, travelled to sum the stairs, which were also set on fire; and thence it passed over the floor, and setting it on fire, travelled to sum the stairs, which were also set on fire; and thence it passed over the floor, and setting it on fire, travelled to sum the stairs, which were also set on fire; and thence it passed over the floor, and setting it on fire, travelled to sum the stairs, which were also set on fire; and thence it passed over the floor, and setting it on fire treble, that seemed to issue from passeges where the seemed to issue from passed over the floor, and setting it on fire treble, that seemed to issue from passed over the floor, and demolished the stone-work round the firet-floor, and setting it on fire treble, that seemed to issue from passed

thing.
"There, acushla, don't smoke; don't now: sure it

xysm was past.

"There now," said the old lady, brightening up,
take away the tay-things, and you may go and take
a run on the common; but mind you don't be pelting
Jack Moore's goose, and take care of Bryan's sow, she is as wicked as the divil, now that she has boneens after her. D'ye hear me, darlin', or is it sick you are? Och! wirra! wirra! What's the matter with you, orny mabouchal?"

"Corny," exclaimed I, forgetful of my incognito.
"Ay, Corny, nayther more nor less than Corny himselt," said that redoubted personage, as rising to his legs, he deposited his pipe upon the table, thrust his hands into his pockets, and seemed prepared to give

battle. "Ob, Corny," said I, "I am delighted to find you here. Perhaps you can assist me. I thought this was an hotel."

" And why wouldn't you think it an hotel ? hasn't it a bar and a coffee-room?—Isn't the regulations of the house printed, and stuck up on all the walls? -Ay, that's what the directors did—put the price on every

with indignant energy.
"Don't bate Corny, sir! don't strike the child!"
screamed the old woman, in an accent of heart-rending terror. "Sure he doesn't know what Le is say-

"He is telling me, it isn't the Grand Canal Hotel, at the same moment he burst into a fit of most discordant laughter. By some strange sympathy the old woman joined in, and I myself, unable to resist the lu-dicrous effect of a scene which still had touched my feelings, gave way also, and thus we all three laughed on, for several minutes.

Suddenly recovering himself in the midst of his cachinnations, Corny turned briskly round, fixed his fier y eyes upon me, and said-And did you come all the way from town to laugh

t my mother and me?" I hastened to exonerate myself from such a charge, nd in a few words informed him of the object of my journey, whither I was going, and under what painful delusion I laboured, in supposing the internal arrange-ments of the Grand Canal Hotel bore any relation to

ts imposing exterior.

"I thought I could have dined here?"
"No, you can't," was the reply, "av ye're not fond of herrins."

" And had a bed too?"

"Nor that either, av ye don't like straw."

"And has your mother nothing better than that?"
said I, pointing to the miserable plate of fish.

"Whisht, I tell you, and don't be putting the like "Whisht, I tell yon, and don't be putting the like in her head: sometimes she hearsas well as you or me"—here he dropped his voice to a whisper---"herrins is so cheap that we always make her believe it's lent—this is nine years now she's fasting; here a fit of laughing at the success of this innocent "ruse," again broke from Corny, in which, as hefore, his mother joined.
"Then what am I to do," asked I, "if I can get nothing to eat here? Is there no other house in the village?"

It will be your care to diminish protection to such an an ount as will promote activity among our own people, by holding out a hope of reward to diligence and industry. The estimates have teen prepared, and will be laid before you as soon as possible."

His Majesty the King of the Cadgers spoke the above speech in a hoarse tone of voice, and was several times compelled to have recourse to a pewter pot before him, for the purpose of imbibing some liquid which had been previously placed in it.

We give a summary of the parliamentary proceed-

nothing to eat here? Is there no other house in the village?"

" No, devil a one."

" How far is it to Loughren ?"

" Fourteen miles and a bit." " I get a car, I suppose ?"

Fearful of once more giving way to unseasonable mirth, I rushed from the room, and hurried down stairs; the crowd that had so lately accompanied me and spirits, he had great reason to complain of the was now scattered, each to his several home. The measure, and as to the broken glass, he thought a select only one who lingered near the door was the poor idiot (for such he was) that wore the huntsman's dress. " Is the Loughrea car gone, Joe?" said I, for I re-

membered his name.
"She is, yer honour; she's away."

