

Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 129

TO ADVERTIZERS

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 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. Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England. £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

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JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration limited to the five Government Promissory Notes following that is to say.

A Promissory Note No. 4775 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1832 | 33 for Sica Rupees..... 1100.

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A Promissory Note No. 6231 for the 4 per cent Loan for Sica Rupees..... 3700.

Being part of the Goods and Chattles of Euzebio Ambotta, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant deceased may be committed to John Junius Stevens also of Bombay Christian Inhabitant. All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 25th day of November 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

Proctor.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being relieved us from our great distress than making an appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Honble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong to, enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair.

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

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

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days sight, on their Branches at, Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launcesnto, and Melbourne Port Phillip

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonial at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

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By order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launcesnto, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par. Applications to be made either at their office, No 2 Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smith.

By order of the Court, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system—originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

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The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

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Table with columns for Age (30 to 70) and Rates for select lives. Values range from 1.64 to 1.11.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Table with columns for Age (20 to 80) and Rates for even rates. Values range from 1.11 to 1.19.

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Officers whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. 1 Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

John Cunningham, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

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.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

SHADRAS.

We learn from the Bombay Gazette for the 9th, that the management of that Journal has passed into other hands. The frequent changes in the conductors of that paper shew great fickleness of purpose, either in the Proprietor or the Editors. We have occasionally, but with perfect good humour, thrown out a few hints to our ex-contemporary, solely with a view to the Gazette's benefit, and we should regret much if they have been taken otherwise than intended. We were under an impression that sufficient attention was not paid to the selection of matter for its columns, and sometimes felt disposed to be a little out of temper with the Editor for not helping us to a subject for comment. But lately, there were pleasing indications of improvement in these respects, which led us to believe that what had been said had fully answered the end. We like the style of writing exhibited in the issue before us, and sincerely wish the paper every success under its present management. — Anonymous, Nov. 18.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having transferred to your columns the letter of an officer of the Bengal Army under the signature of "Titus," originally published in the Delhi Gazette, I request you will do me the favour of giving this letter insertion in your Journal. I claim this privilege with the more confidence as your paper has hitherto been a strenuous advocate for the rights of the lower ranks of the army.

"Titus" objects to the bestowal of a few commissions on the Warrant and non Commissioned officers (no matter how deserving) of the Company's service, chiefly because he says the inferiority of their birth and education renders them unfit to associate with Gentlemen. In reply permit me to ask him, are the men composing the Company's army less educated, or of lower extraction, than those of Her Majesty's service? By no means. We are all metal of the same mine. Will "Titus" then, look at the many officers of Her Army, who have risen from the ranks to Commissions, and whose genius and daring are engraven on the records of their country; and then tell us whether any of them were, or are, disqualified from associating with Patricians, only because they enlisted into the ranks of the Army? He has not given us a single instance of the kind, and we must therefore consider his letter to contain, not argument, but declamation.

We contend (your humble servant is a conductor) that we have a right to be placed on an equal footing as regards eligibility for commissions with H.M. Army; and farther that the concession would be productive of advantages to our Hon'ble masters as well as to ourselves; but "Titus" testimony of a Patrician Brother, who is not a private, exclusive on one point at least, namely that conferring a few commissions of the deserving among us would be of great service to the Army.

"I firmly believe" (he observes) "the elevation of Privates to Commissions is a very great service to the Army itself; a long discussion upon a matter scarcely disputed would be useless. Some of the best officers in the British Army were once in the ranks; three instances are in my own personal knowledge and they may serve to countenance and encourage. The first is the case of one who for many years was band master of the—th; being a very intelligent, sober, active person, he was made Adjutant of the Regiment, with the rank of Ensign. He is now alive, a Lieut. Colonel, on half pay. The second case is that of an individual, once a private in the—th; Light Dragoons, who is now a Major of that Regiment, and has a son a cornet in it. But perhaps the third case is the most remarkable. E. C. was born in a large manufacturing village in Yorkshire; where he served an apprenticeship to cloth weaving; at the age of nineteen he went to London to seek his fortune. Driven by necessity he was lucky enough to enlist as a recruit in the Life Guards. Having a fine manly figure, and being a bit of a scholar, and also very steady and sober, he was made a corporal in three years; then very soon a Sergeant; Sergeant-Major, riding Master, Adjutant and Cornet, Lieutenant without purchase, and finally was gazetted to a Troop some four years ago, when his prosperous and promising career was cut short by death."

Does "Titus" require farther evidence to show the distinction which men of humble birth, who enlist as private soldiers in a service untrammelled as the H.C. is, may arrive at, by a zealous application to the duties of their profession? If so, I refer him to the Military transactions of modern Europe. He will there find the names of Sout, Du-four, Loison, Van Damme, Angeren, Lasnes, Massena, Pichegru, and many others who occupy a conspicuous place in European History. Sout, was a private in the 23d French Regt. of Foot. Dufour, entered the Army as Trumpeter. Loison, was a private in the French Guards. Van Damme, was the son of a Barber, and a private in the Regt. of Flanders. Angeren, was the bastard son of a fruit woman, and a private in the execrable Legion de course. Lasnes, was the son of a wine-seller, and a private of Dragons. Massena, was also the son of a wine-seller, and a private in the Sardinian service. Pichegru, was horn of obscure but honest parents, and was a private in the 1st French Regt. of Artillery.

The great Captain of our Nation, speaks respectably of the Duke of Dalmatia's talents as a General; and if the Duke of York could speak from the grave he would say that Pichegru was "a mighty man of valour."

I am, Mr Editor,
Yours obediently,
ALBINUS.

Bombay Establishment, 24th Nov. 1841.

