


PUBIIC NOHICE
Frose and aft-r the 1at J: y Is 41 , the Bombay Gizetre will bo phils shed dain (Sinnay. excepten) wilhat miy Bumb-y Juiy 1, Ixil

## TO ADVERTIZERS.

$I^{\text {s }}$ N future person requiriag Abvghtisismexts to be pmbished in This Jovncit will phease to SEND the num er of times they are to be inserted. Cospracers my be mad- i,y apilying t.0 the Printer Bumbay, A"g usi, 1841.
notice.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the B mbax GAznctis Posse liax been removed from the late Preanises No j, Forbes Street, and is now ocenjying the Premisps in Apollo Street, Old Adminaly House, elo unge Rom us, w sem all co numaication- to the Editor will be received. - Baminy, 5th april $18+1$.

## BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERI.ANI) DISPATCH.

$W^{\text {THICII }}$ will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence The Pablic past Month ed that an Gverland Monthly Stumary, will be prb. lisited at this Olfice for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Ontstation Sinbseribers to the Bombay Gazefle are herety informent that if they will favor the Ethtor
with the names of the Parties in England to whon they with the names of the Panties in England to whom hicy Wish their Overianilathary punctually through the losit Oitice here by fyrwarded pu
No Postagn. is levied by the Falnouth route and by Marseiles Iwo-pence.

A gents in Euynant, Alossrs. Gitiadlay, Ghristian and Matthews. i6, Uornhiil, and 8 , Sh. Martins place, Charing Cross.
Bumbay Gazet e Pre s, Apollo street, Old Admiralty B.omba
House.

TTHE SUBschisks to the Gazrarie are requested y that wien ver a change of residence or siation may take place, they winl te pleased ta give fuforma-
tion of the same, in order, to prevent inistakes in forward. ing their Newspaper.

## COPPZ:R PLAT:S PIRINITV:

 at this Oifice, at the following prices.
Livitation Cards, Eugcaviing \&e, ou the most reasonable terns.

TUTHE ARUY AND NAVY.

TiIE followin; Works are for Sile and to be had on application at this Otfice
Marryat's Codeop Signals, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2 nd, and 3rd Patts, with the Supple ment to the above, and alsiv the Itonorable Eas. pany's Steamers and Ships of War, cor reeted and Report of the Gom nisxionurs for In pirin: int," Report of the Com nixaionurs for In pirime : hit, $R$. Procee lings of a General Court Marial held at Fort George on Capt (iin D. G. Durw, 16th IRez!.


APLICITION having been mate to this Suppere st wif amil Tratanent of Mobarjerc ladath, bat- of Bon wy Hindoo ...erch...', d-ceased, may the conmited to Tulskpinas Matheradass of Bowhy merchan, bee of the execntors aceording to the Teror ther- of-all Persons 19 h day of $\mathrm{Au} \mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{u} \rightarrow \mathrm{t} 184 \mathrm{~L}$.

ACTON S. AYRFON,

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& \text { वमीद्य }
\end{aligned}
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## NOTICE.

Ma. augustus philip siqueera,

$B^{B}$EGS to motify for Genezal information that it is a 1 year since ing establishad himself at Vingola as Afent to execute and ficintate hee va hias by the Ge.. tle nea at large pastia: 'heo Viazorla, and he therefore begrs $t$ at f $_{6}$ aithomen $d$-si onts of ha inc their thinge fo. warded to them by an e riy oppo thinty to any pa t of the Counthy, will be peased to favor hima with oders, to which he pledges strict attentio. and despateh.
Mr. A. P. Staveer I furthar solici:s that Ge-tlemen havi gr any aticies, or b-sgare for he in from Bonbay or any other Station tube la wed at Vingo la, will be pleased thd rect theiragentat Bonbay, se. hair orde sand his Comaissiun will be found moderate.

Vingorla, 2 ind Mukuat 1841

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

## Ceglon.

Thugake in Cerlon
We ber to call attenion to an extract frem the Naval and Military Gazette by which it will be seen that the adyent of Thugivay shortly be experted in Ceylon if the same has not Iruady taken plas". The length of tum that their practices wure carried on in india withont saspietion may incaed almost
warrant the fear that the fatal handkerchief is already in ope warrant the rear that we accordingly recommend the mattec to the early attention of Goverumunt.-O Oserver A."yust 2

## Sugar Planting in Crylon.

We are glail to hear of the commencement of several new plantations of th. Sugar Cane in Ceyloa, one as near as Cotta. The accounts of the reducion prop,we.l in the dunerhaps the seem to cheek the ener bay bo rather salutary th.an otherwise by inducing a propur caution and economy in ih expeniliture. The result of the enormous profits promived by the caitivation of this article in Ceylon would bi a great rise in land and labour, and a comparative reaction without b-nefit to any but
sperulators and to th We think the inore serious qu-stions as affecting the cultivation of Suigar in the I-land are as to the soil aand the means afford-d hare of renovating it, anid whit soils will pay th, cultivator? That many soils will grow the Sugar Cane and not pay the
cultivator we hive little donht. indeed it would be a subject worthy of the inferference of Govarnment to obtain the best worsily of the interference of Goints. We have seen the Est
pissible infurmation on th-se poins Indin Coupany spreading Am -riean Gentlemen ovpr their territory to twach the im wist approved modes of Cultivation
for Cotion, and wo think Sugar and Coffee are equally demandfor Cotion, and ing conxideration in Ceylon. We have naigiduyuing s ates, ing fact wideration in ceylon., We narly surrounded by Sugar giowink Colonies in fact $w$, are nearly surrounded by sugar gowink Colonies
which wind affirt every facility for the purpose of a very moderate expense.-ILid.
P. S. We top the Press to annsunce an occowrenee unprecedented in the annais of Ceylon, At a Sinnamon Sale t? ]to-day there was not a single bale of any
sor sold!!! Whicu clearly proves not only that the Daty upon thi, valuable spice in inst be materially rintureef. but al
that the $G$ orerumeat upset price must be tow $\begin{aligned} & \text { red. Ibid, }\end{aligned}$

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

- THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.

