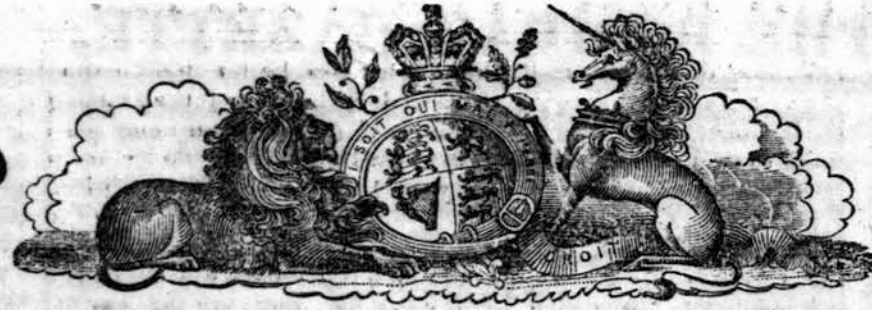


PUBLISHED

DAILY.



# BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 18

### CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade. For others the charges are : 6 Annas per line for a first insertion. 3 do. do. for a second do. 2 do. do. for a third do. the same being in immediately succeeding papers. Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office. July 21st, 1841.

### NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge To Non-Subscribers. 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England. 1/2 lb. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Spring Cross. Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

### COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack. Rs. 2 Printing. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 3 Gentlemen's. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 14 Printing. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same of the Editor by letter post paid.

### TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

### TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children Apply at this Office.

### BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

### FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
Ship's Articles	" 1
Policies of Insurance	" 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds	" 8
Bills of Lading, each	" 8
Powers of Attorney	" 8

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

### THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of Supplements) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that from Monday the 2nd of August next all the affairs of the late Firm of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY and Co. will be conducted under the name and style of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY'S SONS, by BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY. Gentlemen indebted to this Firm previous to the above mentioned date are hereby requested to settle their accounts.

Bombay, 19th July 1841.

### गुडेर.पुअर \*

नारीप. २ अ. आगश. २१ने. १५४१ नेवार.शोमेथी.मीशीअरश. अ. अभाई.दादाभाईनां.छोकरामेना.कं मपनाने.नांमनी.पेहेडीने.शरवे.का रभार.नथा.कामकाज.नथा.वेधुं.देवुं याक्षशेअने.पेहेडीने.कारभार.अ मंनअ.अअभाई.नथा.शोहोराअअ. अअभाई.नथा.वेहेरामअ.अअभाई- फिांवा.अकाअशे\*वाशने.निरीअनी आगमअने.अ.शाहेअने.हेशाअ. हा.तेहेने.तेवा.कुपकाकरीने.नाका क.करवे\*

श्री.मुमअईनी.नारीप. १६ मी. गुदाई. १५४१

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Officer's Mess H. M.'s 6th Regiment are requested to forward them without delay, addressed to "The President M. Committee H. M.'s 6th Reg. Town Barracks, Bombay." Bombay, 21st July 1841.

### TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. Bombay, July 21st 1841.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHAR, July 10.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the affair of Colonel Dick, which we dare say, they will recollect, has 'blown over' and that that gallant Officer retains his rank in the army. This is as it should be. A momentary indiscretion is not to be allowed to cancel the irreproachable services of years, and we humbly conceive His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has taken a sound view of the question. A circular addressed to Officers commanding Regiments in the Meerut Division only, is going round, explaining the termination of the affair as above mentioned. So far only we have learned, and cannot say what are His Excellency's views on the scene in Camp—

"When the drum beat at dead of night," commencing a meeting of Officers, &c. &c., or of the other proceedings that followed the affair. All, however, that we wish or care to know is, that Colonel Dick holds the same position he did before it occurred.

Our own accounts and those of our Delhi contemporary represent matters as quite quiet on the Frontier and at Lahore. At Ferozepoor they were busy repairing the effects of the late violent storm. Desertion into the Punjab still continued though to a less extent than it had been. The deserters are chiefly the Troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, who are probably discontented with the proceedings of the Government towards the corps, as well as tempted by the prospects, which affairs at Lahore hold out to adventurous spirits. The demand for such must, however, soon cease, and with it this unusual desertion.

The Gazette states that four Battalions of Sikhs, who had with such cowardice harassed Captain Broadfoot and his party, were carried off by the late inundation in the Sutlej, on the banks of which they had encamped, to be at hand for any small Convoy or stragglers from our side of the river. The report is far from improbable as the rise in the Sutlej was both high and rapid.

Captain Broadfoot and the Shah's Baggage, (wives and concubines) reached Cabool on the 17th June.

### CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, July 5.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the John Wm. Dare, Shepherd, from Coringa 19th June; the Barbara, Wilkinson, from Glasgow 23d February, and the Amelia, Hodson, from Bimlipatam 29th June.

This day's Semaphore announce the arrival of the Cowasjee Family, Darham, from Macao 5th May and Penang 14th June.

Private letters from Agra received yesterday mention that some of the troops there are in expectation of a move towards Gwalior, on the death of the Rajah, which was an event of which the announcement was hourly expected.

HURKARU, JULY 5.

The following is from a Ferozepore correspondent, under date June 21 :—"I have been unwell for the last few days, and unable to send you the usual quantum of news. There has been, besides an extraordinary lull lately, nothing going on. We heard here, a few days ago, (and perhaps it will be old news to you) of the gallant little affair of Col Wymer's in the Ghiljee country, where he rented, with a weak wing of the 38th Regt. N. I., upwards of 2000 of the Ghiljee barbarians. Numerous desertions are daily taking place from the Infantry Regts. here, and one or two even from the 10th Cavalry. To such an extent have the sepoys been tampered with, (for there is no doubt that such is the cause of the desertions,) has one of the Commandants, Col. Mosely, I believe, has brought, the matter to the notice of the Political Assistant, and the whole is under investigation.— Many, indeed most, of the men, have been traced to Lahore, and, it is said, that a rich Sikh has lately arrived and taken up his quarters in the city of Ferozepore, without any ostensible pursuit. Lieut. Cunningham is rather slow in the kutchery, from all accounts. His ignorance of the language cannot assist him in his avocation. Government ought not to withdraw an officer, educated for scientific purposes, from the line which he is peculiarly adapted for, and invest him with Magisterial and Political Functions, to carry which he is obliged to keep a rascal of a Baboo or Moonshiee, who speaks English, in which language business is conducted."

### THE LATE VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Of 17 officers belonging to this corps who disembarked at Chusan last year, two are already in England and one about to embark on sick certificate—two are proceeding to join—

furnished with the necessary papers to enable them to obtain sick leave, should they not benefit by the river-trip—three others have been advised to avail themselves of proffered sick certificates for Europe.—Four have been reminded in a slighter degree that they are not yet free from the consequences of having been placed at the disposal of an incapable G—1 and an imbecile staff-Dr. R. (lately in medical charge) is now laid up with a second repulse since the arrival of the Regiment, and Col. L. has obtained leave as much with the hope of benefiting his health as from other considerations.—July 2.

