

should at least be discussed on some occasions with regard to the necessity there cannot I doubt be a dispute.

No man is at liberty to draw the character of a private individual in a public paper; and I respond to the sentiment...

I have said my say, and in doing which I have urged objections and stated facts, which presented no middle path to me...

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, A. Z.

Bombay, 17th August 1841.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.

Military Arrival and Departure.

ARRIVAL. Assistant Surgeon E. Sabben, from England. DEPARTURE. None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptice, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Caridva and Maldiva.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected vessels and their origins.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrences.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

On Monday July 26th at Trincomalee The Lady of Assiat Surgeon COWPER 90th Light Infantry of a Son still born.

DEATH.

At Colombo, on the 27th July JOSEPH PENNER Esq. after a few days illness.



“Measures, not Men.”

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 21, 1841.

We learn that the Troops at Elephanta are at present in the enjoyment of very bad health, and several casualties have occurred amongst them—an Officer died there last Tuesday.

This circumstance might have been expected considering the Swampy state of the Island.

The Inquest which has been sitting for the last 5 days to investigate the circumstances connected with the Murder of the Woman of ill fame alluded to in our paper of yesterday, closed its proceedings the night before last about nine o'clock...

In the hope that Purtaub Sing, the dethroned Rajah of Sattarah, will still receive at the hands 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 to by the Bombay Government...

have closed their eyes to the hideousness of vice and regarded and foudled 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 considering the case of Purtaub Sing, the Rajah of Sattarah, we must commence from 1817-18, when, scarcely sixteen years of age, he was inveigled from the Peishwa's camp by the 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...

How far the Government of England could solemnly deliberately, and Heaven knows criminally—sanction and approve of a treaty made with a prince who had just been inveigled into their camp through false promises, and whose youth the subtlety of the Company could plead as the ground of their surveillance of his affairs...

Contemporary Selections.

We understand, by a letter from Quetta dated the 24th, that the Bengal Government have, at length, decided upon the following disposition of the Troops serving in Scinde.

- 20th Regiment Native Infantry to Quetta.
- 23rd Do. to Khelat.
- 21st Do. one Wing to Moostoung.
- 21st Do. D. to Dadur.
- 2 Guns to Khelat.
- 2 Do. to Quetta.
- 2 Do. to Moostoung.

All the other Troops, European and Native to Sukkur, to await further orders.

It is said that Nusseer Khan has sent into camp for a Dooley and bearers, to take him in for medical aid, being very ill with a bad fever.—*United Service Gazette, August 20.*

We learn that the Chiefs of Wadwan and Teyla, in Kattywar, have lately had a quarrel about a Village boundary, and instead of referring it, as they are bound to do by their engagements, to the Political Agent, they have taken up arms against one another and fought something like a regular battle, in which 26 men and 16 horses have been killed and wounded. They richly deserve the severest punishment for making such a Avamaush.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

THE SATIRIST ALMANAC.

JULY.

3d: DOG DAYS begin.

All remarkable puppets attract public attention, Palmers on sports a new wig and whiskers, Harrington a fresh pair of moustachios; Chest-rfield a Honey-comb coat; and young Ben D'Israeli is allowed by Mr. Wyndham Lewis to load him-self with Jew finery, which he does not do judiciously, and consequently makes himself a laughing-stock for the community.

During the "dog-days" the "phoby" frequently shows itself in the metropolis, then Sir Charles Wetherell exhibits a degree of additional horror if a basin of cold water is placed near him, and never performs any ablutions whatsoever.

When the "phoby" prevails in the evening, the most pitiable instances of insanity occur. Some individuals who are in a very rabid state, actually pay their money to witness Macready or Charles Kean mangle Shakspeare, and are so far gone as to relish the buffoonery of this brace of mountebanks.

When hydrophobia finds its way into the higher circles, the following distinguished personages, being wholly unconscious of their actions, perpetrate the annexed lists of absurdities, so peculiarly foreign to their nature and habits:—

Her Majesty listens to an English vocalist.

Queen Adelaide abstains from sour kroust.