"Is there any means of getting over to-night?"
"Barrin walking, there's none."
"Ay; but," said I, "were I even disposed for that,

have got my luggage."
"Is it heavy?" said Joe.

"This portmautean, and the carpet-bag you see

" I'll carry them," was the brief reply,

"You'll not be able, my poor fellow," said I.
"Ay, and you on the top of them."
"You don't know how heavy I am," said I, laugh-

ingly.
"Be gorra, I wish you was heavier.

"And why so, Joe."
"Because one that was so good to the poor, is worth

his weight in goold any day."

I do not pretend to say whether it was the flattery, or the promise these words gave me of an agreeable companion, en route; but, certain it is, I at once closed with his proposal, and, with a ceremonious bow to the Grand Canal Hotel, took my departure, and set out for

MISCELLANEA.

From the Spectator, April 30.

The weather on Sunday was oppressively hot and very variable. In the afternoon, the Metropolis and its vicinity were visited by a thunderstorm of considerable extent and duration, which did some injury in several places. It was felt very severely at Wapping, Shadwell, and Limehouse. At Shadwell, the lightning is described as assuming the appearance of balls of fire, which exploded. The steeple of All Saints Church in Poplar was struck, during afternoon-service; but no other damage was done than the displacing of a large stone, which fell on the roof of the church. Two houses in St. David Lane were injured, and the roof of one was destroyed. At Mill Wall, the chimney of a manufactory was struck, and a house in New Gravel Lane. Several trees in the outskirts of Bow, Stratford, and Edmonton, were torn up by the roots. A vessel off Bow, Creek was much damaged, and one of the men on board was knocked down by the lightning. The steeple of a church at Brixton was struck, and it fell Had I proposed to take a sail down the Shannon on and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, and projecting to the very mouth, and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, and projecting to the very mouth, which, drawn back, a

Richard Edwards, a shoemaker at Merthyr-Tydvil at the ruin of your complexion. I never see boys take to tobacco this way, when I was young."
"Whisht, mother, and don't be bothering me," was two neighbours; they advised her to disobey the in-"Whisht, mother, and don't be bothering me," was the cranky reply, given in a voice which, strange to say, was not quite unknown to me.

"Ay, ay," said the old crone; "always the same, never mindin' a word I say; and maybe in a few years I won't be to the fore to look after you, and watch you."

Here the painful thought of leaving a world, so full of its seductions, and sweets, seemed too much for her feelings, and she began to cry. Her companion, however, appeared but little affected, but puffed away his pipe at his ease, waiting with patience till the parotysm was past.

"There now," said the old lady, brightening up, "take away the tay-things, and you may go and take his antagonist, appropriately enough, was an Australian

his antagonist, appropriately enough, was an Australian savage, Bungare—a scion of as low a race as any in the scale of humanity.

MR. HAYTER'S PICTURE OF THE QUEEN'S MAR-RIAGR.—Ilas been so long in hand that Nature has produced two living results of the Royal union before Art could accomplish one lifeless record of the sacred Art could accomplish one lifeless record of the sacred rite. However, the painting is at last completed; and it is now exhibited by Messrs. Graves, who are to publish the print. It is a clever and striking picture in point of composition and colour, and doubtless a faithful representation of the ceremony; as regards costumes and decorations, it seems accurate to a bis on; stars and garters, collars and trimmings, shine north resplendent in lace and jewellery. The portraits of the Royal pair are like, and the distinguished personages present may all be recognized; but the heads have a present may all be recognized; but the heads have a commonplace look, that degenerates occasionally into exaggeration, as in the instances of the Queen Dowthe house printed, and stuck up on all the price on every thing, as if one was going to cheat the people. And signs on it, look at the place now—ugh! the Haythens! the Turks!"

"Yes-indeed, Corny, look at the place now; glad to have an opportunity to chime in with my friend's opinions."

"Well, and look at it," replied he, bristling up, "and what have you to say agin it? isn't it the Grand Canal Hotel?"

"Yes; but," said I conciliatingly, "an hotelought at least to have a landlord, or a landlady."