CEYLON.

HERALD, JULY 2.

From a Correspondent.

Nuwera Ellia, June 29.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Two or three very sporting fêtes have come off at this station lately.

On the 26th instant, Mr. Bentson's D. A. H. "Comely" having been backed to perform the arduous task of transporting himself from the Rest house round the usual ride of the Plain, a distance of six miles in 25 minutes; at the hour appointed, notwithstanding the heavy torrents of rain falling at the time, the plucky little officer in command of the Detachment of the 90th Light Infantry, who had been selected to ride, started in high spirits, determined to win or die in the attempt.

The race may be described in a few words; it was a dashing, tearing affair, and only lost by two seconds, which, considering the state of the roads, and the rider having lost his cap at starting, was not so bad.

So satisfied were the spectators that the little horse was nothing but a good one, that a gentleman of heavier weight (not a judge) undertook to take him the same round on the 28th in two minutes less time; which he accomplished on that day with ease, having some seconds to spare; and so pleased was he at the style in which he had been carried, that he immediately backed the horse to carry his sporting owner (a 12 stone man) the distance in 23 minutes, which event came off this morning. Pace, however, with weight must tell, and the gallant little nag lost the race by a trifle more than a minute.

The horse was started, and time kept, by a gentleman from the Coast.

PINANG.

PINANG GAZETTE, JUNE 12.

SHIPPING.—The arrivals during the week are entirely from Singapore. They do not bring us any additional intelligence from China.—The Queen steamer left the harbour through the Northern channel on Saturday morning under a salute from the Port to Commodore Sir GORDON BREMER, in returning which, some accident, must have occurred on board, as there was a cessation of the compliment after the sixth gun was fired, which was heard to go off instantly after the fifth. The Steamer's engines were immediately stopped and after dropping a little way down near her former anchorage, she started again and was soon out of sight. We have not been able to learn the nature or extent of the supposed accident.

CHINA.

SAM SLICK'S OPINIONS ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

CANTON PRESS, May 1.

Well, squire, here's the second year come round; and here's the Chaney business, like one of my clocks after a days had goin', just where it started from, harin' it's lost a little. And who's been the gainer? why every body but John Bull. Look at last year, when the neutrals carried on the trade for you: there was the Dutch and the French and the Spaniards and the Yankees; and if they did not work you, it's a pity. Mighty fools they'd have been if they did'nt do it. They saw John Bull had got on himself into a snarl and it warn't their business to help him out, while his bein' there brought grist to their mill.

And now jist look at the Chaneymen if they an't workin' you too, it's a pity, and you all the while doin' their work for them. As to a trade, why it's as plain as Niagara when you're close to it, that they could not go on any longer without it; for when they could not sell their teas by fair trade, they took to smugglin'; and now after all the negotiations and all the fightin' you've given them jist what they wanted; aye and more too than they'd have asked for themselves. Why there's your folks and our folks a buyin' their teas at 20 to 30 per Cent above former prices, while they wout buy your Cottons nor your Woollens, nor what's worse, our unrivalled Lowell Mills Domestic, (and they certainly do flog all other fabrics) not at any price whatever: No! it's all hard dollars. And do not you see, squire, there again you're doin' their work for 'em; a topping the coin from going out of their country. It was there the Opium question pinched them: as to the morality of the thing, that is all parrot's chatter; we knowed it, and you knowed it, and what is more, they themselves knowed it. They saw the hard stuff a goin' out of the country and they wanted to stop it; and that's what you're now doin' for 'em.

The fact is, Squire, the whole things rotten. It was begun rotten from the beginnin', and like a bad clock, you may put in a new wheel here, or a new pinion there, it an't of no use; it'll never go; you must get another. Now, if I'd ha' been the man to direct the affair I'll tell you what I'd ha' done; why you might ha' taken a lesson from us, for we sartinly do stump the universe in fighting as well as every thing else.—See what we did down at Qualla Bagtoo; the chaps there put our dander up, by killin' some of our folks, well, we sent down a fine smashing frigate, with no spechifer on board but the Captain. I guess you cant match that frigate in your navy? Squire. Well, the Captain he did not go looking out for the Rajah or the Prince of Abyssinia to have a parley with first; but at it he went bang, bang, bang, till he'd em a tarnation good hammerin' and then they was jist in a fitsitate to begun the parley. Negotiations always answers best after fighting. I remember my cousin Harford P. Briggs; he once went West to seek location; he had only a wallet with some biscuit and brandy in it, and a flute stick in his hand. By and bye sees three wolves a comin' towards him. Harford P. says he to himself, you are a gone 'coon and as the wolves came near he got rayther funky, and hove 'em a bit of biscuit—they ate that, and still came prowling on for more; and more he flung to 'em, till all the biscuit was gone. Jist then, Harford P. thought of his flute stick; and puts it up to his mouth and played Yankee doodle. I can tell you, Squire, you han't got sich a player as Harford P. Briggs in your country. Howsomever, whether it was his that sublime tune, I can't tell, but the wolves began to prick their ears, and after capering about a little, off they stumped, leaving poor Harford P. in peace, tho' not in plenty. Now comes the moral of the thing Squire. O'ho, says Harford P. 'If I'd ha' knowed you liked music so well, you should ha' had it before your dinner.' And so it is with the Chaneymen; you have been a palaverin' with them now 2 years, but it must emose to the flutestick and