The Duke of Cumberland sleeps without dreaming of *Graces*.

The Duke of Sussex talks rationally for a quarter of an hour.

The Duchess of Inverness allows the Duke to eat a meal without scolding him.

Viscount Melbourne dines at his own house and at his own expense.

Lord Glenelg keeps awake during a thunder storm.

Lord Lyndhurst looks at a head of Janus without recognising his own likeness.

Lord Abinger dances Jim Crow round a rat-trap.

Lord Brougham addressed the Premier with common civility.

The Lord Chancellor makes a decision.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wishes to resign his Church preferments.

The Bishop of London subscribes liberally to the starving clergy.

The Bishop of Exeter requests to be sent as a Missionary to New Zealand.

The Marquis of Londonderry advocates liberal principles.

The Marquis of Westminster gives away sixpence in charity.

The Marquis of Wellesley practices prudence and economy.

The Marquis of Huntly thinks he is out of debt.

Lord Hill administers justice at the Horse Guards.

Earl of Cardigan sees an officer in his regiment without wishing to trample on him.

The Duke of St. Alban's fancies he has a right to spend his pocket-money without accounting for it to the Duchess.

The Duke of Beaufort believes himself possessed of common sense.

The Marquis of Waterford passes a pump without attempting 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 capable.

Marquis of Douro confesses himself capable.

Viscount Combermere thinks himself efficient.

Lord Dinorben fancies he gives satisfaction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer unfolds his budget to his new made bride.

Lord Ellenborough feels smooth about the temples.

Lords Cowley and Cloncurry listen with pleasure to the horn band.

Earl of Pembroke leaves off riding.

Lord Teynham pays a tailor's bill.

Sir Francis Burdett practises consistency.

Sir Robert Peel votes according to his conviction.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse enters the House of Commons quite sober.

Lord Stanley indulges in a little urbanity.

Dan O'Connell behaves like a gentleman.

Colonel Sibthorp rushes into a barber's shop and gets shaved.

Sam Crawley limits himself to six quarts of stout a day.

Sir Robert Inglis mixes his tenth tumbler of punch so weak that he is very ill in consequence.

Sir George Warrender eats his dinner without running a risk of apoplexy.

6: Fire Insurance due as Midsummer expires.

On this day Crompton Wakley may be seen trotting down to a Fire Office in great haste to pay his premium, in case of a second accident. Farley's nose now becomes an object of great terror to those who let their insurance account stand over. The gasmen keep him clear of their pipes, and the engine-men every where ready to play on his proboscis in case of a sudden ignition.

14. 1775: Mrs Siddons born. This birthday is kept in a singularly magnificent manner by the "Brompton Melpomene," Miss Helen Faucit, who looks upon herself as the legitimate successor of "Sal Siddons," as Miss F. playfully calls her. The "Brompton Bar," Planche, dines with the family, and is allowed a second glass of wine, when he reads from his interleaved copy of Shakspeare the stage-effects suggested by him-self, as absolutely necessary to render Shakspeare's plays intelligible, or even bearable. The evening concludes by Miss Helen Faucit placing a laurel crown on Planche's brows, and giving him the *Kou-tou* in the most abject manner.

15: St. Swithin a remarkably inauspicious day, as cold water is thrown on everything.

St. Swithin is kept as a salmon festival by all teetotalers. In the evening James Suk Buckingham heads a water party, who regale themselves on pump water, toast and water, barley water, and hot water, misnamed tea, at sixpence a head, at Bagnigge Wells.

When the teetotalers disperse they sneak into sundry sequestered public houses and beer shops, from whence they very naturally progress to station houses, and on the ensuing morning the magistrates are edified with their adventures.

28: Robespierre guillotined.