* Diary of an Asst. Surgeon, No. IV, page 30—Asiatic Journal for Sept. 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—It was with the extreme surprise, nay regret, that I observed a letter in your contemporary's journal, the United Service Gazette, bearing the signature "A Fourth Hindoo," and written with a view to support "The Parsee Boy" whose personal silence now obviously indicates that he has been fully convinced of the fallacy of his arguments; and intended, perhaps as a refutation of all those, which I had convincingly and conclusively too brought forward in your paper in my last letter. I say with extreme regret, because I never anticipated that one, who styles himself or who perhaps actually is born a Hindoo, should be so base and shallow, minded as to appear in a public journal with his useless and unmeaning stuff, and thus to expose his ignorance to the public at large. I really pity him then, if he were a Hindoo in the true sense of the word. But, Mr. Editor, the awkward manner of his reasoning, and of his drawing thereby awkward conclusions, and the offensive Parsee smell, which the whole of his production emits forth, plainly shew that he is a Parsee-bred. And if this conjecture be true, as I think it must be, it is no wonder that he should highly praise, Mr. Editor, your countrymen, as you see now that the small community of the Parsees in Bombay is now-a-days rolling in every kind of splendour and opulence, that man can aim at and are blessed by the English with every species of comfort and happiness, relating to this world. And as this is an incontestable fact it is no wonder, I say again, that he should speak so well of you, what ordinary high situation is there under the British Govt. that the Parsees have no access to? They have been appointed as chief engineers, Sub-collectors &c., and why should they not then cajole you, with such high-sounding epithets as, moderation, justice, clemency &c. The Parsees, with very few exceptions, compose the only rich community among the natives, if I can call them natives with propriety. As for my poor countrymen, I am very sorry to observe, that none from among them is to be found entrusted with a high office under the present British Govt., the only field being now left open to them is merely to enlist themselves in the roll either in Govt. or merchant offices, as common clerks. And here too the field is greatly circumscribed and they are obliged to encounter many difficulties before they can obtain, and even after they have done, a common and low as it is, situation of a writer or a Purser as he is commonly called. When any vacancy either in Govt. or merchant office occurs, it is not at all unusual that preference is given (from among the candidates) to a white skinned Anglo-Indian (say half caste if you choose) of very limited qualifications, nay possessed of a knowledge highly creditable to himself and his employers, over a tawny skinned Hindoo however experienced.

contemporary, the United S. Gazette directs my as well as his readers attention to some high offices, with the duties of which natives have been entrusted in the Zilla Courts, &c. But does he not recollect that lately the native Sub-collectors and others in the Madras Presidency were ushered from their services on pretences, highly ridiculous and very plausible. Those of the Hindoo Community, who have no employments, are solicitous to have them, as the only means of their subsistence, and those, that hold some are fearful every moment as for their stability. This Mr. Editor is the case with the Hindoo of the higher order, and as regards that which is with the lower order, such as Kumbis, &c., it presents a picture, which is very melancholy and pitiful to be described by mere words. Such being the condition of the Hindoos in general under the enlightened Government (as it designates itself) of present civilized Rules of India; and such being the partiality of the British towards their own countrymen, I cannot by all possible means conceive how "The Fourth Hindoo" made up his mind to give preference to you over the ancient rulers of this country; though he plainly sees his (?) countryman in this wretched and abject state of poverty.

The "Parsee boy" asserts and the "Fourth Hindoo" confirms, that there are only some occasional and individual acts of British injustice; but I shall here inform them, that the whole British line of policy in India is stained with acts of the blackest and most shameful aspect. To innumerate these here, would only, Mr. Editor, be an intrusion on the valuable space of your journal, and would, moreover, be the same as to tread in a beaten path; I say beaten path, because some of them have been already dwelt upon at full and satisfactory length by your correspondent "A Hindoo" in his eloquent letters.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg to make the "Fourth Hindoo" as well as the "Parsee boy" aware, that in whatever way and language they may flatter the British, their arguments while resting on this motive, will have no weight in the eyes of the public. I will now leave to the public at large to judge whether my assertions have a purer source than theirs or not. And they must now rest assured that their such selfish letters, will meet with no answer either from "A second Hindoo" (who has now arrived in Bombay) or

A THIRD HINDOO.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give insertion to the following lines.

When we think of the dignity the Press of Bombay has hitherto maintained, and contrast it with the very low and sordid position to which a great portion of it has been reduced, we are very forcibly reminded of the progress the little boy made, who,

on his way to School, back'd two paces for every one he took in advance. The progress, if any, is retrograde.

I am far from being disposed to discourage the exercise of public spirit in any quarter where there may be a disposition for it, provided it be directed in its proper course, for it is then praiseworthy and deserving of every possible encouragement, but when misguided zeal assumes the garb of genuine public spirit, it is high time that the exterminating lash were brought into action.

It is truly deplorable to find that the management of the Press is made to devolve on hands who are ignorant, utterly ignorant of the unspeakable utility and vital importance of this branch of one world of letters. Immortal Janina! would that others viewed the liberty of the Press as you did, and not as a mere bauble for fools to exercise their feeble wits on, which, alas, most people do now-a-days.

A daily paper is a very desirable acquisition where it can command mutual support from both head and hand, in and out of doors. The one is as indispensable for its prosperity as the other. The want of such a thing was hitherto never felt in Bombay, and the shadow of one should not perhaps pervade the walk of one newspaper were it not for the extravagant pretensions of the individual who was not long ago made to vacate the editorial chair of the Bombay Gazette, and the unsuspecting credulity of the respected Proprietor of that Journal.

For some time past this Journal has been, as it were, a thing of nought. One of the contemporary Journalists has openly avowed that it occupied no space with the other readable periodicals of the day, and, according to the confession of the present Editor, it slept—but not the sleep of death, the Bombay Gazette is not dead, an important discovery, and its disclosure must have given rise to be delighted in the bud. For the present Editor seems as much disposed to credit "the baby" as his predecessor was, though we feel bound to give him credit for far more honourable and honest intentions than those which actuated the Ex-Editor. Still the song appears to be "Hush a baby on the tree top!"

The Editorial columns of the Gazette have certainly been fuller of late, but the Editor seems to forget that the sight is not the sense to be gratified. A few good things have now and then made their appearance, but these like angel's visits have been "few and far between," and they like pearls in a pig-stie have been lost, on the casual reader, by being in bad company.—I fear I trespass on your time and space and shall therefore conclude with a word or two to your Brother Editor. Pray Sir, would it not be advisable for the Proprietor to give the old boy (the Gazette) something to keep him "wide-awake." Don't name "Morison's Pills" above all things the fraternity have a decided aversion to such Quackery. Suggest a nice, soft and commodious cap of spanish flies, that's the thing to keep one awake. To be serious Sir, NEVER COMPROMISE THE DIGNITY OF THE PRESS.