Yankee doodle after all; but had'nt you better begun the way? Aye I was a going to say. If I'd ha' had the setting the clock a goin', I'd ha' begun on Cant'n with no more warnin' than that nigger Lin gave you all when he co-pe'ed you up and got your property from you. I'd ha' smashed their gimcrack for them, as you've done now but I'd ha' done it first; then slick' up to Cant'n, seize the city and all that was in it, nor would I have let man or beast move out or in till I had not the vallee of my stolen property, and the cost of the expedition tarnation well paid for in hard stuff; no yearly instalments, no chops or bonds, all hard stuff; for the stuff was there and you might ha' had it. Then, says I, now my lads, if you likes to trade, I'm your man on free and enlightened principles. If you do not, why my ships shall stop here and protect a trade on free and smuggling principles, that's a fact and no mistake; as to goin' to the north'ard, what need of that, unless you wanted to find out the north pole there? When you'd ha' thrashed that nigger Lin arter all his bragging, he'd ha' told the Emperor fast enough; and you'd ha' had mandarins down by the dozen, aye, and down on their knees too, to settle the thing after your own fashion. But to do that, you wanted another sort of man than Capt. Elliot, Squire. He an't got the gumption. He jaws too much by half; and the Chaneymen knows it too; they an't a talking people; but they're a cuonin'set; when he begins one of his long yarns, they knows the pendulum's off, and the clock'll go till it runs out: so they let's him talk on, they sitting all the while nodding their heads like the Chan-y mandarins on our mantel piece, and not saying a word; for what's the use their talkin' when he does all that work for 'em. Then he thinks he has it all his own way, and so he has, as far as talkin' goes, and then they gives him a chair to ride in, like a piece of sugar sick to keep a babby quiet; and a dinner of birds nests and fish guts and all them things to amuse him while the work's a goin' on. But surely, squire, your country did not fit out that grand expedition for the sake of what our red Indians calls a talkee talkee. I guess you wants something more substantial nor that, nor the chair, nor the dinner either. But if you want it, you must, as I said afore, send another sort of man out to get it. If you want to catch a cat, you'll never do it by miauling like a cat: you must squeak like a mouse to captivate pussy. So if you want to manage John Chaneyman, you must 'ndo it by talking, for they're your masters in that any day in the week; and what's more, your 'tarpreters may understand their Lingo, but you can never get at the bottom of their meanin'. You remember, squire, I once told you the use of soft sawder; but I don't try it on every customer: on some it won't answer, and then I try somethin' else. Now, if I wanted to sell the Captain one of my clocks, you know how I'd set about it? Ill tell you. I know the place he wants sawderin'. I'd show him the very best clock I got; cause I'd be quite sartin sure he'd chose another. He thinks he knows every thing in the world. Well then, that's the place I'd apply the sawder. He'd begin to talk to me all about the principles of clocks, to which I should only answer "hem" once or twice, and turn up the whites of my eyes in admiration like, of his almighty knowledge. I'd never interrupt him; not I. So soon as I'd see the sawder take. "Aye aye Sir," I'd say, "you've given me a wrinkle or two about clocks, that's a fact, 'live and larn's" a true saying for satin. "You may leave me that Clock. Mr. Slick," says he and so he's fixed with an article of his own chusing, and can't complain if it don't go no longer than any one of his own wild freaks last. And so, squire, jist so the Chaneymen sawders him: they let 'him rattle and palaver and fling his hands about, and never counterdicts him, till he gets jist the very thing they wanted him to take; they throwin' in the sedan chair, and bird's nest dinner as a sort of compliment into the bargain.

Why, jist look at the trade; you are buying their Teas out of the jeopardy into which a sudden skimmage might throw them, and placin' all your property there, acting like a bail for your appearance when called on; for you daren't run away and leave that almighty quantity of property behind. "Government demnification" is mortal like a broken clock, squire—no Go.

The fact is, it is a snarl, and no mistake, and it's no use going Injin fashion to work with it, sneaking about, bush creeping, and trail hunting. If you want to do any good, it must be done in the style of old George's days. Send out one of the genuine old breed John Bulls: a sort of Chap as will say "come, come, master Chaneyman, you took the clock, I didn't sell it to you; and now my terms are, so much for the clock, so much for damage done to my rights as a free citizen, and so much for the trouble I've had to get payment for it; and tarnation good security for future good behaviour. These are my terms and not a sous, markee, less will I take; and what's more, you must down with the ready as slick as greas-d lightnin' or my dander'll get up; and when I get clean ryled, I calculate I leave a mark to show where I struck."

But Squire, the Chaps you got out here now will never do the job clean off, believe me. It's no use, hoping it. I never, in all my time could make a clock go that hadn't a rale good spring in it.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—I have the pleasure to send you a Prospectus for the formation of a Club at this place, together with a copy of the Proceedings of the first meeting of Subscribers, and trust that it will be found worthy both of public notice in your paper, and of general support in the Bombay Presidency. The printed Circular\* will explain the general objects of the Club; but the first or principal object with the committee of management seems to call for particular notice: this is the provision for sick or other visitants to the Neigherry Hills, of accommodations, affording at once comfort, economy and amusement instead of, as in most cases on first arriving (but particularly during the monsoon) the very reverse of these. To the juniors of the services, seldom overburthened with the means of comfort, the formation of this Institution becomes a real blessing, and with this view it has received, and will doubtless continue to do so, the support of many who can have no personal object in its success.

\* Circular published yesterday.—E. B. G.

The ultimate provision of temporary accommodation in separate Cottages for married Subscribers on their first arrival, is also worthy of notice.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. DOUGLAS,  
Secretary Ootacamund Club.

P. S. The enclosed List of Subscribers up to this date would seem to place the success of the "good work" beyond a doubt.  
Ootacamund, 6th July 1841.

Proceedings of a Meeting of Subscribers to the Ootacamund Club, held at the Public Office on the 1st July 1841.

Lieut. Colonel C. D. Dun is called to the Chair, and the Acting Secretary lays before the Meeting, the Subscription List, and reports the measures he has adopted for circulating the Club Prospectus to the different Stations of the Presidency.

The Meeting then proceeds to the principal cause of its assembling the appointment of a President and Committee of Management, when the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected.

President.  
Lieut. Colonel C. D. Dun.

Members.  
Col. King\* Col. Moore, Bombay Army.  
Col. Lester, Bombay Army. Major Macdonald.  
Major Wilson. Doctor Baikie.  
Captain Gunning. Captain Douglas.

The attention of the Meeting is drawn to the warm interest in the undertaking expressed by Mr. Wroughton the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, to the substantial proof of it afforded in the large Donation of 500 Rupees, and to that Gentleman's offer of assistance to the Club in all ways compatible with the duties of his official position, when it was agreed on unanimously that

Mr. Wroughton be requested to become an Honorary Member of the Committee of Management.

The following Regulations were then passed by the Meeting. Nem. Con.

1st. That the President and two Members of the Committee form a quorum for the transaction of business, reports of which will be circulated by the Secretary for the information and decision of the Committee at large.

2nd. That the Committee have the power of filling up vacancies in their number as they may occur.

3d. That Captain Douglas having kindly offered his services as Honorary Secretary to the Institution, this Meeting gladly avail themselves of the offer.

4th. That in addition to the objects of the Club already circulated, this Meeting recognizes as a part of the undertaking the eventual provision of temporary accommodation for married Subscribers.

5th. That observing there are already Subscribers belonging to the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, the following alteration be made in the heading of the Printed Circulars "To the Gentlemen in the Services of the three Presidencies."

6th. That Messrs. Parry and Co. be requested to become the Treasurers of the Club.