Sir.- The want of an active spirit in support of an infant Instiation. which eventually, with care, must te productive of great henefit to the several classes who need its warmoth,
in behatf of thoir pror."ny, and those nearly and dearly counected to them, in after life, but preventell so doriug frouexninple :- the want of an entrgetic character, to muget the risws an I sentiments of the members of such an Iustitution, individual and wholly, lay bare their errorx, produced by thes
very morbid state now prevalent in sucieties of this natnre, of contining such in the natrovest compats, which should at all imes make their appearance in a puolic form, but as they now exist, must do hara ultimately: is greatly experienced
in hix Previdency. in thix Presidency
nd in a publicerral truth, which tine only will correct is fak-n for uran, which the publi, voice alone can corruet Widows and Ocphans' Fund just entablished. Such a boo was long needed, olten moved in private circles, but only now arried out.
The accur ention, requices not arg point I have first drawn to your atpermit me to appeal to the every day oecarrence of life; kimitred stamp. Thrillingly alive as they make us to on ities of hife fall in the same bhasm, that ; bear all the real-
gained and py drams. Ludicrous as the idea may be, it is it ite
and while we peruve the conntless selienes and while we peruve the countless achemes that, a
nafion, to prop a (South Sea) Bubble. which cout nafion, to prop a (Sourth Sea) Bubble. which cout
in lhest and the wealthient in its train, fancitul as it well kinwn so to be. when the subject ran its rou view it on a par with the situation of the late sever of Messrs Mackintosh and others of Calent as ? a
there may be, and it is elearly seen: ont a wila that eould n., possibly last longer than itsulf. and prted by thie Public : the arher the effect of public ajement ; or in other words a w.ant of that patronoye winine way at quickly withdrawa. The inference I have arWhat can be public support? nought, but the support of the individual members that constifute the Public! a truth known of old, but ulways to t sight of, in the review of sub jects of the present nature, and one always sure to indicate the
true paih for sense to pursue! The domm, self rnther pride, the real crext of the Indian Anthorities, the trwe prompter of thinir feelings and actions, mu-t be sacrificed at the shrine of Truth, aul not till that point is attained, will
Iutia be, what she siould, rather what she Intia be, what she saould, rather what she ought to be ?
Where it the L'ublie w+al ? ask the winds where? Ther have borns the questivn to High Heaven, and the soul Noll, to use aromatic repression ior the whi-pering monitor, ammun-
 Great and the wealtiny Let uspsue io aw ile thea here, and view the objects of
the Inatitution righ ly. Imay (ou $u \cdot \theta$ a simple mode to exemplify the point in view) or may not have a wife as the case may be ; and I may probibibly stand in the samo situation
with regard to a family; an l most likely atoo with regard to a family; an 1 most likely also as to relatives ;
with an inc me at my coumand that will make me and those about melive comfortably now, and with ample provision, fon relatives on my demise. Granted, and I consequently dont fall in contact with the Widows and Opphans Fund. The
freling of Pailanthrophy if questioned as in the breast of feelings of Pailanthrophy if questioned as in the breast of
any individual, arouses the passions, and any indiduai, arouses the passions, ant quickly exhansts
itself in veltinent declaration of the opposito situation. Was this course then strictly applied in the opporties who stand aloof just now, perhaps a majority would find tiemxelves quiekly meorporated muabbers : But this is not the palh that jus-
tice would exhibit, calm persuasion in the garb of truth s.iould at all timns, give the lead to passionate and loose dispute.
What
What may be the distant effects of this Institution in my
offspring 3 is an important enquiry and if ing subscriptions offsping $?$ is an important enquiry, nnd, it ny subscriptions
do not prove beneficial to them, perhaps they may be to do not prove beneficial to them, perhaps they inay be to
many of my fellow. creatures, slould be the conclusion of every man conmanding the smallest spark of honor, or at leas sense.
And here,
And here, an euquiry naturally presen's itself as to what
infuence my subscriptions would have on the pensions of of othcrs. Manifold at are the advantares of extabtishinents of this nature, individuals, comnainding interest therein, the greatest possible advantage it gains is Principal. The state of
the Bengal Mariners tho Bengal Mariners Fund, in its day of prosperity is welt
knowa, when its widuwed Pensioners. commanded 90 Rs . per month, but now, trom the mishap that attenided it, obtain
somewhere abou: Twonty. And in like manner eamet it sos. pos ibly be supposed that sueth, the betier state, may erown
th. future day of the lustituiou just astablished O.te word more on this head, anid I am done. The large amount of deaths yearly in this country, should at least spur individuals of every rank to forward the views of this Inatitution. I have stated in the enty part of this, that the wam of example prevented thany from joinins, this has been
sutficiently discussedt: but it bears my out. with rerard to the paragraph, which exhibits the effeets of principal. were this withdrawn, or uot quickly accumulated', their paiuful result is early iuagined. But, may not that be acthd upon,
the being subscribers, who lend to the inerease of the capital? the being subscribers, who lend to the inerease of the capital
yes, be if then minet, minate all to such, for what mpy be public patronage, but individual support, the channel for accuuninlarion of weallh.
Naurlit as the point connecteib with the sentiments of Naurgit as the point connecteib with the sentiments of a
Public Lasticutiou, must lie with i.aportanie, the pullic prints


Rombay; 17th August 1841

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¥lomestic ©ccurrences
ceylon.
Birta
Ooth Mondey July 26 th at Trincomalie The Lady of Assist Surgeon Cowper


fiteasures, not fiten.'

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Sa urday, Au:ust 21, 1841.
Wr learn that the Troops at kle phanta are a present in the enjoyment of very bad health, and several casmatties have occurred amongst theman Officer died there last Tuesday.
This circumstance might have been expected
onsidering the Swampy state of the Island. considering the Swampy state of the Island.