BILLY SCRUPLE.

Bom. Nov. XXV.

An. Dom. MDCCCXLI.

I have used the Pronouns I and we promiscuously which I trust will be excused.

Courier 26th.

To Advertisers.

We shall feel obliged to Advertisers to send in their articles for insertion, before 2 o'clock on the day previous to that of publication.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Nov. 1841.



"Measures, not Men."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Saturday, November 27, 1841.

We have received our Calcutta files up to the 15th Inst.

The Bengal Hurkaru states a letter has been received from Delhi, mentioning a report which had reached that place to the effect that Shah Soojah's Troops were in open revolt. The Hurkaru disbelieves the report, and thinks that if it be true, the Affghan levies, the Jaunbazes, &c. can only be referred to.

The Englishman is laying upon his oars, waiting for the overland.

The Star contains nothing of interest.

The Delhi Gazette of the 17th Instant has been received. Anything more disastrous than the events which appear to have attended the march of our Troops from Kabul to Gunda, muck, it has seldom been our lot to detail. According to a second letter in the Delhi Gazette it appears that during the eight marches, our troops have had to fight their way every mile, and been exposed to dangers and harassing duties, more severe than they have experienced since their arrival in Afghanistan.

The same letter declares that the general rising of the people has been occasioned by some grand political mis-management, and that the politicals must settle it, for the military cannot. The Colors of the 13th Regt. have been under the protection of ten men! Captain Wyndham, was shot by a matchlock, the enemy rushing down from the hills, knives in hand, and two gallant soldiers who stuck by their officer, perished by his side. In eight marches three officers have been killed and nine wounded. Of the privates of both services, European and Native, were wounded and thirty three killed AND WOUNDED!!

If this be not something beyond Ghuzni beyond Khelat, beyond the Kyber Pass, beyond the 2d Bengal Light Cavalry, and beyond every other performance of the whole campaign, as Sam Slick says "its funny that's all." The Heroes of Ghuzni received the due meed of their bravery, the taking of Khelat an affair, as far as Military tactics are concerned, worth twenty Ghuznis, has not yet been appreciated; gallant officers of long standing, of experience and acknowledged bravery have been "turned about, wheeled about" for holding conscientious opinions about the Kyber Pass business. The 2d Bengal Light Cavalry have been disbanded for running away because the Dost made a face at them; and now without a victory, without a defeat, we have 3 officers killed, 9 wounded, and two hundred and thirty three privates killed and disabled. Is the blood of British subjects never to cease flowing in defence of a policy, which to say the least is not generally approved of? We have no time to enter on this subject further at present. We will revert to it on Monday.

Our Agra Ukbar is up to the 18th Inst. It is barren of intelligence excepting the rumour that Lord Auckland is to remain in this country to carry out his views in Affghan stan, or as the Ukbar says to shew cause why he should be yet further advanced in the peerage. This is not probable; but when his Lordship does take leave of Afghanistan, we trust that his system will "follow out" with him.

We perceive that the Brass Badge which the Hamauls have been called upon by the newly framed Regulations to wear on their arms, are carelessly—possibly intentionally concealed in the folds of their Cumberbunds. Whether this emanates from a reluctance or delicacy on the part of these august personages to wear the distinguishing marks of their honorable profession so as those who run might read, or from any sinister motives, we cannot say; but imagine that a little admonition from the Magistrate to enforce their being worn on some exposed part of the body, would not altogether be misspent, as this position of the Badges would be found more convenient to the public.

We are sorry to be informed that another instance of the pusillanimity of the Police Sepoys occurred the other evening in Colaba. A cook room attached to a Gentleman's house was broken open, after the family had retired to bed, and the plates, cooking utensils, &c. &c. were demolished, and a large quantity of knives, forks and spoons removed by the parties. The Police were summoned for their aid on the occasion, but the return to the writ was "non est inventus," we don't mean the knives but the Police. In the disturbance at Mr. Anderson's adverted to in a former number, neither remonstrance nor threats our informant (who was an eye witness of the whole affair) says could induce the Police to exert themselves, they were afraid; these are not the people to whose protection the property and lives of others should be entrusted. We are not writing without the power of proving the truth of what we say.

We are informed that the French Actors, &c. &c. have obtained the use of the Town Hall for Dramatic purposes. We shall be very glad to hear this confirmed, for we have our doubts of its truth, though the source of our information is respectable. If it be true, and a stage, &c. &c. be erected, would it not be a good experiment for the Amateurs to have one or two night's performances? We merely throw out the hint as we think it would at once shew what the real wishes of the public are with respect to Theatricals, and settle the question at once.

As we felt in some degree bound so to do, we have inserted a letter under the signature of "A Third Hindoo."

In a notice to Correspondents a day or two ago, we declared our readiness to hear from this writer, and that so far as his views were just we would support them. We must

therefore open our minds a little to "a Correspondent." Whilst we doubt the truth of many of his assertions, we utterly disbelieve more, and highly disapprove of the insolent tone he assumes towards his Rulers. His indecent attack upon the "Parsee Boy" is only equalled by the absurdity of his arguments; and we once for all tell "a Correspondent" that if he wishes our columns to be the vehicle of his communications, they must be couched in respectful terms towards his superiors, and devoid of insulting language towards his countrymen, no matter whether in affluence or poverty, or what caste they belong to. "A Correspondent" has but little knowledge of the English language if he imagine that abuses cannot be exposed, or redress demanded for wrongs, without the use of rude and offensive language. We had the option of correcting "a Correspondent's" manuscript offered us, but really we could not presume to take such a liberty with the effusion of an individual who fancies himself so well qualified to instruct others; we therefore insert it verbatim-literatim.

In another column will be found a letter signed "Albinus" in answer to one from a Correspondent under the signature of "Titus" which appeared in the Delhi Gazette, and which we transferred to our columns.