7th. That Copies of the Printed Circulars and of the Proceedings of this Meeting, together with a List of Subscribers be forwarded to the newspapers in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

8th. That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to Lieut. Col. C. D. Dun for his conduct in the Chair.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

NAME.	Free Donations.	Entrance Donation 15 Rs. (to be paid in 40 Rs. Payable at once).	Do. Do. Do. Payable in twelve Instalments.
The Right Hon ble Lord Elphinstone.	200	42	
Major General Sir R. Dick.	100	42	
Captain Thornhill.	42		
Captain Wittingham.	42		
Captain Macquoen.	42		
Major General Sewell.	42		
Lieut. Col. Dun.	100	42	
Major Logan.	100	42	
Captain Gunning.	100	42	
Captain Douglas.	100	42	
Major McCurdy.	42		
Captain Roberts 49th N. I.	42		
Captain Taylor, 2d L. C.	42		
J. C. Wroughton, Esq.	500		10 Instalments.
H. Frere, Esq.	42		
M. P. Daniel Esq.	48		
Captain Coventry, 19th N. I.	42		
Captain Nott 19th do.	42		42
Ensign Wilde do.	42		42
Assist. Surg. W. P. Mollie.	42		
Major Macdonald.	42		
Doctor Baikie.	42		
Captain Charteris.	42		
Assist. Surg. Sanderson.	42		
Rev. H. Stuart.	100	42	
Major Wilson.	42		
Colonel King.	100	42	
Captain Butler.	42		
F. N. Maltby, Esq.	42		
Assist. Surg. J. J. Purves.	42		
W. A. Forsyth, Esq.	42		
Lieut. Col. L. W. Watson.	42		
B. S. Garratt, Esq.	42		
Lieut. A. Richmond, 7th N. I.	42		42 [8 Instalments.]
Lieut. H. H. MacLeod, 27th N. I.	42		
Captain Gosling.	42		
Lieut. Gunn, Arty.	42		
Capt. H. Mackenzie, 34th C. L. I.	42		
F. Copleston, Esq.	42		42
Asst. Surg. R. Maginniss.	42		42
Lieut. Francis, Engr.	42		
Lieut. Man, 49th N. I.	42		
Major J. D. Stokes.	100	42	
A. N. Magrath, Esq. (Surg.).	42		
F. Lucillas, Esq.	42		
Lieut. C. A. Nicolson, Bengal Army.	42		
T. W. Goodwyn, Esq.	42		
Lieut. W. F. Goodwyn.	42		
L. H. Baber, Esq.	100	42	
H. T. Baber, Esq.	42		
George Bird, Esq.	42		
J. Vaughan, Esq.	42		
F. H. Crozier, Esq.	42		
J. Silver, Esq.	42		
T. Harris, Esq.	100	42	
W. H. G. Mason, Esq.	42		
R. J. Sullivan, Esq.	42		
W. Hodgson, Esq.	42		
Major Kerr.	42		
Lieut. Col. Lester, Bombay Army.	42		
Captain J. D. Browne, do.	42		
Lieut. Col. Moore, do.	42		
Major Lowe, Engineers.	42		
Captain Wight, 8th N. I.	42		
Lieut. Col. Havelock.	42		
R. Clerk, Esq.	42		
Captain Orr.	42		
Lieut. Col. J. Perry.	42		
Lieut. Buckle, Arty.	42		
Captain LeHardy, 14th N. I.	42		
Ensign Vivian, 28th N. I.	42		
Ensign Ritherdon, do.	42		
Lieut. Woolley, do.	42		
Ensign Yates, do.	42		
Lieut. Bell, do.	42		
Ensign Baldoock, do.	42		
Captain Yarde, do.	42		
Lieut. Fleming, do.	42		
Lieut. Biggs, 38th do.	25	42	
Ensign Owen, do.	42		42
Ensign Walsh, do.	42		42
J. C. Morris, Esq.	100	42	
Captain Haines.	42		

\* This Gentleman has declined being a Member of the Committee.

OOTACAMUND CLUB RACKET COURT.

NAMES.	Free Donations.	Entrance Donation 10 Rs. each Member, if the support is general the sum is quite enough, if the support is not very general a larger donation might only render it less so.
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Captain Gunning	20	10
Captain Douglas	20	10
M. P. Daniel, Esq.	20	10
Captain Charteris	20	10
W. A. Forsyth, Esq.	20	10
R. S. Garratt, Esq.	20	10
Lieut. McLeod	20	10
F. Copleston, Esq.	20	10
Lieut. Francis	20	10
Lieut. Man	20	10
T. W. Goodwyn Esq.	20	10
Lieut. Goodwyn	20	10
H. F. Baber, Esq.	20	10
G. Bird Esq.	20	10
J. Vaughan Esq.	20	10
Major Kerr	20	10
Lieut. C. P. Perry	20	10
Captain Girdle	20	10
Captain LeHardy	20	10
Ensign Vignian	20	10
Ensign Balllock	20	10
Lieut. Begg	20	10
Ensign Owen	20	10
Ensign Wahab	20	10
W. Hodgson, Esq.	20	10
Captain Haines	20	10

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We were sadly in want, my good friend, Mr. Editor of a paper like yours, and were very anxious about having one, when to our extreme gratification we heard of you. You have indeed relieved us from our anxiety and solicitude on this head, and we cannot too warmly thank you for the impartial and independent spirit with which you have already begun conducting your paper. You are well aware, I am sure, on what servile and discreditable a principle almost all the Newspapers of India in general have been conducted, but those of this Presidency in particular, and it is greatly to be lamented that the only channel through which the public can convey their views and sentiments, and by which alone the true state of things can be known, should be thus ungraciously shut against us. What complaints may we give to such papers? Whether we may disdain them for their want of spirit and independence of principle, or for their hard-heartedness and blunt feelings, or whether we may deride them for their undue regard for their own interests, and indifference for the well being of the public, or for their servility and time-serving behaviour. Eye! Editors! Such people had better betake themselves to servitude, and be dependent for livelihood and support on some other profession best suited to their mean spirit and yielding temper. We cannot better serve them than by thus publicly expressing our profound contempt at their pusillanimous conduct and thus arraiging them at the public bar to account for their so doing. This circumstance has indeed enhanced the value of your paper in our opinion in a tenfold degree, and we need not tell you how indebted we feel ourselves to you for your having stood by yourself—so far distinguished from your less kind countrymen. Excepting some few unhappy intervals, the Gazette has always been found to prove itself the most staunch friend of the Natives, but the zenith of its glory in this respect it seems to reach at your hands. Bravo! Mr. Editor, well done, your praiseworthy and commendable conduct in siding with the Natives and taking them under your benign protection will be amply rewarded, if not in this, at least in the world to come. We need not tell you in conclusion that by so doing, you not only oblige the people of Bombay or its dependencies, but the whole of India, and in their name I now subscribe myself

My dear good friend Mr. Editor,  
Your obliged and grateful humble Servant,  
A TRUTHSAYER.

Bombay, 19th July 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURE.
July 19—Bt. Capt. R. Henderson Madras Engineers from Coimbatore.	
July 20—Ensign J. W. Savile 2d E. LI. Infantry to Poona.	

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter-box facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, but their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender. DEMI-FLAGRANT in our next. The same may be said of PERRY WINKLE. OLD STRICK in the Mud has been received but must stand over for a few days.

To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 21, 1841.

We received our Calcutta Papers up to the 5th July yesterday at quarter to 12 A. M. and the Ceylon Herald to the 2d Inst. they are unusually barren of interesting intelligence.

The following is a numerical list of letters, &c. dispatched by the Auckland yesterday.