If Dan O'Connell, Feargus O'Connor, or any other mob-leader, remembers this anniversary, they feel an unpleasant sensation about the throat all through the day.—*Saterist June 20.*

Keshen, the unhappy Chinese Commissioner, whom the Emperor has just put into chains for not beating the British, is claimed as a Hibernian by the correspondent of a Dublin paper, the editor of which thinks that there is good ground for the supposition! One Dennis Keshen, it seems, emigrated some twenty years since from Ro-crea, who was noted 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 establish the identity. It was only the other day that another Irish "gentleman" wanted to prove that Commissioner Lin came 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 Irishman nevertheless. That an Irishman should make his way to Mandarin honours, or rise to a Commissionership, either in China or any where else, is not very surprising. Once set an Irishman on the road to preferment in China, and nothing we dare say would stop his progress but the Great Wall.—*Ibid.*

THE POET CLARE.—We are happy to learn that the Queen Dowager has sent 20 guineas towards the sum subscribing for Clare; that Lord Fitzwilliam has also sent a handsome subscription, and that the Marquis of Northampton has generously subscribed £5 per annum.—(*Standard.*)

A TOY.—A few days ago, at Exeter, a nurse gave an infant, nine months old, a bottle containing oil of vitriol, to amuse it! the poor child contrived to get out the cork and drank part of the liquid, which caused its death.—(*Examiner.*)

A report that Governor Prescott had been recalled from Newfoundland, on account of misconduct, is untrue. 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 for 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 signed, amongst others, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kilmore, 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, raised, by all its means of taxes and loans, £2,476,334,216, or above 72 millions per annum; and it expended, in the same period, £2,422,655,240. Of these enormous sums, the customs yielded 309½ millions, the excise 688½ millions, the assessed and property-taxes 368½, the stamps 165½, the post office 39½, lotteries nearly 11, loans and funding 722. Of the enormous expenses, the interest of the debt absorbed 891½ millions, the army 598, the navy 422½, the ordnance 95, direct subsidies for allies 55, the sinking fund 318½, losses exchequer bills, etc., 57. It far exceeded, in less than a generation, the total of all the taxes and public expenses in 1,000 years, or from the reign of Egbert, the first King of England, in 827, down to 1826. In the reign of Henry V. the taxes were but £1,100 per week; in that of Cromwell £29,000; at the revolution, 39,000 in the reign of George II., £150,000; and in 1833, nearly 1,000,000, or 1,000 times more than in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.—(*Examiner.*)

Temperance Society.—Temperance is making extensive progress, there being at present in London and the suburbs 50 societies, with 20,000 total abstaining members 5,000 of whom were reclaimed drunkards. In the country are 90 auxiliary societies, and 40,000 members, out of which 4,000 are reclaimed drunkards, 200 are clergymen of various denominations, and 1,000 are actively engaged in propagating the principles of temperance societies. In Scotland there are 150,000 members; and in Ireland, through the instrumentality of Father Mathew, five millions and a half of persons have taken the pledge of total abstinence.—(*Examiner.*)

On Sunday, at Trinity Church, Brompton, as the Rev. Mr. Clay was reading the list of aspirants to wedlock, on publishing for the second time the names of "John Barnes, bachelor, and Mary Wenlock, spinster," a respectably dressed man cried out "I forbid it." The congregation almost 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 gentleman, with the church wardens, etc., when he stated to them his reasons for forbidding the bans, which being deemed sufficient, the names were erased from the book.—(*Chronicle.*)

PARISIAN HOSPITALS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The Paris hospitals are larger and more numerous than those of London; several being appropriated to particular classes of diseases, which can thus be studied to greater advantage. They are not, as in England, dependent upon voluntary donations and subscriptions, 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 Pieté, and other sources. Patients are admitted on application, if their cases admit of relief, but few being refused for want of room. They are attended upon by the Sœurs de la Charité; who devote their lives, or a certain number of years, to these arduous duties. The physicians and surgeons are elected by concours, or public competition which certainly offers to the sick a better 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 more are devoted to the sick 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 sons 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 attendance 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 have to go through three or four rigid examinations and there does not exist a class of practitioners who, like the surgeon-apothecaries in England, send out medicines for which they are paid instead of their visits.—*Spectator July 1.*