The subject of these letters is a most interesting one, and we are glad that one of the class who aspire to higher situations in life, has come forward so ably in support of their views. "Titus" seems to lay great stress upon the advantages which the Company's soldiers undoubtedly enjoy over those in the Queen's Service; but we do not think that this should in any way militate against their promotion to Commissions, inasmuch as to us it appears evident that their removal from Regimental duty for the purpose of Staff employment must tend rather to prepare them for the higher grade, than the reverse. We cannot understand what "Titus" can mean about Company's soldiers in case of their receiving Commissions being placed in a rank of life, which neither their education, habits or connexion fit them for. Surely the Company's Recruits are as respectable as with regard to birth and character in the outset of their career as those of the Royal Army—and we imagine that if any thing they are the most respectable, or at any rate the better educated of the two. The situations to which they are eligible in this country by steady conduct and habits, are we suspect by no means lost sight of by the Company's recruiting parties at home, in the course of their arguments as to the honors and glories of a red jacket—that the prospect of possessing a commission would be an additional motive for good behaviour is quite clear; and there our agreement with our friend Albinus in his opposition to Titus ceases.

But he must not misunderstand us. We merely object to commissions being granted to the well behaved and deserving non-commissioned of the Company's army for the following very simple reason—namely, that we do honestly believe it would prove the reverse of advantageous to them. We are in a very quiet mood and cannot follow Titus in his Rhapsody about "Protection of social order! Guardian of the laws! Supporters of the Throne!" &c. &c. We hope that if the granting commissions be really proved to be beneficial, it will not be withheld from a most deserving body of men.

Albinus however forgets that the system of promotion in the French army is very different from that which prevails in the English; and that the Duke of Wellington has given a very strong opinion upon the very subject under discussion. We shall be very glad to hear from Albinus upon the point we are in doubt about, viz. the benefit likely to accrue from the proposed boon.

European Intelligence.

The Interregnum of Feudalism.

THE FACT mentioned in the Leeds Mercury, and recently adverted to by you, that the entire majority which rejected the patriots, Morpeth and Milton, from the West Riding, was produced by voters under the

Chandos clause, speaks volumes. It is desirable that the Reform Club, or the Anti-Corn-law League, should at once take steps to obtain an analysis of the majorities in other contested counties. It is more than suspected that a similar exhibition of feudal dominancy will be the result.

This startling and humiliating fact cannot be too much dwelt upon, and noticed. The so-called freemen of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are absolutely under the hoof of chieftainers and their masters. The very soil of the land of freedom—as we have hitherto called it—breeds the oppressors. The mistress of the seas—the Queen of commerce—whose flag ever streams in the eye of the sun—is taken captive in her own homestead. She cannot move beyond the factory, except just so far as the peer and country squire, and a conclave of their obsequious, overrated tenants will allow.

In fact, the reign of feudalism has returned. Something like a revolution—God grant that it may not be violent or sanguinary—must, if history teaches truth, occur, ere this gigantic brute power can be effectually and for ever crushed.

Let it be clearly understood that these observations are not intended to apply to the agricultural interest, considered as one most interesting and important branch of our social life, industry, and capital. He can be no true-born Englishman who can wish any ill to the lawful owners of the land, or to the bold yeomanry, or to the rural peasantry. The men of this interest are not necessarily stupid and selfish. There are Balfours and Sutherlands, Fitzwilliams and Lansdownes, Leicesters and Radnors, Spencers, Ducies, Kimbards. There are the true salt of the landed proprietary. The real friends of the honest tillers of the soil are they who love justice to the skilful hard-toiling mechanic. They do not cultivate corn that bread may be dear.

But the yeomanry have sold themselves as slaves. This they have done in their ignorance. The price which they have received for making themselves serfs, is the honour of becoming instruments through which their owners may govern or misgovern this great country. Until this power is surrendered, or wrested from them, they stand in a hostile position to the mass of the people. Till then, the cry must be "Down with the feudalists."

The nation will not submit to the landowners as such. Their property is safe, if they will have it so. But they must not be any longer allowed to make the soil political. If they do, and the politics of the acres should be an national, the nation must defend itself; and, if necessary for the purpose, must even capture the very acres themselves. It has been so before in history, and may be so again.

As things are now, the very land itself creates the votes which make the legislature and the government. It is not merely the case of the agriculturists, as a particular commercial interest, having obtained, as it were in turn, an accidental temporary ascendancy. But the farmers hold their farms on condition of political service, just as the mailed men of the middle time had to render knight service to their superior lords. The only inconsistency, as regards true feodality, in the present case, is that, while the barons successfully exact political service from their vassals, they themselves as successfully refuse obedience to the well-known wishes of their own lady-paramount. It is a triumphant oligarchy. Unlike the barons of Runnymede, who used their power against a despotic prince, to extort from him a charter of liberty for all the people, their present degenerate descendants storm the palace of the freest and most liberal of monarchs, to exact her technical sanction to the more than Norman licence by which they have ennobled themselves against the country.

Peel is a feudalist minister. He may intend ever so well. No bad motives should be, or are intended to be attributed to him; but how sad is it to see a man of his truly honourable origin so forgetful of the lesson of the example of his own illustrious ancestor, already tested of the postage, but he has lost his birthright. The son of a manufacturer! he has given up the very cradle in which he was rocked as a burnt-offering to the lords of the soil. He may imagine that they are under his control. Let him ponder the insulting words of Richmond. There they are. The threat was made by the Peer to the Commoner when he was on the threshold—not of power—but of office. The decree was applauded by assenting peers of every grade. They flung their coronets in his very face, and told him, in effect, that if he did not come and take them up, and give them to them again in acknowledgment of their right and power over him, they could turn him out. "We will turn him out" are the words of the handwriting on the wall. They will blaze in letters of fire over the Speaker's chair whenever the Premier rises.

Bull, however, as is the threat, it is perfectly natural. They have placed him where he is, and why should they not remove him? Creation and annihilation alike belong to political omnipotence, and Peel is but a grasshopper before it.

Canning would not be a grasshopper. The duke (a greater, and albeit a modest, than he of Richmond) wanted to know who "the person" was that was to be prime minister. That great man, with the just pride of an Englishman, told the other great man—who then for once, seemed little amidst all his glory—"I am that person." This was using the first pronoun without egotism. But the pride of Canning, noble and patriotic as it was sent him to his tomb. He was so sensitive as to die, rather than be prime minister of the Lords.