Letters.	Newspapers.
Via Marseilles.....	5042.....2647.
Via Falmouth.....	10533.....1470.
To Marseilles.....	433.....111.
To Alexandria.....	187.....264.
Total	16195.....4492
Expresses Despatched by the Mail.	
Calcutta Expresses of 8th July	
Madras .. ditto.. of 10th July	
Agra..... ditto.. of 10th July	
Ceylon..... ditto.. of 3d & 5th July.	
Regular Dawks.	
Calcutta..... up to 5th July	
Madras..... up to 11th do.	
Agra..... up to 9th do.	
Ceylon..... up to 2nd do.	

We have received the Pinang Gazette of the 12th June. It contains (amongst other items which the lateness of hour at which we received the paper prevents our noticing, in to-days issue) the result of the Trial of the convicts for the murder of Captain Suffield, the Mate and one of the Seacunnies on board the Brig "Freak." 11 of the Convicts were sentenced to death, of whom 8 were to be executed.

The other 3 are to be transported for life to Moulmain.

We will give further extracts from the Pinang Gazette to-morrow.

The United Service Gazette in his yesterday's issue inserted a communication from a correspondent on the subject of our Report of McPhun's Trial.

The United Service Gazette also says two or three civil things about ourselves, for which we are very much obliged.

With regard to his correspondent's statement that our report is "garbled and incorrect," we did omit certain parts of the evidence given by two or three witnesses, as they merely went to corroborate what had been stated previously and would have clogged our columns without benefitting our readers.

If any errors have crept into the report, it is the fault of our Reporter, and has not proceeded from any desire on our part to make matters worse than they were.

Our attention has been drawn to the non-publication of the rates of hire for Hamauls, &c. which have been fixed upon by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the great inconvenience the Public is put to in consequence.

We have made enquiry into this subject and find that the delay is caused by the Government not having yet sanctioned the rate of pay the Magistrates have decided upon—It will, however, we learn from good authority, in all probability be passed on Thursday (to-morrow) and if possible we will put our readers in possession of it the next day. Unless this delay has been unavoidable, it is highly to be condemned; for at present the only benefit the Public has derived from the publication of the Act itself without the rates being appended to it, consists in the impossibility of being able to procure a Palanquin on any terms at all.

The Act directs, moreover, in the first clause, that the numbers to be borne by the public conveyances, Palanquins, Carriages, &c. &c. shall be on each side in large English and Native Figures or characters—We should therefore like to know why the only portion of the act which the authorities have as yet paid any attention to, should be disobeyed; for the numbers have been painted behind the Palanquins, and where the Hamauls generally place their cumlies and extra clothing, so that they are generally concealed from view, and the object of the act thus defeated—But perhaps the Hamauls have recommended this alteration themselves: if so, as Charles Mathews used to say, "we are sorry we spoke."

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the notice we have published relative to a Club about to be established on the Neilgherry Hills. Having ourselves resided for some time in that locality, we are enabled to speak from experience as to the great utility of this design, and would press upon the Public the disadvantages and inconveniences those who resort to the hills have been subjected to hitherto, from the want of such an institution. It may be imagined that because the Neilgherries happen to be in the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Public can have no interest in this matter: but the reverse is the fact. There are many Bombay Officers, both Civil and Military, constantly proceeding to the Hills on sick certificate or private leave, and the inconvenience they are sometimes put to, is incalculable. The difficulty of procuring houses, their generally incommensurable style of building, and the exorbitant rent demanded for them, have long been subjects of complaint. We know also of several instances where gentlemen with families have been put to enormous expense by being obliged to remain a length of time at Dawson's Hotel at Conoor, in consequence of their inability to procure a house on any terms at all in Ootacamund. We think it also right to inform our readers that the extent of the Ootacamund cantonment has been finally settled, the Todas, the inhabitants of that district, receiving a small quit rent from the Madras Government. The resorters to the hills in search of health or pleasure is annually on the increase—and doubtless the rent of houses will likewise increase with the demand. Added to this, every inch of ground within the cantonment being occupied, there is no probability of more houses being built. It is therefore the positive interest of the Public to come forward in support of this Club.—It is as

dull work sometimes at Ootacamund as any where else and the only wonder is that nothing of the sort has hitherto been attempted. We hope the few remarks we have made may invite public attention to this much desired object. The Subscription is very small and within the means of the poorest Ensign in the Army, i. e. if there are such things as poor Ensigns. We will take steps to inform ourselves of the progress of the work, which we are convinced will be rapid, from the well known zeal and activity of Captain Douglas in every thing he undertakes.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, June 1.

If, as many suppose, the parade of crime be one of the causes of its frequency, the Paris journals, generally speaking, have rendered a great service to society by the way in which they have treated the affair of Darmes; and those English newspapers which comment at such length on the acts, words, and demeanor of great criminals, may follow with benefit the example which is set them by the French press. The partisans of Darmes; if any there be, and probably Darmes himself, must have felt disappointed at the contempt with which he was treated by the journals. In the present case there has been no food for the vanity of crime, which is as disgusting and repulsive as crime itself, and the administering to which, even amid exclamations of horror, has been supposed to tend much to the repetition of outrage. Even the execution of the criminal has been allowed to pass over without any attempt on the part of the newspapers at dramatic effect. The question even as to whether the application of capital punishment, in the case of Darmes, may or may not operate beneficially as a warning to others whose minds are as debased as that of the man who has just suffered, is scarcely mooted. Retributive justice and Royal clemency have been alternately tried, and the result has left the question doubtful; but mercy in the present instance has been recommended by none, except on the ground that, when there is doubt as to the effect of the example of the infliction of the last penalty of the law, the extension of mercy might again be tried as an experiment although it has hitherto proved useless. It appears, however, to be the general opinion, as far as it can be expressed by the public organs, that the case of Darmes was not one in which the milder course could be defended by unanswerable argument.

Our Paris contemporaries, having permitted the execution of Darmes to pass over almost without comment, and there being no other domestic event of interest to excite much observation, they are again occupied with speculation upon the state of affairs in England, and upon the negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Paris on the East-rn question. The remarks upon the parliamentary crisis in England do not, however, possess much interest, for the public writers in France have but an imperfect knowledge of the true character of party spirit among their neighbours, and are too prone to speculate upon results by what they see of that spirit and its consequences in their own country. The extracts which we have already given on this subject must therefore suffice for the present.

The Eastern question is one on which the French appear to feel deeply. We therefore subjoin extracts from articles on this subject in the Presse and the Constitutionnel. The Presse says:—

"Assuredly, it is not the interest which the English Cabinet feels for the Pacha of Egypt, which has induced Lord Palmerston to withhold for the present his signature to the definitive protocol of London. On the contrary, it is now proved that Lord Ponsobny, the personal and irascible enemy of the Pacha, has never acted otherwise than under the instructions of Lord Palmerston, and that the latter, displeased that Austria, Prussia, and France, should have succeeded in modifying the Hatischerif of the 18th February, has contrived a new intrigue in the hope of consummating the ruin of the Vicerly. The arriere pensee of Lord Palmerston is secretly to excite the Pacha to resistance in order that he may give rise to a new armed intervention on the part of the allies of the Porte, and so deprive him of the benefit of the concessions which have just been made to him by the Sultan. In order to create a division as regards the policy of the British Government, M. Guizot, although he had authorised the Baron de Bourquenay to sign the protocol of London, has sent M. Piscatory to the Levant to watch the intrigues of British agents, whose mission is to foment insurrection in the Turkish provinces, in order to encourage Mehemet Ali in a refusal to comply with the conditions of the Hatischerif. We must not, however, attach an exaggerated importance to the postponement of the signature to the protocol of London; for whatever the English journals may say to the contrary, this document relates only to the closing of the Dardanelles, a principle which all the great Powers must solemnly recognise as the fundamental condition of the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe."