The Inquest which has been sitting for the last 5 days to investigate the circumstances con nected with the Murder of the Woman of ill fame alluded to in our paper of yesterday, clos odock, when six Individuals suspectableut nine o clock, when six Individuals suspected of being to the Bombay Jail to undergo the necesary examination, before the Maristrates. Tiwo of the men, are Butchers ly trade men, are Butchers ly trade
In the hope that Purtaub Sing, the dethroned Rajah of Sattarah, will still receive at the hand of Her Majesty's Government the restitution of those sacred rights of which he has unjustly been deprived through the false accusations and vile chicanery resorted $t$, by the Hombay Govern ment, we once more take up the pen to expose the unfeeling and unrelenting conduct of those individuals who aided or were mainly instrumental in disgracing the British name, by ore of the basest and ignoble schemes of tyranny and treachery that ever came within the province of the historian to record. In reading over the published, and unpublished (yet anthentic,) details of the Sattarah affair, the mind can no longer en tertain the idea that we live in the nineteenth century, an era in British history renowned for the glory of its rightfil conquests, the wisdom partiality of its judicial awards in the adminis tration of justice, the emancipation of slavery, the protection of the oppressed, the diffusion of the knowledge of that glorious and happy religion which demands of the Prince aud the ple bian "do unto others as you would they should do to you." The minds of British subjects accustomed to cherish these favorable and ex alted views of the conduct and policy of the alted to reconcile the acts of the authorities in the cas to reconcile the acts of the authorities in the case of this Mahratta prince with every principle of justice or honour, of humanity and policy. The minds of the natives of India, no less susceptible
of the finer feelings of our nature and viewing the of the finer feelings of our nature and viewing the solemn treaty which was made with them by the
British Government, are equally at a British Government, are equally at a loss to account, with the treaty before them, for the base-
ness of conduct so palpable in the Sattarah affair ness of conduct so palpable in the Sattarah affair they recur to the treatment they have experienced at British hands during nearly the
last 250 years and the mystery is solved. The last 250 years and the mystery is solved. The total disregard which the British have manifested for the moral and political obligations of any treaty which was inimical to or opposed their love of gain and the acquirement of territory is, as the Right Hon. Edmund Burke observed, proverbial. Under the pretence of enforcing treaties whose obligations have ceased to be valid or binding on the native states, on account of their infringement by the British Government, Princes have been dethroned and spoiled, territories have been appropriated, the happiness and the property of subjects have been sacrificed, ah ! and the blood of millions spilt to gratify the insatiable love of gain and stain the honour and reputation of the British name ! Great Britain is responsible for all the bloody acts and schemes of oppression which have been perpetrated from Cape Comarin to Ladauk, from Assam to Herat, auspicies to se mose lust for amass. ing wealth has made them indifferent to even or uneven means of acquiring it ; whose hearts by such practices have become callous to moral sentiments; and who, from persisting in the habit of such ill concerted contrivances, have practised tyranny for good and mild Government, used malversation for integrity, and who Government of Maharashtra
have closed their eyes to the hideousness of vice and regarded and fondled it as virtue. This is no hasty, overdrawn or illegitimate conclusion, but is the result of a cool investigation of all the deeds done since 1601. In fine : were we called upon to give a laconic, succinct and dispassionate opinion upon the acts of the once " honorable" by act of Parliament, but now no longer entitled to the appellation even by courtesy, but gravely designated "The East India Company" we would ito it in the language of Cornelius Nepos : " all those are accounted and denominated tyrants, who exercise perpetual power in that tyrants, who exercise perpett
state which was before free."

In considering the cass of Purtaub Sing, the Rajah of Sattarah, we must commence from 1817-18, when, scarcely sixteen years of age, he Was invergled from the Peishwa's camp by tho
British, and under the most flattering recetion British, and under the most flattering reception in the British Camp it was promised him that he should be placed unrestrictedly upon the throne of his ancestors, and treated on the sanre footing
as the most favored of the princes in India:who were allies of the British Gevernment! Scarcely out of the nursery leading strings, he placed confidence in his new ally. Huw far these specions promises have been treacherously broken. the subsequent conduct of the British towards His Highness will amply testify. No sooner had Purtaub Siug quitted the Camp of the Peishwa and placed himself under the pledged protection of the British, than he became a prisoner ; nay worse, a mere slave without the power ; nay posing or acting in anything relating either to the State or to his Hirhness, relating either to His Hirhuess soon found to his bitter that he had placed coufidence in those wegret was his subjugation to their wishes, whose ain was his subjugation to their wishes, and finally his ruin. He was so far placed upon a footing with the most favored princes of India that he Was not allowed to do anything in the management of his state affairs wi hout the knowledge and approbation of the British Government; and he could neither marry nor could any member of His Highness' family marry aught but those approved by the British Government! W as this being farored ? - or was it not rather the commencement of the disgraceful acts of oppression which were consummated in the downfall of the magnanimous prinee, who would never have entered the British Camp but for the false assurances of the British Government? What would an European ally of the Writish Government think if such terms were proposed under the plea of placing the new ally amoug the favored few ? What a servile condition must such a state i, in to accept such terms! But His Highness having once quitted the protection of troops virtually his own, although they were commanded by the Peishw.t, who exercised ta sort of coercion over his His Highness, and placed himself among the British ; once, we say within the power of the latter there was no other alternative than to accept the ignoble terms proposed or refuse them before the cannon's mouth! His Highness had no power to resist and kuew full well the consequences of a refusal. This disgraceful treaty itself, and the manner in which it has been disregarded and un ceremoniously broken by the British Government, we intend to publish for the information of our readers that they may "r read, mark, learn and inwardly digest", a treaty with a Prince who was vauntingly promised should be placed " was an equal footing ivith the most favo ed princes of India": and towards whom his base accuser assert they "' have hitherto acted withe accuser assert they " have hitherto acted with the greatbeen done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Anbeen done." ! !

How far the Government of Eagland could solemuly deliberately,-- and Heaven knows crimi-nally-sanction and approve of a treaty made with a prince who had just veen inveigied into their the through false promises, and whose youth ground of their surveillance of his affairs, treaty which made the prince of a weak state a mere pageant, and gave liberty to the stronger to assume to itself near!y all the advantages, pecuniary and political, to be derived from the stipu niary and political, to be derived from the stipuciples of honour and policy between different ples. Had treaty been made with an Furopen states. Had a treaty been made with an European dominated at Sattara, it would never have been recornised by other powers, and the unfair mean ecognised by other pors, and the unfair means Yed ob ed to in the instance of the Rajah of Sattara. were approved by the Court of Directors ; and, wassing uncensured by the British Parliament passing uncensured by the Bestigating the affairs of the East India Company in 1832, however disreputable their adoption they were used and sanctioned "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Anglio."

## Contemporavy §elections.

We understand, by a letter from Quetta dated the 24 th, that the Bengal Government have, at length, decided upon the following disposition of the Troops see ving in Scinde.
 All the other Troops, European and Native to It is sin has sent into ca for a D oley and bearers, to take him in for medical aid, benn, very ill with a bad fever.-United Service Gazette, August 20.
We tearn that tre Chiefs of Wadwan and Teyla, in Kaitywar, have lately had a quarrel a out a Vilage boundary, and instead of referring it, as they are bound to do by their engagements, to the Political Agent, they have tiken u, arms agninst one anoher and fought something like a regular battle, in which 26 men and 16 h -rses have been hilled and wonuded. Tbey richly desrrve the severest punith.
ment for making such a Avamaush.-Ibid.