Peel may have a similar spirit in him. But whenever he is bold enough to show it, he will—it is sincerely hoped, not by death, natural or political—cease to be minister; and the FOUNDATIONS will have to struggle, alone and hopelessly, with an injured, but a justly indignant Queen and people.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
BRITANNICUS.

Coursing.

The Caledonian Cup meeting will take place at Ardrossan, on the 25th of October and following days, under the stewardship of the Marquis of Douglas and the Earl of Eglinton, and when we add that A. Graham, Esq., has consented to officiate as Honorary Secretary, our coursing readers will be satisfied that everything necessary to their comfort will be en règle, and that the meeting will be well supported. There is a fear that the Marquis of Douglas may not return from the Continent in time to attend, but Lord Eglinton will certainly be found on the field and at the table, giving life and spirit to both. The coursing ground at Ardrossan is particularly well fitted for the sport—chiefly pasture—gently hanging—few fences—good hare-homes, so that hares go right away to them—and plenty of hares. From Fleetwood to Ardrossan by the Fire King steamer is but a sleep, and from Liverpool to Greenock by steam boat and thence by railway not twenty hours. Apart from the sport Ardrossan is worth visiting on account of its scenery—the Frith of Glyde shewing beautifully from many points on the coursing ground, indented as it is by the jutting of the bold coast of Argyshire, with Arran and its magnificent horizon line standing boldly in front, and the solitary Crag of Ailsa far off in the distance amid the haze of the ocean. [The advertisement containing the conditions of the meeting came just as we were going to press, and too late for insertion this week; it shall appear in our next; in the meantime it is necessary to state, that the stake will be five sovs each, and that Mr Nightingale is appointed Judge.]

The entries for the Clydesdale Club shall certainly appear in our next, when we propose to open our coursing columns in earnest. Appointments with the names of judges, will be thankfully received.

We understand that the handsome piece of plate subscribed for by the coursing world as a testimonial of their gratitude and respect to A. Graham, Esq., will be presented to that gentleman by the Earl of Eglinton, on Monday the 25th of the ensuing month, being the first day of the Caledonian Cup Meeting, and a most appropriate opening to the season.—Ibid.

AFFLICTING SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at the William the Fourth, Levensham-road, before Mr. Carter, on the body of Mr. Archibald Trollope, aged 53 years, a retired merchant, who committed suicide by hanging himself under very affecting circumstances. Jane Ford, servant of the deceased, deposed that her late master was a widower and had for some months past been in a very indifferent state of health. He was at times for days together confined to his bedchamber; he was occasionally attended by a surgeon. His ailments caused him to be very depressed in spirits. On Thursday he appeared better to health, and walked in the back garden with his two daughters. He went to bed about ten o'clock which was his usual hour. He then seemed as usual. On Friday morning witness knocked at his door, as was her custom. This was nine o'clock. She received no answer. Thinking her master asleep, she did not again call him until ten o'clock, but still receiving no answer, she became alarmed as did also the Misses Trollope. Mr. Williams, a friend of the deceased, came in, and bursting the door open discovered her unfortunate master suspended to the rail of the bedstead by his silk pocket handkerchief. By the coroner I am not aware of anything that preyed upon my master's mind; his circumstances were not embarrassed. Mr. Powis, the medical attendant of the deceased, said the deceased had of late suffered much from an affection of the spine, which greatly annoyed his mind. By the jury: The deceased's sufferings would be likely to affect his mind. Mr. James Gordon, of Royal-hill, Greenwich, stated that he had known the deceased upwards of twenty-five years: He (the deceased) was in early life in the merchant-service, and for a number of years commanded a West Indian man. After leaving the service he became a general merchant, and carried on business in the Commercial-road. He retired about four years back. Witness had not seen him for some time before his melancholy death, and consequently could not speak to his state of mind. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

Royal Thames Yacht Club.

The closing excursion of the season of this club, which took place on Saturday week, was not so numerously attended as we anticipated it would have been, but the presence of some of the most influential patrons of yacht sailing rendered the trip an extremely interesting one, and fully compensated for the deficiency in numbers. The commodore and several members of the club partook of an early dinner at the Yacht Tavern, Greenwich, and afterwards proceeded on board the Gnome, of 24 tons, the property of T. and R. Meeson, Esqrs., which got under weigh about five o'clock, accompanied by H. Gunston, Esq's Alarm, of 18 tons, and several of the smaller class yachts with parties on board. The weather was delightfully fine, but little wind, and the "beating" down to Erith was not accomplished before the close of day. In the evening the commodore, as usual, took the chair at the Crown Inn, when Mr Taylor, the owner of the Sway (which had been brought from Harwich), and the owners of the Brilliant, Caroline, and several other yachts joined the party. A few hours were spent in the most convivial manner, and in the course of the evening numerous toasts were proposed and drunk with enthusiasm; among them were "Her Majesty," the patroness, "Prince Albert," the patron, and "Admiral Stopford," the vice-patron of the club, "Lord Wharfedale," the commodore of the Wharfedale Sailing Club, "The Yacht Owners," "The Commodore of the R.T.Y.C.," &c. Mr. Harrison, in proposing the health of Lord Wharfedale, observed that the admirers of yacht sailing were greatly indebted to his lordship for the manner in which he had promoted and encouraged the truly national sport for many years past, and the toast of "Health and long life to the noble lord" was received most enthusiastically. Mr T. Meeson made an eloquent speech in proposing the health of the commodore, and the high and deserved eulogium on the services of Mr Harrison during the many years he held office was loudly applauded by the meeting. The chair was vacated at twelve o'clock and early on the following morning the various yachts were got under weigh again with the intention of proceeding out to sea, but as the tide and what little wind there was were against them, they did not extend their cruise much below Gravesend; they then returned, and for many hours sailed in company through the various reaches between Erith and Gravesend. *Grays Bay*, however, seemed to be most favourable place of resort, and here the fleet was joined by Captain Shirriff's Remus and Mr. Hop's success, the Windmill appearing the distance. The day was delightfully fine, and the sailing of so many beautifully constructed and elegantly appointed yachts in company, tasting their powers of speed against each other, was a treat of no common order. The vessels rendezvoused for the night at Gravesend; and a number of gentlemen assembled at Wate's Hotel in the evening. On Monday morning the Gnome returned to London, the party on board expressing themselves, highly gratified with their trip, and the kindness, attention, and liberality displayed towards them by the respected owners of that elegantly fitted up vessel.