We know not on what authority the Press states that Lord Palmerston, at a moment when one would suppose his hands to be so full of foreign and domestic difficulties which require all his energies, that he would be rejoiced at an opportunity of settling at least one knotty question, is wantonly creating new embarrassments. The Constitutionnel expresses a hope that M. Guizot will take advantage of the delay in the signing of the protocol to stipulate his conditions.

"There are persons," says this journal "who impatiently desire the definitive conclusion of this affair. Better, however, would it be to lose a little time, and save the last remains of national dignity. It is already melancholy enough to ratify by the signature of France, acts consummated without her, and against her even, although all were to be done without opposition by the power which reckoned upon our alliance. But if the latter should set up a new protest against the treatment to which it is condemned, and by resistance compel France to turn against him the means which were primitively intended for his protection, it would be the height of humiliation. An energetic protest against so base a policy would be made by all parties in the Chamber, and by the press and the country. Then, indeed, would M. Dufaure be warranted in saying, 'The fine fleet, which my honourable friend, Admiral Duperré, had organized with so much ardour, was not destined by him to sail side by side an English fleet against our ally. The Cabinet of the 29th October has made many concessions, but it is not possible that it can make this. It has gone a great way in associating its own resignation with

that of the Pacha ; but, if the Pacha should resist, and the Cabinet of the 29th October should undertake to crush him whom it should have supported, it will exceed the measure of even its own debasement."

#### THE MARRIAGE MART, OR SOCIETY IN INDIA.

SPECTATOR, MAY 22.

The Marriage Mart is the market title of this work. Its true designation is that which doubtless the author bestowed upon it, Society in India; and a very correct description of the book it is. Although there is a story, and the scenes and persons introduced into the volumes are mostly put in connection with its heroine or her family, the greater part of the work consists of sketches of Anglo-Indian life and character at the military stations. Private parties, fetes, country excursions in tents, with mess-dinners, and the other social occurrences at a large up-station, are presented in a lively and graphic manner, occasionally varied by episodes of travelling, water-robbers, or the minor incidents of war. The great forte of the writer, however is in painting characters, and allowing them to develop their peculiarities in discourse: and some of his persons are drawn with truth and felicity. Mr. Heaton, the hearty good liver, who is always grumbling at the climate, bewailing his health, and lamenting Old England, and who eats as a duty to "keep up his stamina," is a pleasant reality: Captain Kightly, the Irish officer of dashing gallantry and good abilities, but marred in life by his addiction to the bottle, is a stronger and more striking sketch: Brevet-Captain Buxton, the unlucky officer, who is worn down by hope deferred, is also a painful reality; and there are many other people equally true, though less interesting, either from their peculiarities being less marked or from their not being in any way connected with the story. The native personages are all striking and characteristic.

The defect of Society in India is its individuality. The characters all seem to be portraits, and probably are: but though this gives a great air of truth to the book, it imparts to it somewhat of literalness and littleness. Many of the characters are not sufficiently strong and general for fiction; whilst the form of the work and the style of composition prevent the mind from receiving them as existing realities. This leads to another fault, looking at the book as a whole; some persons are introduced who have nothing whatever to do with the story—many who are in it yet scarcely of it; and these characters "to be let" are not only elaborated with great pains, but their history is conducted to its conclusion, where the apparent truthfulness mars the fiction; for the termination does not result from any concatenation of the previous events, but arises from accidents.

The story in itself is simple enough—a match broken off in consequence of the lover's former but concealed connexion with a native girl, which connexion is discovered by his betrothed under exciting circumstances. Much of this tale has the truthful air we have already noticed; but the necessities of fiction having in some parts compelled the author to aim at raising a greater interest than mere every-day truth will excite, his want of art is shown in a want of keeping. To elevate the lover Tanfylde, he is represented as the victim of circumstances in his connexion with the Indian Noorun; whose character is also raised much above that of her class. Yet Tanfylde's conduct is painted as selfish, reckless, hypocritical, and even cruel in the abrupt and cunning way in which he terminates the liaison,—all, indeed, very natural, and likely enough to happen, but scarcely consistent with the author's description of his hero, and totally destructive of our regard for him; the reader rejoices when Helen, who only knows part of his meanness, rejects him.

Amongst the various degressions of the author from his story, is one upon the often-mooted subject of the Russian invasion of India. He discusses it like a man with a practical knowledge of the country, its natural capabilities for strategy, and its modes of warfare. But he assumes the hardest part of the task, by placing the Russian army in India. To get there overland is the difficulty. We know the hardships single travellers encounter in the easiest parts of the route; we know, too, the immense loss incurred by our army on its advance to Cabul with-out an enemy in front, from the difficulty of feeding the men and cattle; how then could a Russian army be fed from the time it left the Caspian till it reached the defiles of Afghanistan or Beloochistan? and how long could it even exist there with our forces delaying its advance? The disquisition, though defective in this main point, contains some incidental military remarks which have a value in themselves. Here is one on

#### IRREGULAR HORSE.

Too much stress must not be laid upon the probability that the invaders will be mostly composed of irregular troops, many mere auxiliaries, and principally cavalry. Perhaps a force comprising a hundred thousand disciplined troops [how are they to march to India?] of all arms, and a cloud of irregular horsemen, is the best constituted for an invasion, though surely not for defence.

Schiller tells us that Count Mansfeld's Bohemian levies were "more formidable to the provinces which might be the object of their attack, because they might be subsisted by plunder; a system fatal to the discipline of regulars. Accustomed in Europe to see affairs decided by the costliness of infantry combats and the concentration of artillery in countries chiefly close or hilly, where cavalry are for the most part but auxiliaries to the other arms, and where consequently none but the regular cavalry of the best description in small numbers can be subsisted or employed, we are apt to overlook the extreme facility of moving vast bodies of horse in the open plains of Hindoostan. These, by their freedom from encumbrances, by their very indiscipline, are most terrible to an invaded country.

Unshackled by magazine, artillery, sick or wounded; abandoning every man or horse that loiters, straggles, or falls on the march; without bond or connexion beyond that of mutual security, which by allowing roving detachments to extend their incursions to great distance, enhances the popular idea of their numbers; while, on the other hand, the fate of these stragglers, if cut off, strikes no panic because unknown to their companions.