O'CONNELL TO THE RESCUE.—In the generally-surrounding gloom Ministers have one ray of light—of lurid and portentous light, indeed—but still a ray which they will follow as a star of hope. Their patron and master is preparing to come to the rescue once again. Mr. O'Connell—who, but a night or two ago, endeavoured to obtain a resolution of the House 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 dismissal; he does not yet call for the presence of the half million to put 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 circumstances as indicates the purpose of organising a more active proceeding. The summons will be found in the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Ray:—

"I intend to propose that there should be a simultaneous meeting of the various parishes of Ireland on or about Sunday, the 23d inst., in order to address her most revered Majesty the Queen, humbly imploring her not to receive into her confidence the bitter and malignant ancient enemies of her faithful Irish people." Simultaneous parochial meetings mean an universal insurrection—an unaimed insurrection, perhaps, in the first instance, but excellent field practice for an armed one. This universal insurrection to control the Queen in the selection of her advisers were by itself clearly an act of treason, but that no one of the savages to whom his summons is addressed can mis take its purpose, Mr. O'Connell has fixed the insurrection for a day that must remove all doubt. The 23d of May is the anniversary of the rebellion and massacre of 1798; and this is not the first or the second occasion upon which the incendiary meddler has selected the same anniversary for some important step in organising the treason in which he has been so long engaged. And this is the ally upon whom Lord Melbourne and his colleagues must now rely. The ally, did we say? The patron and protector rather. Failing to convince England by their anti-constitutionalism, they must take refuge in an Irish rebellion. The people of England are the meek and the most merciful of mankind, but they may yet awake to vengeance.—(STANDARD.)

ONLY IN FUN.—Eunice S. Ange, who described herself as a French actress, was brought before Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, this week, charged with stealing a silver snuff-box, the property of Mr. Heber, editor of the Farmers' Journal. On Saturday last, she paid a visit to the prosecutor, and on leaving the house took the box, to prevent him indulging to excess in snuff-taking; but being pressed to restore it, she passed it off as a joke, and the article had not since been heard of. The prisoner, on being called upon for an explanation, said she had deprived the gentleman of his property for a short time, merely through fun, but happening to deposit it in the hands of a female friend whose address she could not recollect, she was unable for the present to restore it. The prisoner occasionally assumed the "title of "Lady Ward," as appeared by a card produced.—Mr. Hall ordered her to be discharged.—(Examiner.)

An action of considerable interest to a large class of officers in the service of the East India Company was yesterday decided in the Court of Queen's Bench. The action was brought against that company, as trustees and managers of a superannuation fund, established in 1824 by the officers of the company, and out of subscriptions paid by them to the fund, out of their emoluments whilst they were upon full pay. The plaintiff (Mr. Ricketts), who was a retired officer of the company, and who had been a regular contributor to the fund, received the retired allowance from the defendants for four years, up to 1834, but the defendants refused to pay it for the following years, upon the ground that he had been removed from his office by the sentence of a Court which had been appointed to inquire into some part of his official conduct at Lucknow.—Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court, which was to the effect that, whatever may be the value of the objections made by the defendants, the conduct of the defendants themselves had precluded them from taking advantage of the objections. The Court was of opinion, that the retirement of the plaintiff from the active service of the company was perfectly regular, and the defendants had themselves continued to pay him the superannuation allowance during the time at which the inquiry was going on, of which they had full knowledge, although whether the plaintiff had such information or not was a matter of doubt. With regard to the particular form of the action, that for money had and received, the Court was also of opinion that the defence of the company had failed. The fund had been formed with their knowledge, and under their sanction and approval. They actually furnished the subscriptions by deducting them from the current pay of the officers; and their own sub-treasurer, through whom the whole of the sums were contributed to the fund, and redrawn for the benefit of the annuitants, was the treasurer of the fund. The accounts of the company showed that they had received a large sum in gross upon account of the annuitants, and gave each individual credit for the sum to which he was separately entitled; and amongst the entries so made was one of 10,000 rupees to the credit of the plaintiff himself. The company, in fact, had acted as bankers to the whole body of the retired officers, as well as to each individual, and paid and received the money as the agent of each. The judgment of the Court was therefore delivered in favour of the plaintiff.—(Times.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JULY 2.