On Saturday night week a hay stack, weighing 200 tons, the property of Mr. Barnes of Staplehurst, was entirely destroyed from over-heating.—In consequence of the numerous visitors by steam to Putney, it is said that the Earl of Harrington, the Lord of the Manor, has given instructions to Mr. William Cubitt to erect a chain pier, similar to the one erected for Lord Cadogan at Chelsea for their accommodation.—The trial of Knox and others, for the abduction of Brown, took place on the 16th instant, at Haddington. The jury returned a verdict of Not proven, and the panels were dismissed from the bar. This trial was for carrying off a voter to the Bass Rock on the day of the poll for the Dunbar burghs election.—On Monday night the following melancholy accident to Mrs. Coleman, the wife of Mr. Coleman, residing in Albany-street, Regent's Park. It appears from the statement of one of the female domestics, that she heard violent screams for assistance issuing from her mistress's bedroom. She instantly ran up stairs, and found Mrs. Coleman enveloped in flames, and endeavouring to extinguish them. The young woman, with great presence of mind, seized the bedside-carpet and threw it around her mistress, by which means she succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but the lady was dreadfully burnt. The unfortunate lady is encinte.—One day last week one of the policemen on duty at Wootton Bassett observing a pig on the rail way, attempted to drive it off, as a train was approaching, but all his efforts proved unavailable, as the more he attempted the more obstinate the pig appeared to be, and seemed to have made up its mind not to leave; our continued its course, and actually ran and met the train, running under the engine, where, if it had not been for the assistance from the animal, we suppose, not having the noise of the en-

riases, &c., he made a bolt, and attempted to run between the wheels, but not being aware of the speed of railway carriages, was glad to retreat with the loss of its nose, the wheels having actually cut off the pig's nose in its progress.—A circumstance of rare occurrence took place in Liverpool on Saturday evening week, and one which, we think, deserves a place on record. A middle-aged man, rather decrepit, in the garb of a sailor, was soliciting alms in one of the principal streets, when a girl about thirteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. Lawless, residing in Hare-street, was induced, from his apparent want, to give him what she supposed to be a penny, and passed on, having been sent to collect a debt. When she had proceeded a short distance the beggar again accosted her with, "My dear, did not you make a mistake? You gave me a crown piece." The astonished girl replied, "Yes, I intended to give you a penny." He gave her back the 5s., and received from the thankful child all the copper she had, which was 4d., for which he also appeared grateful.—The French papers give an account of a duel fought at Lucra baths between Dr. Cook and Mr. Plowden, which terminated at the first fire in the death of the former, who, it would seem, had forced the latter to the painful alternative of submitting to an insult or fighting.

On Monday a young Irishman named Michael Murphy was committed by Mr. Grove, the magistrate at the Greenwich police-court for one month, charged with being drunk, creating a disturbance and attempting to stab a police-sergeant, of the R. division, at the wake of one of his countrymen in Deptford. Mr. Grove, in referring to the case, said it was high time a stop was put to it, adding, that he wished that the prisoner and all his countrymen were on the other side of the channel, instead of disturbing this country by their crying and howling to wake the bodies of their dead. The prisoner said he had witnesses. Mr. Grove said the Irish would swear anything. Mr. Drury, a surgeon who was present, and who knew the prisoner, took occasion, we think with great propriety to characterise the conduct of Mr. Grove as unbecoming a magistrate and a gentleman. He also said he should petition Parliament for the removal of Mr. Grove from his office, the duties of which he seemed so unfit to execute.—Petitions continue to be adopted to her Majesty, referring to the increasing distress of the manufacturing districts, and praying that those distresses may be taken into consideration before the prorogation of Parliament.—The price of the 4lb. best wheaten loaf in Paris is now 5½d, while in London it is 10d.—At the Thames police court on Tuesday Chas. Holmes, master and owner of a fishing smack, called the Quick, and Thos. Hart, a fisherman belonging to the same vessel, were fined £100 each, and in default committed to Chelmsford gaol until it was paid, for smuggling 2,846lbs. of tobacco.—The Earl of Lincoln was re-elected for South Notts on Monday without opposition.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor made his public entrance into Birmingham on Monday, drawn by six grey horses in a neat car. He was numerously attended by the Chartists, and at Holloway Head various resolutions were passed by the meeting expressive of a determination to persist in agitating for the charter.—The ship Betty, which for many days formed a serious obstruction of the river in the Lower Hope, has been raised and laid on Colehouse point, below Gravesend, by the means employed by the general Salvage Company, under the superintendence of Mr. John Fraser.—The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to London on Monday evening, and will go back in about a fortnight with the Countess de Grey to resume the reins of government.—A meeting of the Repeal Association took place in Dublin last week; when Mr. O'Connell said that he had to report to the meeting that he had a conference with the representatives of the various trades of the city, for the purpose of making the necessary regulations for the construction of the new Repeal Board of Trade. The motto of the society was that "everything coming from England should be burnt, except coals." (Cheering and laughter.) No one should be admitted to its meetings who was not dressed altogether in Irish manufactures. (Cheers).—It would appear from returns laid before Parliament of the income and expenditure of the various turnpike trusts in the different counties of England and Wales in the years 1839 and 1840, that the total debts amount to £2,774,927, and that the total assets amount to but £368,611, a state of things which is not likely to be improved by the railways.—The preparations for the commencement of Victoria Park, which are watched with great anxiety at that east end of the metropolis, will take place early in the spring. Already several places have been submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The ground has been surveyed, and different parties holding possession of property have received notices to leave.—A few days since a servant girl at St. Omer, having been told that to steam potatoes was the best way of cooking them, closed up an iron pot, in which she had put some to boil, with a luting of clay round the edge of the cover, and placed a heavy iron weight on the top to keep the steam in. An explosion of course ensued, and the girl was severely scalded, but not dangerously.—On Friday week five pilots embarked in a six-oared gig from Guernsey, in search of vessels. Three of them successively boarded and were engaged by as many vessels; the other two were overtaken on their return homeward by a tremendous hurricane, accompanied with torrents of rain, vivid lightning, and heavy thunder. It has since been ascertained that they were driven on the coast of France, as the pilot-boat was found by one of the coast-guard off Flamanville, with the two men dead. They had doubtless been struck by the electric fluid, since the sail of the boat was rent to pieces, the mast was standing, and the two men were in a sitting posture at the foot of it, having several livid marks about their heads and other parts of their bodies. The boat had shipped no water, and the provisions were not exhausted. The names of the sufferers were, Bonamy le Huray, aged 27th, and Nicholas de la Mer, aged 45, both single men.