A body of predatory horse spreads terror and desolation over a whole province. Their ruthless barbarities in success frighten the country-people, while their defeat, if checked, tends not to reassure; for though easy to disperse them, it is not so easy to make a serious impression, and their flight, which is not attended to themselves by the serious consequences of defeat to regular troops, proves often but a means of inflicting their ravages upon more remote and defenceless districts, to which they repair for refuge and plunder.

We will pass from soldiers in mass to an individual.

#### THE BROKEN-DOWN OFFICER.

Perfectly aware of his falling and of its ruinous consequences, yet did this man become so wedded to it, that beyond the pleasures of the table, every thing was indifferent to him. The strong mind of Kightly did not, however, wholly break down; he became a philosopher, and jested gaily at his own situation as not worthy a second thought; openly professed Epicureanism; would maintain with great ingenuity and wit that nothing was worth striving for but pleasure; and as years increased and his medical friends warned him of the serious consequences of persisting in extreme indulgence in drinking, he so far acquiesced as to make amends for some slight abridgement of his liquor by good eating; a scorching wind and a cool tatte, an iced bottle and a hot curry, were, he would say, his idols; and having them, he wished for no more: and as his conversational powers were unimpaired, and his quali-

fication for convivial company of the first class, Captain Kightly was in some request at dinner and tiffin parties.

He had now just returned from a trip to the Cape; whether his agents had enabled him to proceed in spite of the deranged state of his own finances, the principal partner being a countryman and old acquaintance; and Mr. Morton was now returning his visit, they having been shipmates in the commencement of their career.

Bloated in person, and with all the incipient signs of premature decay, Kightly was a sorry spectacle any where but at table; he still, however, contrived to get through the routine duties of his profession, shirked parades as often as he could, and shuffled through them when they could not be avoided; no Sepoy or drummer in the battalion fell out so often as Captain Kightly to take "a drink of water" from the bhistee in the rear, during a long field-day; and no one hailed its termination so gladly as he, when, with a handkerchief tied across his eyes to exclude the light, he threw himself upon his couch to prolong till tiffin the sleep that had been curtailed by the prolonged debauch of the preceding night.

No one slunk so quietly into a spare doilee on the line of march as Captain Kightly; no one was more an adept at keeping his gig close in the rear of a corps on a relief; and few so apt at taking a sly lift and slumber in it during the dark hours of the morning, when the most vigilant commandant was unable to observe whether his officers were with their men or not.

Perhaps there is no situation more irksome, more pitiable, than that of a military man become unfit for or weary of his profession. The mere routine is monotonous in the extreme; the duties of subordinates in quarters require nothing but a mechanical precision, and hold out nothing to exercise the understanding or enlarge the intellect; there is no discretion, no responsibility; and with a certainty, like Kightly's, of limited prospects during the continuance of his service, what was there to enliven the scene?

But his degradation was unfeeling by the sensualist: so long as his commission supplied the means of indulgence, it was enough; distinction he had ceased to hope for; his duties he slurred over or evaded; his debts he never intended to pay; and as long as he could borrow a book worth reading and secure a dinner worth eating, he was satisfied.

#### CHRONICLE, JUNE 5.

But the public can settle the respective merits of the two ministries at their leisure. The vote on Sir ROBERT PEEL'S motion was only interesting as a step in the progress towards dissolution. Ministers knew, and of course were from the first prepared for the defection of several of their usual supporters the moment they should announce an alteration in the Corn-law. The hopes and fears of men are now turned to the new Parliament. However unwilling Sir ROBERT PEEL may be to state explicitly the nature of his policy, enough is known to enable the people to choose their side with perfect certainty. They have to decide between monopoly and free trade—between sacrificing the industry to a narrow and selfish policy, and relieving the finances of the country by means which shall give food to the poor, while it extends the market for the produce of our industry.

The issue is in the hands of the people. The cause is their own. Ministers are entitled to their gratitude for the opportunity which they have afforded them of fighting their own battle. Should they fail to do their duty, Ministers will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done theirs. But what would be thought of a people capable of neglecting the golden opportunity?

Appearances forbid us to entertain the belief that the exertions on the part of the people, commensurate with demands of the crisis, will not be made. Our columns bear testimony to the eagerness with which they have every where come forward to manifest their sense of the importance of the question about to be submitted to their decision.

We are thoroughly convinced that the inhabitants of these kingdoms will do their duty like men, and that the monopolists will experience the utility of the resources on which they calculate for corrupting or intimidating the constituencies.

Lord Worsley last night declared himself a friend of the corn-laws, while he avowed his resolve to support the ministers pledged to abrogate those laws, because he agreed with them on other questions. This is as if one should say, "I am very unwilling that you should be robbed or murdered, but you cannot expect me to shut the door against thieves and assassins who are my particular friends."—(Standard.)

SIDNEY SMITH'S "LAST."—"Sir," said Lord C—to the Rev. Sidney Smith, "do you think Parliament will be dissolved?"—"Dissolved, my lord! It must be, if this weather continues much longer."—(Post.)

#### GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JUNE 1.

Yesterday the rocket service at Woolwich, and the field batteries, marched to the Marshes, where they were shortly afterwards joined by Lord Bloomfield, and a great number of officers connected with the Ordnance Department, Sir Hussey Vivian, attended by his aide-de-camp, Major Vivian, and accompanied by Gen. Bangalore, in the service of the King of Wurtemberg, and about twenty ladies and gentlemen. A mock fortification has been constructed at nearly the extremity of the Marshes, next the river, containing embrasures, and a great number of old guns unfit for service mounted on carriages and others lying on the ground. The practice immediately afterwards commenced from a battery of thirty, two 56 and 68-pounder guns, at a range of eight hundred yards. The shots were excellent, and told with great effect, as they were seen to great advantage by the numerous spectators, who had taken their stations within about fifty yards of the flag-staff, the object aimed at being almost every instance very nearly struck. The walls and old guns were struck several times, showing the awfully destructive properties of the weapons employed against them. The exercises of the day concluded at five o'clock, and evidently gratified the party who accompanied the Master-General.—(Courier.)

Yesterday Mr. Baker held an inquest on the body of Thomas Reid, late a seaman belonging to her Majesty's frigate Volage. Deceased had returned from China in the Volage, bringing home Admiral Elliott and his family, and on Thursday he was paid off at Chatham. Next morning, with a messmate named Desmond, he started for London, leaving part of his money at Chatham, and bringing with him near £15. He had no sooner arrived in the parlious of Wapping, than he and his comrade must needs pay their devours to the pleasures of the capital, at the theatres, Greenwich, and other pleasurable places. On Monday morning he awoke and complained of thirst, and taking a glass, he went, heated and undressed, into the back yard to get some water from the water-but, and was heard to fall. He was found quite dead. Mr. Tripe, a surgeon, said he thought deceased had died of apoplexy, but drinking cold water in the state he was in might have caused syncope, and that would have caused deceased to fall, and the fall might have so injured the brain as to produce sudden death. Verdict—Natural Death. (Times.)