## 录uropean Entelligence.

THE SATIRIST ALMANAC.
d. Dog Days J

All remarkable puppies atiract public attention, Paliners'on sports a new evig and whiskers, Harring. ton a fresh pair of moustachi,s; Chest-rfield a Honey.
comb coat; and young Ben D'Israeli is allowed by Mr. comb coat; and young Ben D'Israeli is allowed by Mrrs.
Wyndhan L-wis to load himelf with Jew finery. Wyndhan Lewis to load himelf with Jew finery.
which he does not d,
$j u$-diciou-ly, and consequently makes himself a laughing -stock for the community. During the "d g"davs" the "phoby" frequently hows itself in the metiopolis, then Sir Cwarles Wether ell exhibits a degree of additional horror if a basit of cold water is placed near him, and never perform oy ablutions whatsoever.
When the "phoby" prevails in the evening, the most
pitiable instances of insanitv occur. Some individuals pitiable instances of insanitv occur. Some individual
wh:) are is a very rabid state, actually pay their wh., are is a very rabid state, actually pay their mo-
ney to witness Macready or Cuarles Kean mangle ney to witness Macready or Charles Kean mangle Shakspere, and are so far gone as t.
nery of this brace of mountebanks.
When hydrophobia finds its way into the higher circles, the following distinguished personages, highe circles, the following distinguished personages, being
whisity unconscious of iheir aetions, perperate the annexed lists of absurdities, so peculiarly foreign to
Her Mujesty listens to an English vocalist
Her and
Queen Adelaide abstains from suur krout. of Graves.
The Duke of Sussex talks rationally for a quarter The Bueh
The Duchess of Inverness allows the Duke to eat a Viscount Melthour scolding him.
Viscount Melbourne dines at his onn house and at his own expense.
Lord Glenelg

Lord Glenelg keeps awake during a thunder storm.
Lord Lyodhurst looks at a head of Janus without recognising his own likeness.
Lord Abinger dances Jim Crow round a rat.trap.
Lord B iougham addiessed the Premier with com
Lord Biougham addiessed the Premier with common civility.

The Lord Chancellor makes a ducision.
The Archbish , p of Canterbury wishes to resign his
The Bishop of London subscribes liberally to the starving clergy

The Bishop of Exeter requests to be sent as a Missir The Marquis of L indonderry advocates liberal prin_ ciples.
The

Marquis of Westminster gives away sixpence The Marquis of Wellesley practices prudence and
The M urquis of Huntly thinks he is out of debt. Lord Hill administers justice at the Horse Guards. Farl of Cardigon sees an officer in his regiment thout wishing to trample on him,
The Dake of St. Alban's fancies he has a right to spend his pocket-mouey without accounting for it to the Duchess.

The Duke of Beaufu:t believes himself possessed of common sense.
The Marquis of Waterford passes a pump without ttempting to wrench off the ladle.
Earl of Harrington gets through a day without quarrelling with his wife.
Earl of Abingdon talks about " doing his duty.
Marquis of Ailesbury believes himself Marquis of Ailesbury believes himself capable. Marquis of Douro confesses himself capable.
Viscount Combarmere thinks himself efficien Lord Dinorben fancies he gives satisfaction. Lord Dinorben fancies he gives satisfaction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer unfolds his budget his new made bride.
Lord Ellenborough
Lord Elenborough feels smooth about the temples. Lords Cowley and Cloneurry listen with pleasure to Earl of Pemb

Lord Teembroke leaves off riding
Sir Francis Burdett practises consistency
Sir Robert Peel votes according to his conviction.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse enters the House of Com-

## mons quite sober <br> Lord Stanley indulges in a little urbanity.

Dan O'Conn-ll behaves like a gentleman.
Colonel Sibthorp rushes into a barber's shop and gets shaved.
gets shaved.
sam Crawley limits himself to six quarts of stout a Sam
day.
Sir

Sir Robert Inglis mixes his tenth tumbler of punch so weak that he is yery ill in consequence.
Sir George Warrender eats his dinner
Sir George Warrender eats his dinner w thout run-
ning a -i-k of apoplexy.
6: Fire Insuranje due
6: Fire Insuranne due as Midsummer expircs.
On this day Crowner Wakley may be seen trotting down to a Fire Office in great haste to pay his pre-
mium, in case of a second accident. Farley's nose now mium, in case of a second accident. Farley's wise now
beeomes an object of great terror to those who let therr hecomes an object of great terror to those who let their
insurauce aceount stand over. The gavmen keep him clear of their pipes, and the engines every where ready to play on his probo-eis in case of a sudden ignation.
14. 1775: Mrs Siddons born. This bitthday is kept in a singalarly magnificent manner by the "Brompton Melp mene,' Miss Helen Faucit, who lo iss upon herself as the legrimate successor of "Sal Sid-
don $*$ " as Misy F. plavfully calls her. Tie "Brompter don *," as Miss F. plavfully calls her. The "Brompton
Bar j," Planche, dines with the fainily, and is allowed Bar l," Planche, dines with the faunily, and is allowed
a second «lass of wine, when he reads from his interleaved copy of Shakspere the stage-effects suggested by himeelf, as absolutely nincessary to render Suaks$\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{re}$ 's plays intelligille, or even bearable. The evening concludes by Mis* Helen Faucit placing a laurel rown on Planche's brows, and givinu hau the Kou tou iu the most a aije $: t$ manner.
15: St. Swithin a remarkably inauspicious day, as cold water is thrown on everything.
St. Swithin is kept as a salinon festival by all teetotallers. In the evening James Silk Buckingham heads a water party, who regale themselves on pump water,
toast and water, barley water, and h.t water, misnamtoast and water, barley water, and h,t water, misn
ed tea, at sixpence a heaid, at Bagnige Wells ed tea, at sixpence a head, at Bagni, ${ }^{\text {s. We Wells }}$
When the teet,tallers disperse they sneak into
When the teet,tallers disperse they sneak into sun-
dry sequestered public houses and beer shops, from dry sequestered public houses and beer shops, from
whence they very naturally progress to station houses, whence they very naturally progress to station house*, fied with their adventures.