SHIP LAUNCH AT BLACKWALL.—On Tuesday a ceremony of this description was witnessed at the building yard of Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Green, Blackwall. The vessel thus sent forth to "find her home upon the deep," has been built for the General Steam Navigation Company, and will form a valuable addition to their already splendid fleet. She is of large dimensions, measuring between 900 and 1,000 tons by the old, or from 1,000 to 1,100 of the new measurement. It had been fixed that the launch should take place at four o'clock; but the state of the tide did not afford quite sufficient depth of water at that hour, and it was rather more than half-past four when the business of the day actually came off. Nothing could have been more successful. The noble vessel took the water as if she had always been used to it; and her debut was hailed with the heartiest

cheers. At the appointed signal, Lady Eleanor Lowther was good enough to undertake the office of sponsor, and with the usual observances conferred on her young charge the name of the "Trident." Many members of the General Steam Navigation Company were present, naturally anxious to see the first of this new creation of their own capital and enterprise, and the directors had also invited several of their friends, among whom were Lady Greville Somerset and one of her sons, Colonel and Lady Eleanor Lowther, and the Misses Lowther, Lady Adelaide Webber, Sir Henry and Lady Willock, Mr. Holmes, and some other ladies and gentlemen, between sixty and seventy of whom partook of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided by the directors, at Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

Boatswain Smith, who was on Tuesday charged before Alderman Pirlé, at Guildhall, with having caused an obstruction in Smithfield, appeared at the justice-room, for the purpose of representing to the Lord Mayor the "severe indignation" to which he had been subjected in the station-house upon being locked up in the den of confinement there, when apprehended for preaching on Monday evening.

Alderman Wilson, who sat for the Lord Mayor, recognised the old Billingsgate preacher at once, and received him with kindness, expressing at the same time regret that it had been found necessary to interfere with his liberty. Mr Smith said that his principal object in waiting upon the representative of the Lord Mayor, was to return thanks to his lordship for having ordered his liberation from the station-house, in which he had been locked up for a considerable time, upon his own recognizances to appear to answer the charge. He had commenced his proceedings, which those who know him were perfectly aware did not correspond with the vile transactions of the fair, when Inspector Hodson, of the City police, caused him to be dragged to the station-house like a felon, and locked him up for four hours in a cold damp cell, in which there was no bed or accommodation of any kind, and in which he would have been detained if it had not been for the humanity of the Lord Mayor.

Alderman Wilson: Was there no place in which to lie down?

Mr. Smith replied that there was neither bed nor covering of any kind, and the want of that sort of comfort was very likely to be felt by a man of his advanced period of life. He could answer for it, that confinement in such a place was calculated to endanger life, and he determined to represent the fact for the sake of others who might be justly or unjustly deprived of their liberty by the City police.

Inspector Brake, in answer to a question from Alderman Wilson, said that there was no bed in the station-house for the accommodation of those who were locked up.

Alderman Wilson: I should have thought that Mr. Smith was sufficiently known to the City police to be believed upon his promise to attend before the alderman, to answer for any alleged violation of the law, without being locked up in a cell. I must bear my testimony to his conduct, of which I took particular notice during my mayoralty. I have heard him frequently addressing crowds, and I am convinced that every thing he uttered was good. I have learned, too, that he has done more extensive benefit through the kingdom, for he will go into places where other preachers will not attempt to show themselves. I am convinced that the City commissioner is a gentleman incapable of issuing orders of such severity against an individual who never has been known to say anything of an injurious or even doubtful character, and I think that the circumstances ought to be represented in that quarter.

Inspector Brake (as we understood him) said that the orders issued were of a general nature, for the protection of the peace, which was exceedingly liable to be broken at such a place as Bartholomew Fair, and under such circumstances.

Sir Chapman Marshall stated that in his mayoralty he had been obliged to interdict holdings forth of all kinds in Smithfield on account of the political matter which the socialists and others used to pour out there.

Mr. Smith begged leave to say that he was not connected with any party, political or theological, either at Smithfield or at Billingsgate, and that his object was to check, as was in his power, the moral atrocities which he saw daily committed, and of which Bartholomew-fair presented the most hideous instances upon every occasion. The shows, it was true, were reduced, but the extinction of the fair was the only way of remedying the horrible evil; and when, in the midst of the children who were supported by the charity he advocated, he addressed those who were disposed to listen to him he was seized and hauled off to the station-house, where his pockets were turned out, he thought it was really too hard.

Alderman Wilson: I think so too, indeed; and I advise you to go to the City Commissioner, who never shuts his ears to complaints to my knowledge. If, however, you are not allowed to do good in the City, I trust you will persevere elsewhere.—Morning Chronicle, Sept. 9.