A plan for a National Bank, to be located at New York, with a capital of 25 millions of dollars, had been, we see by the American papers, sent in to the Treasury, and would be submitted to the consideration of Congress in the course of a few days; but it was not expected to pass, because many other rival plans were put forward by influential parties. The majority of the Senate are understood to be favourably disposed towards the establishment of a national bank of some sort, which may have the power to regulate the currency throughout the Union. At present, nearly every state south and west of New York has passed laws legalising the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and consequently authorising the depreciation of the currency; so that in none of these states is it possible to obtain payment in constitutional currency, or money, without paying a premium for it, and Congress is called upon to exercise the power conferred by the Constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof."—(Globe.)

The accounts from Leeds are extremely favourable. A large majority for the Conservatives cannot be expected but unless the Conservatives of that borough have greatly miscalculated their strength, Mr. Hume will be once more a sea; and Mr. Aldam, the Quaker, is expected to bottle up his ambition for some future contest. The supporters of Mr. Hume at Dundee, naturally indignant at his cool assurance in writing to them to request they would allow this borough to be considered as his poller, have published his letter. "If," says the wary Scot, "you can make arrangements so as to wait the result of the Leeds election, where the Tories threaten to beat us, which you can easily do, in case of defeat at Leeds, I might be elected at Dundee; or if you made an election, even if I were chosen for both places you would then have time to select a proper man."—(Standard.)

THE TRAFALGAR.—The following description of this vessel will interest our naval readers:—

She is a perfect man of war; has good space between her ports on every deck, clear of hanging chocks to the beams against the side, having no projections or obstructions in the way of fighting the guns; has good space on her orlop deck, the beams being continued all fore and aft, with a good fish three-inch flat, presenting at her sides a strong trussed figure, beautifully arranged with wood and iron, each standing in a different direction the materials being so distributed as to give the greatest strength to the fabric; and, having no wing pillars nor officers' staterooms, as formerly, gives a spacious accommodation for taking troops in time of war, or an opportunity of messing her crew, keeping her guns on the lower deck clear and ready for action. This deck can be lighted by tube scuttles through the side between the beams of the gun-deck, giving ventilation for the benefit of the health of the crew. In addition to light, similar to a frigate's lower deck. The trussed figure is continued below in the hold throughout with strengthening pieces on the floor-head, the size of the keelson, in the same direction, all fore and aft, instead of the old cross or thwartship riders formerly used in the ceiling, and the diagonal trussing being better distributed, not only adds considerable strength to the vessel, but greatly increases her stowage. The wings, which were formerly on the orlop, are now in the hold at the sides, which affords an opportunity of stopping a side hole seven feet lower under water, and causing a circulation of air around the ship's side in the hold which was never obtained before. Her main powder-magazine is designed in midships, with platform in the hold for store-rooms, and a gassing platform in midships for the hempen cables and a third tier of tanks, which keeps them in a position to allow of every one being used without removing any from their places, as well as increasing the stowage of water. The shot-blocks are taken away from the well, and shot-racks are fitted at the sides of the ship, by which the shot are placed single all round on both sides, keeping them free from corrosion, and always ready when required for action and that immense weight removed from pressing down the vessel at the mainmast. She is fitted with safety keels, which add much to the strength of the ship as well as her preservation from shipwreck, should she get on shore; the keels may be carried away and the safety of the ship not endangered. She is built with a strong internal round stern, well adapted for fighting her guns, and externally a square stern, presenting a perfect and pleasing appearance, although unadorned with carved work, preserving the firm and beauty of the ship without depriving her of the advantage of fighting her guns. The top sides are clear of any protection, no trunks being required to carry off the water over the sides from the several decks as formerly, each deck being delivered of its water by pipes leading into the common gun-deck scupper, by which the water is passed overboard, thus preserving the sides from decay, and preventing the necessity of cutting scupper-holes in each deck. The head may be fitted with a copper pipe at the side of the stem, instead of the disagreeable appearance of wooden trunks, as usually fitted in men-of-war, which will keep the head perfectly clean, and the pipe so fitted cannot be displaced by any accident. The rudder is fitted very securely, and so remarkably safe, that it could not be easily carried away as formerly; even if all the planks were broken off, the rudder would keep in its place and work on the braces (an instance of this occurred in the Flamer, when in the West Indies). The Trafalgar has an iron flange on the rudder head with three holes to receive an iron pin, by which the rudder can be secured to midships or on either quarter and the ship laid to in case of accident to the tiller. She has pipes in her quarter-galleries conducting the water from every stool, similar to internal scuppers, thus conveying the water from every stool by one hole only. The dead-lights in the stern are made to slide behind the blank sash, so as to be always ready for closing in an instant, if required, saving the difficulty of hanging them over the stern, as usually done in square stern ships. Tube scuttles are designed to be fitted in the ship's sides on the lower deck, for light and air, over the seamen's mess-tables, when the guns are hoisted and the ports closed in bad weather. Her sides are more substantial than usual, in consequence of there being no chocks under the beams; the inside staff is thicker and more capable of resisting an enemy's shot than the old sides were, and the chocks being taken away, the danger of splinters is removed. In conclusion, we have to add, this noble and splendid man-of-war has been built wholly upon the improved principle of Mr. Oliver Lang, the builder, whose experience during the late war, and since the time of peace, has given him the opportunity of performing for his country what has not been equalled in any kingdom.—(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 conferred upon him until after his nomination to the rank of Vice-Admiral; but it does not appear that the Ministry have any intention of recalling Vice-Admiral Hugon, neither does it appear that M. Lalande aspires at this moment to a command which would remove him from parliamentary affairs in which he has begun to take an interest. Those who know his devotedness to his country do not doubt his readiness to quit the Chamber for active service at sea, if circumstances should require it, but it is supposed that, as he does not foresee with our pacific policy any imminent prospect of this kind, he no more thinks of applying for active employment than the Ministry think of offering it to him."