"And what do you call my mother there?" said he, "St. Giles's Parliament. The St. Giles's. Parliament.

liament was opened by the King of the Cadgers in person, who delivered the following speech from the

person, who delivered the following speech from the beer barrel:—

**Pals,—I am glad of this opportunity of meeting you again for the purposes of business. I continue to receive friendly assurance from the police powers, and the great principle of non-intervention has been formally recognised in the Bloomsbury districts.

**I regret to say that I am not yet able to announce to you the entire concession of the right of search into other people's pockets, upon which our welfare and prosperity chiefly depend. We however still continue to exercise that great and glorious privilege with comparative safety and freedom from interference.

**With regard to the right of visitation, we frequently put it in force against private dwellings after nightfall.

put it in force against private dwellings after nightfall, and we have carried off many trophies of our success

in these exploits. "I have ceded to my uncle a part of my possessions by a treaty, of which I shall cause the duplicate to be immediately laid before you; and I rely on your loyal-ty to redeem whatever pledge I may have given.

"I am sorry to call your attention to the prevailing distress, and I particularly lament the causes of it. They consist chiefly in the excessive production of gas and the use of mechanical contrivances, by which the pockets of the public - our great so rees of wealth - are placed out of our seach; an i we are thus shut out from some of the most important avenues to our prosperity It will be your care to diminish protection to such

We give a summary of the parliamentary proceed-

ings on the day following : - A new writ was moved for, for Petticoat-lane, the late member having entered into the service of the government, by assisting to turn the wheel at Brixton.

Ben Bolt attended to take the onthe and his seat;

"I get a car, I suppose?"

"Ay, if Mary Doolan's boy is not gone back."
The old woman, whose eyes were impatiently fixed upon me during this collequy, but who heard not a word of what was going forward, now broke in.

"Why doesn't he pay the bill and go away? Devil a farthing I'll take offit. Sure avye were a saal gentleman, ye'd be given a fippenny-bit to the gossoon there, that sarved you. Never mind, Corny dear, I'll buy a bag of marbles for you at Banagher."

Fearful of once more giving way to unseasonable seen kept separate.

been kept separate.
Simon Snooks observed that with regard to the be

committee ought to sit upon it.

Peter Popkins was for treating the beer as a separate measure, and taking it altogether upon going into supply. Here the matter dropped.

An honourable member seeing the premier in his place, begged to know whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any plan of education. It was a lan.entable fact that persons were walking the streets in a state of destitution and ignorance, when a slight knowledge of the elements of the art (of picking pockets) would render them useful members of the community.

The premier replied that the matter was now under

the premier replied that the matter was now under consideration. (Hear.) There were, however, difficulties in the way, and it had been proposed that lay figures, dressed in coats having the usual number of pockets, should be introduced for the purpose of elementary education. His own opinion was in favour

of a more practical course. (Hear.)
HORACE SMITH'S LAST.—Why is a whisper like a forged bank note? Because it is uttered, but not allowed (aloud).

THE DEATH SONG.

Are the roses all faded that thus you should wear A wreath from the dark cypress tree in your hair? Are the violets wither'd, that funeral green Should thus 'mid your lang golden tree-es be seen? Come, maiden, the evening's last crimson has dyed With the bue of its blushes the pearls at your side; And wreath'd flowers like summer's are bright in each Of the white robe whose border is heavy with gold. Oh father, my father, now urge me no more; No footstep of mine will be light on the door; The shroud cold and white is the robe I shall wear Now look on my face, is not death written there? It came on the night wind, it came in the hour When the planet spines forth and the spirit has power: I haard the sad music that waiting past by; It call'd me, my father, it call'd me to die. I heard that wild singing the night that she died My own gentle sister, her last sigh replied; Again I have listen'd that foneral tone; I knew't was the death song, I knew't was my own

I am weeping, but not for this summons, my tears They fall for your lonely, your desolate years; I see the old hearth, but its gladness is gone; I see the green forest, you walk there alone.

By the side of my sisters they'll hang up my late, ... But unless the wind wake them, hence forth to be mute. Our vault will be open'd with torch-light and song; We must part there, my father, we part not for long. They say to the words of the dying are given A spirit that is not of earth, but of heaven, He strong in thy norrow, and meek in thy pain; My father, we meet, and for ever, again.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

. Sc. of Presbyterianism.

wick is to appear as Don Quixote, accompanied by Mr. Robertson in the character of the Bachelor Samp-