The tenor of the letters from Lancashire continues to be very discouraging, both as to the amount of business transacted, and as to the state of credit and confidence between man and man. At Manchester another failure occurred on Wednesday; the parties are manufacturers upon a large scale, of old standing and high respectability. Their debts are little short of £100,000, but it is hoped there will be a good dividend. Their embarrassments originated in the failure of their bankers, Messrs. DAINTRY, RYLS, and Co., to whom they owed a considerable sum and on whom they depended for assistance.—Leeds Mercury.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS.—At length, we trust, there is some chance that a building will be erected as a general repository, and for the safe custody of our invaluable public records. The noble Victoria Tower of the new houses of Parliament is the building proposed, and the following are extracts from Mr. BAKER'S report on the subject:—"The space that may, in my opinion, be appropriated to the above-mentioned purposes, in the new houses of Parliament, includes the whole of the upper part of the Victoria Tower, a portion of the south front adjoining the royal entrance vestibule, portions of the building above and below this vestibule, and over the royal staircase, together with the whole of the basement story, between the wings of the river front. As a place of deposit for records.—The several stories of the Victoria Tower may be conveniently fitted up with racks or cases, to contain records, amounting in bulk to 247,258 cubic feet. As to the Binders' Workshops and Storehouse.—A binding room, 75 feet by 25 feet, with convenience for washing, cleaning, and repairing records, may be obtained over the Royal staircase, immediately adjoining and upon a level with the public or examining rooms. The storehouse for records of secondary importance may be obtained in the basement of the river front, between the wings, in the cubic contents of which amount to 142,848 feet. Thus it will be seen that the whole of the records now in existence may be placed in the Victoria Tower, and in accommodation afforded therein for an annual increase of them for many years to come; but as it is probable that a very considerable diminution of their bulk will be occasioned by abstracting those which are of secondary importance to be placed in the storehouse, the accommodation afforded by the tower would be likely to prove sufficient for several centuries. The whole of the accommodation for records, as well as the offices, work-rooms, and rooms for resident officers of the record establishment, would be perfectly fire proof, entirely independent of the gables and other accommodation of the houses of Parliament, capable of being thoroughly lighted and warmed and ventilated, and convenient both as to external and internal access. The first class records may be conveniently arranged and classified in the several stories of the Tower, where they will be effectually separated from the rest of the record establishment, as before mentioned and thereby admit of being placed completely under the care and control of the superior officer of the record establishment;

and as no other materials will be employed in the construction of the tower than brick, stone, iron, and slate, there would not be the slightest risk of the destruction of the records by fire. The second class records would, for the same reason, be equally safe, and as completely under the care and control of the superior officers as those of the first class. —CHABLES BARRY.

—ATHENS.

HEREFORDSHIRE BOWMEN.—The third meeting of the Herefordshire Bowmen this season was held on Thursday at Croft Castle, the beautiful seat of Mrs. DAVIES. The targets were pitched on the lawn on the west side of the Castle, and at one o'clock commenced. Shortly after three a *déjeuner* à la fourchette was announced to a distinguished circle of the nobility and gentry of the county, exceeding two hundred in number, the fine band of the Herefordshire Militia playing throughout the entertainment. About five o'clock was resumed, and at seven the lady paramount (Lady KYLLE MONEY) awarded the prizes to the successful competitors as follows:—First lady's prize, Miss CLIFFORD; second, Miss NEWTON. First gentleman's prize, the Rev. JOHN ROCKE; second, the Rev. F. MEREWATER. The prizes were very severely contested, and the shooting of the Rev. Mr. ROCKE was particularly admired. A ball at night concluded the fête, the dancing taking place in the fine hall of the Castle. The weather was remarkably propitious, and contributed mainly to the pastime of the day.

The following extraordinary case came, a few days ago, before the Court of Assizes of the Pas de Calais. On the 12th of May last, a female named Thérèse Decamp, residing at Hanesamps, was found by one of her neighbours in a barn, sitting on a chair, with a quantity of blood at her feet, in which were several pieces of flesh without the skin. The woman who discovered her in this situation immediately exclaimed, "You were pregnant, and you have just assassinated your child." No answer to this accusation was given, and some medical men were called in, who, after an examination, declared that Thérèse Decamp had really given birth to a child. The pieces of flesh were then submitted to them and examined, and they declared, although the head, arms, legs, and intestines were missing, that the portions of flesh before them had belonged to a male child. The lungs were immersed by them in water, and the result was a declaration that the child had been born alive. Upon this evidence Thérèse Decamp was committed for trial upon a charge of infanticide, under all the horrible circumstances implied by the discovery which had been made. Her defence however, gave a very different colour to the transaction, and excited astonishment and horror in the court at the extraordinary mistake which had been made. She declared that she had never been delivered of a child, and that she is at this moment within three months of her accouchement; but that as her seuer had promised to marry her if she should really be pregnant, she had killed a large rabbit, and cut up some of the flesh to make it appear that premature parturition had taken place. This defence would have been regarded as a fable if the Procureur du Roi had not risen and informed the court that no doubt could be entertained of the pregnancy of the accused in the advanced stage of six months, and that proper means had been adopted to prevent any deception on that point. Consequently, as under these circumstances parturition could not have taken place in May last, he begged the tribunal to adjourn the case till the next assizes, as in the interval all legal doubt, if any could be entertained, must disappear. This request was complied with, but the prisoner, on hearing she was to be imprisoned for three months longer, threatened to destroy herself, as she preferred death, she said, to so lengthened an imprisonment. Orders were given that she should be carefully watched.

The following case has been decided by the Judge de Paix of the 6th arrondissement of Paris:—Two gentlemen had taken their places for the outside of a diligence belonging to Toulouse and Co., but being very much annoyed by a large dog which had been placed there by the conductor, and which snarped at them and tore their clothes, they refused to go on, and continued their route in a carriage with post-horses, and subsequently sent in the bill for the amount to the diligence company. Messrs. Toulouse and Co. refused to pay, but the judge de paix awarded the full amount, on the ground that passengers were not to be thus annoyed or alarmed, and were entitled in such case to take post horses at the expense of the party creating the annoyance.—Galignani.

It is generally understood that the Lord President of the Court of Session will, in a short time, retire from the high station which he has honourably occupied for so many years; and that he will be succeeded by the Lord Justice Clerk, whose place will be occupied by the present Dean of Faculty. It is said, further, that the choice of the Faculty in filling up this latter honourable office will fall on Mr. Wood, the present steward of Kirkcudbright. Further changes are talk-d of, but these are too vague and indeterminate to be at present given to the public in any authentic shape.—Edinburgh Courier.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

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The School was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15*l.* of which 5*l.* are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

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Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

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Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

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ED. ST. GAZ.

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