Early yesterday morning, a man having the appearance of a footman entered the Cambrian Coffee-house in Great Russell-street, and having called for a cup of coffee, he asked to be furnished with a bed. The waiter conducted him up-stairs, and had just reached the shop again, when he heard a heavy fall on the floor. He ran up stairs, and on entering the room found the man extended on the floor with his head nearly

severed from his body. No papers were found on the deceased to lead to his name or address.—(Sun.)

A BARONET AT A COFFEE-SHOP!—Yesterday Sir Emanuel Moore Bart., residing at Rochfort, Crook, Ireland, attended at the Marylebone-office to prefer the following charge of assault against Cleaver, proprietor of the Railway Tea and Coffee-shop, Seymour street, Euston-square. Complainant stated that on Monday he came by the railway from Liverpool, and went to defendant's house. He engaged a bed for the night, and, sitting down, called for some dinner, expecting that a joint would be placed upon the table, but instead of that, defendant began cutting off some slices of ham for him, and putting them upon a plate. He (complainant) not liking this plan, requested to be permitted to help himself, at the same time saying that he had no objection to pay any price that might be charged. Defendant refused to allow this alleging that it was contrary to the rules of his "establishment." Complainant was then about to quit the place, when defendant insisted on being paid 6d. for what he had cut, and pulled from him (complainant) a bag which he had in his hand. Defendant also collared him, and pushed him with much violence. He at length, in order to regain possession of his property, and prevent any further unpleasantness, satisfied the demand made upon him, and then went away. On the next morning he repaired a second time to the house, with the view of endeavouring to find a gentleman who was a witness of what had occurred, when defendant threatened to kick him out of doors.—Mr. Rawlinson (to defendant): What is your answer to this charge?—Defendant: I deny having laid hands upon the gentleman at all. He objected to pay for the ham I had cut for him, and it is against my rule to let customers eat for themselves. If I were to set down a ham or a joint of beef to every one who might wish it, the meat would in five cases out of six be cut in such a way that it would not be fit to exhibit in the window afterwards. The gentleman knew that I had nothing but ham for him, and when I made the charge of 6d. he jumped up in a great passion, vowing I should not have it; and I certainly did detain his bag till he paid me, which I thought I had a right to do.—Mr. Rawlinson convicted the defendant in the penalty of 20s. and costs.—Sir Emanuel was informed that he was entitled to a return of the money which he had paid for the warrant, but he declined receiving it, and requested that it might be put into the poor-box.—(Advertiser.)

#### SATURIST, MAY 23.

Among "the presentations" at the Drawing-room on this auspicious birthday, we see the following, which have escaped the notice of our brethren of the press, but which we have deemed it our duty to furnish our readers with, in order to afford an additional evidence of the accuracy of our information on all great State occasions.

The Duke of St. Albans—On getting leave from the Duchess to leave the nursery for half an hour.

The Marquis of Huntly—On his having been unanimously elected a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Lord Teynham—To ask leave to amuse his leisure hours as a bill-sticker, whenever he found a favourable opportunity.

Lord Cowley—To present a pair of remarkable horns, found in the island of Anglesey.

Lord Ellenborough—To exhibit a couple of large antlers, with which he had been furnished by a Foreign Prince.

The Earl of Harrington—To present a petition, praying for the Repeal of the Union.

The Countess of Abingdon—To be consoled with, on not having experienced any benefit from matrimony.

The Countess of Eglington—On her successful cultivation of the Scotch thistle.

The Countess of Charleville—On her ingenious plan for making great improvements in Uxbridge.

Viscountess Combermere—On her having instructed an Old Soldier in the performance of his duty.

Lady Dinorben—On her peculiar method of rearing very small Welsh mutton.

Lady Montague—On her skillful mode of planting and raising Rice.

It is said that the fact of the first child of her Majesty being a girl instead of a boy has deprived England of a naval hero, for it is certain that the infant alrea'y evinces such a predilection for the nautical profession as would warrant the supposition that had she only been a male, Nelson would, vulgarly speaking, have been a fool to her. The nation will scarcely believe that her Royal Highness is continually saying "tar," an indication of her intuitive perception of the fact that England chiefly owes her greatness to the enterprise and valour of her brave sons of the ocean. For every thing that is offered to her, "tar" is her sole reply, as much as to say, "This I owe to the proud position which the brave British tar has obtained for my blessed country.

The King of Naples, wishing, as he states, "to encourage the sulphur trade," for the especial benefit of his "well-beloved subjects," has issued a decree, reducing the export duty on that article. The inference drawn by the Prince of Capua from the said decree is, that since his royal brother desires to promote the "sulphur" trade, he may soon be induced to regard favorably his love "match" with the Princess Penelope. At any rate, Irish "brimstone," he asserts, is looking up.

According to "Fowler's Three Years in Persia," the King boasts of a harem of about a thousand ladies. At this rate the Persian ruler is more extravagant in his amatory arrangements than King Solomon, who was himself as great a lover of "strange women" as any monarch on record. It seems, however, that he gets rid of a few occasionally by bestowing them on his khans, which is a special mark of Royal favour. It has the further advantage of ensuring plenty of variety—at all times a great point with kingly debauchees.

A society of "Sacred Virgins" has just been formed in New Orleans, every member of which, to be eligible, must have arrived at the mature age of fifty. Whether "virgins" in New Orleans are more plentiful than elsewhere there is no telling; but we imagine that if it were desired to get up such a society in St. James's, the candidates for membership would be found rather scarce. Unluckily there is nothing very sacred about "virginity" in that fashionable parish, though scandalous old maids may be pretty numerous.

"What the deuce could induce Cardigan," asked Wombwell of his friend, "to expose himself to the round dozen of counsels' tongue and the chastisement of a Court of Law by walking off with Mrs. Johnson?" "Feline predilections for the cat, there can be no doubt," wittily rejoined Fitz.

#### A POLITICAL ALPHABET.

- A was an ABINGER, given to chaff.
- B was a BEAUFORT, a young golden calf.
- C was a CARDIGAN, brim-full of pride.
- D was a DINORBEN, who boasts a young bride.
- E was an ELLENBOROUGH, a cuckold and fool.
- F was a FOLLETT, a Tory and tool.
- G was a GLENELG, a goose, and quite green.
- H was a HARRINGTON, with Foot's works off seen.
- I was an INGLIS, who pumps-water scorn.
- J was a JESSEY, a buck, and with horns.
- K was a KENOX, of bigots the pet.
- L was a LONDONDERY, a trifle in debt.
- M was a MUNSTER, a natural, truly.
- N was a NEWCASTLE, a blistering bully.
- O was an O'CONNELL, who makes a great bother.
- P was a PEEL, a Jesuit's own brother.
- R was a RODEX, old, heavy, and dull.
- S was ST. ALBANS, with very soft skull.
- T was TANKERVILLE, who owns a blind side.
- U was an UXBRIDGE, of PAGETS the pride.
- V was a VIVIAN, a soldier most bold.
- W was a WESTMINSTER, well-cramm'd with gold.