28: Rohespierre guillotined.
If Dau O'Connell, Feargus O'Connor, or any other mob-leader, remembers this anniversary, they feel an
unpleasanr sensation about the thruat all through the unpleasant sensation about the thruat all through the
day.-Saterist June 20 . day.-Saterist June 20.
Keshen, the unhappy
the Euperor has just put into chains for the Equeror has just put into chains for not beating
the British, is claimed as a Hibernian by the corres. poudent of a Dublin paper, the editor of which thinks that there is good ground for the supposition! One Dennis Keshen, it seemv, emisrated some twenty years since fro:n Roverea, who was $n$,ted for being a'cute chap; and the potent.reason of the similarity of the name, combined with the cleverness, are, by a kind of Irish mode of logic, held to be sufficient to eetablish the identity. It was only the other day that another Irish "gentleman", wanted to prove that Conmissioner Lin cane of an Irish family, and that his true patronymic was Flynn. Keshen is not exactly an Irish name, but the bearer of that cognomen in China may be an Irishnan nevertheless. That an Irishman should make kis way to Mandarin honours, or rise to a Com. missionership, either in China or any where else, is not very surprising. Onee set an Irishman on the road to preferment in China, and nothing we dare say would stop his progress but the Great Wall.-Ibid.
Thi Poet Clare.- We are the Queen Dowager has sent 20 guineas towards the Queen Dowager has sent 20 guineas towards the sum subseribing for Clare; that Lord
Fitzwiliam has also sent a handsome subscription, and that the Marquis of Northanpton has generously subscribed £5 per annum. - (Standard.)
subscribed £5 per annum. -(Standard.)
A Tox-A few days ago, at Exeter, a
an infant, nine months old, a bottle containing oil of an infant, nine months old, a bottle containing oil of
vitriol, to amuse it ? the poor child contrived to out the cork and drank part of the liquid, which caused its death.- (Examiner.)

A report that Governor Prescott had been recalled fiom Newfoundland, on account of misconduct, is antrue. He resigned his government of that island some time ago.-(Globe.)
A preparatory meeting has been held at Gresham's
Hotel, in order to make arrangements far a general meeting of the citizens to petition her Majesty to visit Dublin this summer. The form of a petition was agreed to, and was sign-d, amongst others, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Klidare; the Provost, and the City High Sheriffs.-(Dublin Journal-)
Tory Doings.-According to Sir Richard Phillips's "Million of Facts," the Tory government, between
1795 and $1826, i$, e, in 34 years 1795 and 1826, $i, e$, in 34 years, raised, by all its means of taxes and loans, $£ 2,476,334,216$, or above 72 millions per annum; and it expended, in the saine period, £2,422,655,240. Of these enormous sums, the customs yielded $309 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, the excise $688 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, the assessed and property-tases $368 \frac{3}{4}$, the
stamps $165 \frac{1}{2}$, the post office $39 \frac{1}{2}$, lotteries neary 11 , stamps $165 \frac{1}{2}$, the post office $39 \frac{1}{2}$, lotteries neariy 11 , loans and funding 722. Of the enormous expenses, the interest of the debt absorbed $891 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, the army
598 , the navy $422 \frac{1}{2}$. the ordnance 95 , direct subsides 598 , the navy $422 \frac{1}{2}$. the ordnance 95 , direct subsides bills, etc., 57 . It far exceeded, in less than exchequer bills, etc., 57. It far exceeded, in less than a genea ration, the total of all the taxes and public expenses
in 1,000 vears, or from the reign of Egbert, the first in 1,000 vears, or from the reign of Egbert, the first
King of England, in 827 , down to I826. In the reign King of England, in 827 , down to 1826. In the reign
of Henry V. the taxes were but $£ 1,100$ per week; in of Henry V. the taxis were but $£ 1,100$ per week; in
that of Crom wall $£ 29.000$; at the revolution 39,000 that of Cromwall $x 29,000$; at the revolation 39,000
in the reign of George H , $£ 150,000$; and in 1833, nearly $I, 000,000$, or 1,000 , times more than in the