The telegraph has announced that the troops returned yesterday to Medeah. The Duke d'Aumale is attacked with dysentery and many of the soldiers with fever. The column reached the tribe of the Bigats, whose village it sacked, and upon whose lands it made razzias. Abdel Kader's troops offered no resistance, contenting themselves with watching our movements, as they did during the first expedition. The numbers of our sick has not been made public, and this leads us to believe that it is very high. Two days ago seventeen men moving in the fields near Boufaric were carried off by the Arabs. In the afternoon of the same day, four Arab

marauders were surprised within our lines, brought into Algiers, and confined in the military prison, where there were already 14 of their fellow-countrymen. They are badly clothed, and altogether frightful fellows.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

[The following account of this memorable battle is taken from a French work said to have been written by an eye-witness. It contains some interesting details not hitherto known and is curious because, though proceeding from an enemy, it gives a colour to the exertions of the British army even more favourable than that derived from the narratives of the victors.]

It was a dreadful night. The rain fell in torrents, and was most oppressive to the troops, bivouacked as they were in the midst of mire, and not having had time to construct any temporary shelter.

Daylight having appeared, the French took their arms, and were surprised to perceive that the English not only remained where they had been the night before, but appeared as if resolved to defend their position. Buonaparte, who had been afraid that they would escape during the night, was much pleased at finding them when he awoke, and not being able to restrain his transport, said to some persons near him at the moment he discovered the enemy: "Ah! I have them, then—these English!"

Without further consideration, and with that imprudent eagerness which constitutes one of his characteristics, he summoned the columns which had halted in the rear, and without gaining any information, without knowing either the position or strength of the enemy, without ascertaining that the Prussian army was sufficiently kept in check by General Grouchy's corps, he resolved on an immediate attack.

Scarcely were the French troops formed, when Buonaparte, who had taken his station on a hill not far from the farm house at which he slept, resent orders to begin the attack. He walked to and fro with his arms folded over his breast, at a short distance from his staff. The weather was stormy, and continued so through the day. Towards noon, the first discharge of cannon took place from the French line, and a large body of riflemen were despatched to begin the action. A strong force was sent to carry Mont Saint Jean at the point of the bayonet, while the cavalry of the wings debouched and made a charge at the places which appeared to be least defended. The result of the manœuvre was awaited with impatience, its success being considered certain; but this was retarded by the obstinate efforts which the English made to hold the villages that covered their wings.