Temperance Society,-Temperance is making extensive progress, there being at present in Loadou and the:nbers 5,000 of whon were reclaimed drunkards. In ne:nbers 5,000 of whom were reclaimed drunkards. In
the country are 90 aux liary societies, and $40,000 \mathrm{mem}$ the country are 90 aux iary societies, and 40,000 mem-
bers, out of which 4,000 are reclained druakards, 200 are clergymen of varions denominations, and 1,000 are actively engaged in proparating the principles of temperance soc:eties. In $S$ ootland there are $150,000 \mathrm{mem}-$ bars; and in Ireland, through the insirumentality of taken the pledge of $t$ tal abstinence, - (Examiuer.) On Sun iay, at Trinitp Cuurch, Brompton as Rev. M. Clay was realing the list of aspirants to wedlock, on pubiishing for the second time the names of "Joha Baraes, bachelor, and Mary W enlock, spinster," a res; ectably dressed man c ied out "I furbid it." The congresaion, alin st instantly rose en masse, and some minutes elapsed before order was restored. The person was desired to enter the vestry, where he was attended by the reverend gentlem m, with the chureh wardens, etc., when he stated to them his reasons for forbidding the bans, which being deemed sufficient, the na nes were erased from the book.-(Chronicle,)
Parisian hospitals and their management
The Paris hospitals are larger and more nu merous than those of Condon ; several being appropiciated to particular classes of dis ases, which can thus be studied to greater advantage. They are not, as i.s Eugland, dependent upon voluntary donations and suibseriptions, but are under the superintendence of Government ; their affairs being directed by an administrative council, and the funds being supplied by contributions from the town, a percentage upon the receipts at the theatres, the profits of the Monte de Piete, and other sources. Patients are admitted on , tion, if their cases admit of relief, but ferv bein refused for want of room. They are attended upon by the Sœurs de la Charite ; who devote their lives, or a certain number of devote these arduous duties. The physicians and surhese ars are elected by concours, or purgeons are elech bublic com petition which of er guarantee of the capabilities of their medical attendants than the method pursued in Great Britain, where interest is more generally influential than the degree of talent in deciding these elections : hence the junior members of the profession have not the same inducements for application and exertion as in France, where hospital physicians and surgeons have to make their way by their labour, their merits being known to the public by their works and otherwise before they are called upon to fill a responsible station. Habits of application and observation thus early acquired are continued in after life ; hence the greater richness of the medical press in France from men of experience, and the discoveries for which'science is indebted to them. The great influence which such competition must have in the advancement of medicine and surgery is too obvious to require comment. The election of internes and externes or house physicians, surgeons, and dressers, is decided in the same'way. Visits are made at an early hour (six or seven) in the morning after the visit a clinical lecture is delivered by those physicians or surgeons who are professors of the faculty of medicine, so that three hours and frequently medicine, so that three hours and frequently
more are devoted to the sirk and to instruction more are devoted to the sirk and to instruction
every morning before breakfast. A fixed salary is allotted to each for the performance of these duties. The expense of medical education is but trifling compared with what it is in England, and many of the students being the sous of parents in an humble station in life, are exceedingly poor, the profession does not consequently rank so high in public estimation in France as in England, and the compensation for attendence is lower. It should, however, be borne in mind, that all (except the officers de sante, an inferior class of practitioners in the country) must take out their diplomas as doctors of medicine or surgery previous to which they tions , ther does not exist a class of practi tioners who, like the surgeon-apothecaries in England, send out medicines for which thes in paid instead of their visits.-Spectator July I. O'Connell to tha Rescue.-In the generally surrounding gloom Ministers have one ray of light-
of lurid and portentous light, indeed-but still of lurid and portentous light, indeed-but still a ray
which they will follow as a star of hope which they will follow as a star of hope. Their patron and master is preparing to come to the rescue once again. Mr. O'Connel!-who, but a night or twe ago, endeavoured to obtain a resolution of the Flouse
of Commons substantially identical with that of Lord Sandon-has since issued a summons to the rebels, his subjects, to save the Melbourne Cabinet from a dis half million to ut down the House of Commons and the electors of Great Britain, as he lately proffered the services of that half million to put down the Chartists but he has called for a demonstration under such eircumstances as indicates the purpose of organising a more active proceeding. The summons will be found in the following extract frum a letter addressed to Mr. Ray:-
" 1 intend to propos that there should be a simul-
tainevu meeting of the raious parisies of 1 reland on
 or absut Suaduy, the haost reverdd noitu, receive into her cor fidenc-. the bit er and
 Simulan" n• arochat meeting, mean an univers.i first intenier, but exceilent field practice for nu ar ued in the eeie tion of hin' advisars were by itseliceleariy nu niet of treasion, bu that ... one of the sava, es 10 wion C'Comuell has fied the insuri ection tor a day hiat niust remove al dout, The 231 of May is the annithis is uot the first or the second occusion upon witich tie ince idia y meudicant has selected the same niniversiry for somes important step on or anising the treason wh which he bat been so long enrugred. And
this is the ally upou whotin Lord Meliontrue an: his this' is the ally uphu whonin Lord Melionurue na: his
colleagues nu-t now relr. The alls, dia we say ? colleagues mu-t now ely. The all, did we ray?
Th patron and protectir rather. Failin; to coavnise England bo their nith e ra-taw s-ditan, they mus: $t \mathrm{k}$ refuge iu an Irish revellio. Tue people of Euglan. are the merk st and the nost merciful of m.ntind,
they muy yet awake to vengeance. -(STANDARD.)
Oxis in Fous.-Enalie S. Ange, who descrined hersiof ins a Freach aetress, was breaght beforn Mr.
Hall, at Bow-street, this week, Hall', at Bow-street, this week, charged with stea ing a siliver suaff -sox, the prop -ity of Mr. Heber, editor
of the Farmers' Journal. On Saturday tast, siue paid of the Farmers' Journal. On Saturday tast, slie paid
a visit to the pro-ecutor, and on leaving the house a visit to the prowecutur, and on leaving the house
took the box. to pevent him indulging to excers in snufftaking ; but bering pressed to rest.re it, she possed henrd of. Tue prisuner,on beius called upon for an explanation, said she thad deprivea the zeatie. wan of his proierty for a short time, merely through fun, but ha, peming to deposit it in the
hands of a fenale frieud whose addrers she conila hands of a feinale frieud miose ad urexs she cond
not reéllect, she was unable for the piesent to reatore it. The priobuer, oceasionally assumed the produced.-Mr. Hall ordered her to we discharged -(Examine .)
An action of couvikrable inter t to a large class of officers in the service of the East Indin Com.any Wab yestercay decidtd in the cout of Queen.
 pany, and out of subscriptions paid wy them to the fund, out of their emoluments whilst they were upon fall phy. The pla intiff (Mr. Ricketis), who was a
retired officer of the comany, nud who had been a retired officer of the comi any, nud who had been a
reaular contributor to the fund, recei ed the retie, regular contributior to the fund, reveived the retile.
allowance from the defendants for four years, up to 1834, but the defendants r - fused to pay it for the foliow ing yeats, upon the ground that he lind been removed from his office by the sentence of a Court which dad
been appointed $t$. inquire into some part of his official been appuinted $t$, inquire into some part of his official
eonduet at Lu;know. - Lord Denmai delivered the eonduet at Luck Court, which was to the effect that, whatever may be the value of the objections made by the defousans, the conduct of the defendants themselves had $\mathrm{P}^{-}$- cluced them trom taking advantage of
the objections. The C urt was of opinoon, that the the objections. The C art was of opinion, that the
retirement of the plainiff from the active se, vice retirement of the plainif from the activ se vice
of the coinpany was perfectly regular, and the defendof the coinpany was perfectly regular, and the defend
ants had themselves - conninued to pay himm the superannuation allowance doring the time nt which the juquiry was going on, of whith they had full knowJedgr, although whether the p paiutiff had such inforzuation or not was a matter of d, ubt. With regard
to the particnlur form of the action, that for money had to the particalur form out action, that for money had
and received, the Court was also of opinion that the defence of the company hand faiied. The fund had defence of the company hand failed. and fund had been formed weproval. Th-y nictually furnisisied thie subseriptions by d ducting them from the current subscriptivns by diers acting thein from the current
pay of the others ; ind their own subtieasurer, through whon the whole of the sums were cuntributed to the fund, and sedrawn for the benefit of the anduitants, was the treasurer of the fund. The necoupts of the company showed that they had received a large eum in gloss opoo account of the annuitants,
and gave each ind and gave each individual credit for the sum to which made was one of 10.000 rupees to the credit of the praint tiff humself. The compuny, in fact, had aeted as
bankers to the whole body of the retired officers, as bankers to the whole body of the retired officers, as money as the acent of each. Tre judgmeit of the Court wus therefore de ivered in favour of the plain-tiff-(Times.)

## Galianani's Messenger, July 2.

A phan for a National Bank, to be located at Now York,
with a capiat of 25 millions of dollars , had been, we by the Anotican papers, sent in to the Treensury, and woud be submitted top the eonsideration of Coourress' in ehe codre of a feew day* ; futit was not expected to pass, betause many other rival plans were put forwa-d hy nn-
Aisential parties. The manj jrity of the Seeate are underAisential parties. The maj, ,rity of the Senate are underof national balk of some s.rt, which may have the
 payments by tie bauks, and einsequenatly suathirisising the
depreciation of the curreney ; ko that in none of these atates is it possible to obrain payment in consatitucuona eurrancy, of money, without paying a premmum for it, the value thereof." -(Glube)



 purters of Mf. Hame at Bundee, naturaily budiguant at

 "you can make ar a.uenents s, as to wait the result of hir L-ets elec ton, where the Tories the eatern to bert us,
whieh you can easilv do, in cuse of defeat at Leedr, it might ", ilveled at Dundee ; ur if you nade an el-ction, eren if! wre chos-n fir hoo hplace you w uld then have
tima tosel-et a proper man." -(Stand.rd.) The Trafalgar-The folloning des.
cossel will interest our navar read-re She is a pertect toan of war ; has $\mathbf{g}$.ot space between her borts on every de.k, elear of hanging ch.ecks to the
 h-r orlop deck, he b-ans b-ing continn d all fire and
aft, with a cood th thr tine-inch flat, sides a strong truxsed fi ure, b-autifully arrang-d with
woot and iro", earh standing in a wiff rent d"ection ti.e materials heng so, di-trimurd is to kive the ureatent s reng'h o the fathic ; and, h.wing no wing pillatx a\% olficers t...e.rooms, as f.,mprly, vivex a ap..e oux ac.
commodation for taking troops in tiane of war, or an opcommodation tor taking tropps mine of war, or an op-
portunty of nessing her cres, k-eprig her gais oin the lowver deck elpar an I reaty for ac ion. This rieck can b
lighted by tuine scuities throngh ih. side brtueen the beans of the xunde $k$, kivinx ventiation for the bene fi: of th- litaith of the crev. ing adhition to lixht, siathar to nfrikate's lower deck. The trussed fixure is cin inne
helinw in the hoid throushout with atien ou the floor-head-, the s ze of the krelson, in the sues drection, all fore and nft, instent of the old cross a tuwartaship riders furwer $y$ used in the cailing. and the dhagonal trusting being buer aistributed, u.t only, add courilerainle strenghtitheves-el, but g'eatly inerraso her stow the. The wings, whin were twime ly on the
orlop, are now in the ho:d a the s:des, whelh aff.rids an opportunity of stopping a sio bole sevenf feet low-r under water, and caus-s a crrcuation of ait around then shia silde til the h ld which was nerer wbtained trof re. He, main p wde- magazme is dexign-d in midships, wit plutform in the hold for sone coons, nuda a watind plat
 of tanks, which kee., them ina novitinto alow of ever
 fited at the sides of tie ship, by which the shot are
piacel shinge all ionnt on b, th sides, keepiuk thein free phacel shingle all ionnd on b the sides, keeping them fre
from corrosion, nad nlwys ready when required for ac
 down the vensel at he muimuant. She is fitted with safe ty keels, which add inuch tu the strenkth of ihe thip as
well as her preservaion from shipwreck, whould si, well as her preservai in frotn shisw, cartied away and the safety of the whip not en iangered. She is buit with strong internal round s'enn, well adap eif f.. fighting he guns, and externally a "quare nern, presentugk p perf-ct
and pleaving appearance, althongh unadonnel with earved work, preserving the f.rn and beary of the ship withon depriving her of the advantage of fighting her aums. The top si les are ci-ar of any protect on. no trunkn being te quited tincary off the water over the si es from the ser vrab deck as fomerly. ench deck being delivored of its
water loy pip-s leading into the conmon pudeck scupver Water loy pip-s lending into the eommon ku ulueck scupper
hy which tha water is passed orerioard, thus preserv ing thesii ie from decay, and preventing the necessity of cirting scupper-ho es in each deck. The head may b; fitt-d with a eopper pipe at the side of the stern, instead of the dis agreeable appearance of wooden truaks, as usually fitted
men of-war, which will keep the brad perfectly clean, and men of-war, which will keep the hoad perfectly clean, and the
pipe so fitted cannot be di-placed by any accident. The pipe so fitted cannot securely, and so remarkably safe, that it could not be easily carried away as formerly; even if all the piaties were broken off, the rudder would kuep in its place
and work on the braces and work on the braces (nn instance of this occurred in th
FInmer, when in the West ludies). The Trafalgar has a iron flange on the rudder head with three holes to receive iron powlhpin, by which the rudder can Le secured to midship or on either quarter and the ship laid to in case of aecident
to the tiller. Ste has ing the water from every stool, similar to internal conduc thus conveying the water from every stool by one hole only. The deud-lights in the stern are made to slide behind th blank sash, so as to be always ready for elo-ing in an instan
if required, saving the difficulty of if required, saving the difficulty of hanging them ore, th
stern, as usually done in square stern ships. stern, as usually done in square stern ships. Tube
scuttles are desigued to be fitted in the ship's sides on the
lower deck, for light and air, over the seamen's mess-tables, lower deck, for light and air, over the seamen's mess-tables when the guus are housed and the ports closed in bad wea
ther. Her sides are more substantial than usual, in conse quence of there being no chocks under the beams; the inxide stnff is thicker aad more capable of resisting an enemy's shot than the old sides were, and, the chocks being taken avay the danger of splinters is removed. In conclucion, we have
to add, this noble and splendid manoof-war has been built to add, this noble and splendid man"of-war has been buil
wholly upon the improved principle of Mr. Oliver Lang, th builder, whose experience during the late war, and since th time of pence, has given him the opportunity of performing
for his country what has not been equalled in any "kingdom. for his country what has not b

- (United Service Gazette.) The Temps says:-" Rear-Admiral Lalande has not been
appointed to the command of the French naval force in the
Mediterranean. This post could not be confarred upon him until after his nomination to the rank of Vice-Admiral; but it does not appear that the Ninistry have any intention M. Lalande aspires at this moment to a cominand which would remove him from parliamentary affairs in which he ha begun to take an interest. Those who know his devoternes to his country do not doubt his readiness to quit the Cham require it , but it is supposed that, as he does not forese with
our pacific policy any inminent prospect of this kind, he our paeifie policy any iumminent prospect of this kind, he ois
more thinks of a more thinks of applyngy for active
nistry think of offering it to tim.'
The telegraph has
yesterday to Medeah. The Duke d ${ }^{\text {A }}$ the toops returned yestentery and many of the soldiers with fever Then atan reached the tribe of the Rigats, whose village it sacked; and
upon whose lunds it made razzias. Abdel Kader's upon whose lunds it made razzias. Abdel Kader's troops of
fered no resistnnce, contenting themselves with watehing our movements, as they did during the first expedition. The numbers of our sick has not been made public, and this leads
nos to believe that it is very high, Two days. ago seventeen men moving in the fields near Bouffaric mere carried off by
the Arabs. In the afternoon of the same day, foer Arab
marauders were surprised within our lines, brought int
Algiers, and confued in the military