The points, at which the two English wings had taken their station, having been carried, the French army passed the ravine, and approached the positions, which vomited a deluge of balls and grape-shot upon them. The charges, which had been ordered, were immediately executed. A most formidable column advanced towards Mont Saint Jean, where a desperate struggle ensued.—The French cavalry darted forward, at the same time, to seize the artillery, but was assailed in its turn by the cavalry of the enemy, and the carnage on both sides was horrible. Neither one side nor the other would yield an inch of ground. Fresh columns advanced, the charges were renewed, and the position was thrice on the point of being forced, but thrice, after performing prodigies of valour, the French were arrested in their progress.

They now began to exhibit symptoms of hesitation and inquietude. Several dismounted batteries were put into retreat. A considerable number of wounded soldiers were detached from the main body, and spread alarm as to the issue of the battle. Profound silence had succeeded to the exclamations and cries of joy with which soldiers, certain of marching to victory, had before been rending the air. With the exception of the infantry of the guard, all the troops were engaged and exposed to a most destructive fire. The action continued with unabating violence, yet without any decisive result.

It was near seven o'clock when Buonaparte, who had till then remained on the hill, from which he clearly saw all that was passing, contemplated with a look of ferocity the hideous scene of butchery beneath him. The more numerous difficulties which occurred, the more obstinate did he appear. He was indignant at obstacles which he had so little foreseen, and far from thinking that it was wrong to sacrifice an army, which placed unbounded confidence in him, he incessantly sent fresh troops, with orders to charge and force their way in spite of every resistance. He was several times told, that appearances were bad and that the troops were exhausted, but his only answer was, "Forward, forward!"

A general sent information, that he could not maintain his position, on account of being dreadfully annoyed by a battery, and asked what he was to do. "To take the battery," said Buonaparte, turning his back on the said aid-de-camp.

An English officer, who was wounded and made a prisoner, was brought to him. He made several inquiries, and among the rest, what was the strength of the English army. The officer told him that it was very strong, and would almost immediately be reinforced by sixty thousand men. "So much the better," said he; "the more we meet, the more we shall conquer." He dispatched several messengers with dispatches, which he dictated to a secretary, and repeated many times, in a tone of distraction, "The victory is mine—remember to say that." It was at this period, when all his attempts had been abortive, that information was brought to him of Prussian columns debouching on his right flank, and threatening his rear; but he would not believe these reports, and constantly answered, that these pretended Prussian troops were no other than those of general Grouchy. It was not long, however, before he was undeceived by the violence of the enemy's attack. Part of the 6th corps was sent to sustain this new shock, until Grouchy's corps arrived, which which was every minute expected. The Prussian corps which now appeared in the field at the critical juncture, was of General Bulow.

Buonaparte without altering his resolution in any degree, was of opinion that the moment was come to decide the day. He formed, for this purpose, a fourth column, almost entirely composed of the guards, and directed it at the point of charge on Mont Saint Jean, after having dispatched instructions to every point, that the movement, on which he thought victory to depend, might be seconded. The veterans marched up the hill with the intrepidity which might be expected of them. The whole army resumed its vigour, and the combat was resumed throughout the line. The guards made repeated charges, and were as often repulsed. Overpowered by an irresistible discharge of artillery, which seemed every moment to increase, these invincible grenadiers saw their ranks constantly thinned; but they closed together with perfect coolness, and advanced into the heat of the fray, without intimidation. Nothing arrested their progress but death, or the severest wounds.

The hour of their defeat, however, was come. Enormous masses of infantry, supported by an immense force of cavalry, to which the French could oppose no resistance, as their own was entirely destroyed, poured down upon them from all sides with a degree of fury which made all idea of quarter, on either part out of the question.

(To be continued.)