battle of waterloo.
[The following acconnt of this meemorable battle is takpen
 and is curious heca se. Though proceeding from an enemy, it
Eives a colour to th., exertions of the British army enen favanable than that derived fiom the narratives of the vie
torx. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { torx. } \\ \text { It } \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ moot oparessive to the troops, bivonacked as they werd wn midst of mire, and not having lad time to construct any trin-
porary shelter. porary shlter
and w.re surprised to ppeared, the Freneh took their arms and w.re surprised to perceive that the English mot only re
mained whire they had been the night before, but appeare
as if resolved to detuid as if resolved to deffind their position. Buonaparte, who
had been afraid that they woulut had been afraid that they would escape during the night,
was much plraked at finding them when lue awoke, and no, being able to restrain his transport, said to vome person,
near hinn at the moment he discovered the enemy ; ". $A$, near him at the moment he discov
I have them, then-thene Eng ish!?
Without tur ther coasideration, and with that iopprudeat snumoned this columns which had halted in the rear, and
withous without gnining nuy information, without lonowing either
tine position or strength of the ene tie position or strength of the ene:ny, without nseertaining
that the Prussian army was sufficiently $k$..pt in cheek ty $\mathbf{G}$. ne:al Grout ys, corps, has sumsotived on an inan diate tittack Scarcely wore the French troups formed, when Bumapor . Who had then his station on a hit not far from the tarn walked to and fro with his arms follied over his iteast a short distatce from his stalf. The weather was stormy and continued so through the day. Towards noon, the first dis charge of cannon took place from the French line, and
large body of riflemen were despatch-d to
 ed © and made a charge at the places which wings debothchbe least d-fended. The result of the manæure was efl withimpatience, its suecess being consilered wertain: made to hold the viliages that eovered the which the Eag lis ti The points, at which the two Enghich wig gs had taken
their station, having been carried the Five the ravine, and approached the ponitions, which vomited delage of balls and grape-shot up,n them. The eharge which had been ordered, were humediately executed. A
most formidable Jcolunin adranced towards Mont Saiut Jean, where a dexperates struggle ensued-Tise Freut Sat darted rorwath, at the satha time to sieze the artillery, but was ans:iled in its turn by tibe cavalry of the enemy, anis the carnab" on both sides was horrible. Neither one side nor
the otuer would yield an inch of ground. Fresh columans advanced, the charges were renewed, and the porition was thrice, on the point of bring torceld, but thrice, after pas.
forming prodigits of vaiour, the Freuch were arrested in
Their progress, , began to exhibit symptoms of hesitation and inquietude. Severat dismounted batteries of here put into re-
treat. A con iderable uumber of wounded soldiers were detached frow the main body, and spread alarm as to the aeclamations anderios of joy with whinich soldiers, certain of
marching to victory, thad befoe been runding the nir. With the exception of the $i$ yfant. $y$ of the guard, all the troops were engaged and exposed to a most deatructive fire. The docisive "esult.


## It was near seven ocelock when Baonajinrto, who hail til

 then romsained on the liill, from which he cevarly saw all thatwas passing. coutemplated with a lookk of forveity the hither was passing. coutemplated with a look of forocity the hidedifficulties which occurred, the mote obstinate did he appear. Ho was indignant at obstacles whicin he had so tittle foreseen,
and far frem thinking that it was wrong to sacrifice army, which, plaeed unbounded confidence in him, he iucosway in spite of nvery resistance. Hn was several times tola, that appearanees were bad and that the troops were
exhaustod, but his only answer was, "Forward, foriward -" A General sent information, that he Forward, fonward; his position, on account' of being dreadfully amnoyed by a battery, and asked what he was to do. "To take the batte-
ry." said Buonapaste, turniug hio bock on the said aid-dy-
Canp. English officer, who was wounded and made a prisoner. was brought to him. He made sererat inquiries, and ampoug the
rest, wiat was the strength of the Eugqish army. The ottieer told him that it is wae very strong, and would almost inmediately be reinfirced by sixty thousand men. "So thich
the botter," said ho; "the more we meet, the more we fhall conquer." He dispatched several messengers with dix.
patcies, which he dictated to a secretary, and repeated many times, in a toue of distraction, "The riotory is mine-remember to say that." It was at this poriod, whenn
all his attompts had been abortiye, that information was brought to him of Prussian columas debouching on his right flank, and threatening his rear ; but he would not be. lieve these reports, and constantly answered. that chase pre-
tended Prussian troops were no other than thise of general tended Prussian troops were no other than thisse of general
Grouchy. It was not long, howerer, before he was undeceired by the violence of the enemy's attack. Part of the 6 th
corps was sent to sustain this meiv shock, until Grouchy corps was sent to sustain this new shock, until Grouelhy corps arrived, which which was every minute expected.
The Prussinn corps which now appeared in the fiold at tho The Prussinn corps whioh now appeared in the fiold at the
eritical juneture, was of General Bulow. Buonsparte without altering his rusolution in any degree,
mas of opinion that the moment was come to decide the day. was of opmion that the moment was come to decide the day.
He formed, for this purpose, a fourth column, almost entirely composed of the guards, and direeted it at the
pas do charge on Mont Saiut Jean, after having dispateloed instructions to every point, that the movement, on which
he thought victory to depond, might be seconded. Thio veterans marched up the hill with the intrepodity whieh
might be expected of them. The whole army resumed its might be expected of them. The whole army resumed ite
vigour, and the combat was resumed throughout the line The guards made repeated Charges, and were as ofton re. pulsed. Overpowered by an irresistible discharge of artillery, which seemed every moment to increase. these invineible together with perfect eooness, anct adivance in
of the fray, withont intimidation. Nothing arrested thoir pro gresss but death, or the severest wound. The hour of their defeat. however, was come. Enormous
masses of infantry, supported by an inninense force of cavaliry, masses of infantry, supported by an innnense force of cavairy,
to which the French could oupose no resistanse, as theit own
when ent was ent irerly destroyed, poured down upon them from all
sides with a degree of fury which made all idea of quarter, on sides with a degree of fury whic
either part out of thie question.
(To be continued.)

[^0] house, by j. w. croscadden.


[^0]:    PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT

