Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 47

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PUBLIC NOTICE

FROM and after the 1st J v 1841, the Bombay GIZETTE will be puol shed dain (Sun lays excepted) without any adultional charge to Subscribers. Bamb.y July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and enforsed with the num er of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER Bombay, August, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Months

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

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

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ADVERTISEMENT.

PPLICATION having been made to the Suprere A Court of Judicature at Bo , hay that Probat- of the 1 st will and Testament of MORARJER LADAH, late of Boonbay Hindoo merchant, d-ceased, may be committed to TULSKYDASS MATHURADASS of Bombay merchan, one of the executors according to the Tenor thereof_all Persons interested therein a o hereby apprized there if -dited this 19th day of August 1841.

> ACTON S. AYRTON, Procter.

M े्र. नणर*

શ્રી • ગુગ ખક્રવાલા • ફીન દુ • વેપારી • મરતાર • ત્રા રારજી . લાધાનાં . છે ટ્લાં . વીલ . તથા . વસી માત . નાંમાં નુ આપતી સાર • નાંગુ • લેવા નેશા રૂં • ત્રી • ગુત્રખજની • જુડી बेटरजी श्री परीम . बेरित में। रि. भरनारना . रिक्निकी ख नां में ना बाहाशा मधुराहा हो। भरक करी छै । के मन् ने असे वाशते वे हो। केशेंछ । अश्री राजता होिं ते [ગાંને માર્ક લખેયાથી જ ફર થારે गारीप. १८ भी आठासद १८४१

> આક્ષટન દેશ દેરદેન વક્રીલ *

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS PHILIP SIQUEERA,

BEGS to notify for General information that it is a year since he established himself at Vingo la as Agent to execute and ficilitate the various orders that might from time to time be delive ed to him by the Gen tle nen at large passing thro' Vincorla, and he therefore begs that Guitlemen desirous of ha ing their things fo warded to them by an e-rly opportunity to any part of the Country, will be pleased to favor him with o ders, to which he pledges strict attention and desparch.

Mr. A. P. Staueen , further solicits that Gentlemen having any articles or begage for the n from Bombay or any other Station to be landed at Vingo la, will be pleased tod rect their agent at Bo abay, &c. to deliver the same to his care to ne forwarded to them at their orde sand his Commission will be found moderate.

VINGORLA, 2nd August 1841

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Ceglon.

THUGGEE IN CEYLON.

We beg to call attention to an extract from the Naval and Military Gazette by which it will be seen that the advent of Thugs may shortly be expected in Ceylon if the same has not slready taken place. The length of time that their practices were carried on in India without saspicion may indeed almost warrant the fear that the fatal handkerchief is already in operation around us, an I we accordingly recommend the matter to the early attention of Government. - Observer August 2

SUGAR PLANTING IN CRYLON.

We are glad to hear of the commencement of several new plantations of the Sugar Cane in Ceylon, one as near as Cotta. The accounts of the reduction proposed in the duties do not seem to check the energies of our Planters, and perhaps the agitation of the matter may be rather salutary than otherwise by inducing a proper caution and economy in the expenditure. The result of the enormous profits promised by the cuitivation of this article in Ceylon would be a great rise in land and labour, and a comparative reaction without b-nefit to any but speculators and to the great injury of other valuable interests. We think the more serious questions as affecting the cultivation of Sugar in the Island are as to the soil and the means afforded here of renovating it, and what soils will pay the cultivator? That many soils will grow the Sugar Cane and not pay the cultivator we have little doubt, indeed it would be a subject worthy of the interference of Government to obtain the best possible information on these points. We have seen the East India Company spreading Am rican Gentlemen over their territory to teach the most approved modes of Cultivation for Cotton, and we think Sugar and Coffee are equally demand. ing consideration in Ceylon. We have neighbouring s ates, in fact we are nearly surrounded by Sugar growing Colonies which wou'd afford every facility for the purpose of a very moderate expense. _ Ibid.

P. S. We stop the Press to announce an occurrence unprecedented in the annais of Ceylon, At the Government Sinnamon Sale [?]to-day there was not a single bale of any sor sold !!! Which clearly proves not only that the Daty upon this valuable spice must be materially reduced. but also that the Government upset price must be low gred. Ibid,

en . Scharmafora battan on ill riche in Middle



CORRESPONDENCE

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR .- The want of an active spirit in support of an infant Institution, which eventually, with care, must be productive of great benefit to the several classes who need its warmth, in behalf of their progeny, and those nearly and dearly connected to them, in after life, but prevented so doing from example :- the want of an energetic character, to meet the views and sentiments of the members of such an Institution, individual and wholly, lay bare their errors, produced by the very morbid state now prevalent in societies of this nature, of confining such in the narrowest compais, which should at all times make their appearance in a public form, but as they now exist, must do harm ultimately: is greatly experienced in this Presidency.

In stating a general truth, which time only will correct, and in a public error, which the public voice alone can correct. it is taken for granted that such is the situation of the Widows and Orphans' Fund just established. Such a boon was long needed, often moved in private circles, but only now carried out.

The accuracy of the point I have first drawn to your attention, requires not argument, much less space in its behalf, permit me to appeal to the every day occurrences of life; of a kindred stamp. Thrillingly alive as they make us to our situation, public support cannot be gained; and all the realities of life fall in the same chasm, that bear all py dreams. Ludierous as the idea may be, it is and while we peruse the countless schemes that a nation, to prop a (South Sea) Bubble, which coun noblest and the wealthjest in its train, fanciful as it well known so to be, when the subject ran its rou view it on a par with the situation of the late severa of Messrs Mackintosh and others of Calcutta? a there may be, and it is clearly seen : one a wild that could not possibly last longer than itself, and parted by the Public : the other the effects of public ajement; or in other words a want of that patrono was so quickly withdrawn. The inference I have ar-

What can be public support? nought, but the support of the individual members that constitute the Public! a truth known of old, but always lost sight of, in the review of subjects of the present nature, and one always sure to indicate the true path for sense to pursue! The demon, self rather, sef pride, the real crest of the Indian Authorities, the true prompter of their feelings and actions, must be sacrificed at the shrine of Truth, and not till that point is attained, will India be, what she should, rather what she ought to be! Where is the Public weal? ask the winds where? They have borns the question to High Heaven, and the soul Nell, to use aromatic repression for the whispering monitor, announces in sullen marmurs, "It is immured in the Coffers of the Great and the wealthy."

Let us pan e for aw ile then here, and view the objects of the Institution rightly. I may (to use a simple mode to exemplify the point in view) or may not have a wife as the case may be; and I may probably stand in the same situation with regard to a family; an I most likely also as to relatives; with an income at my command that will make me and those about me live comfortably now, and with ample provision, for relatives on my demise. Granted, and I consequently dont fall in contact with the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The feelings of Pailanthrophy if questioned as in the breast of any individual, arouses the passions, and quickly exhausts itself in vehicient declaration of the opposite situation. Was this course then strictly applied in the parties who stand alouf just now, perhaps a majority would find themselves quickly incorporated members! But this is not the path that justice would exhibit, calm persuasion in the garb of truth should at all times give the lead to passionate and loose dis-

What may be the distant effects of this Institution in my offspring? is an important enquiry, and, if my subscriptions do not prove beneficial to them, perhaps they may be to many of my fellow creatures, should be the conclusion of every man commanding the smallest spark of honor, or at least sense.!

And here, an enquiry naturally presen's itself as to what influence my subscriptions would have on the pensions of of others. Manifold as are the advantages of establishments of this nature, individuals, commanding interest therein, the greatest possible advantage it gains is Principal. The state of the Bengal Mariners' Fund, in its day of prosperity is well known, when its widowed Pensioners, commanded 90 Rs. per month, but now, from the mishap that attended it, obtain somewhere about Twenty. And in like manner, cannot it possibly be supposed that such, the better state, may crown the future day of the Institution just established.

One word more on this head, and 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 Institution. I have stated in the early part of this, that the want of example prevented many from joining, this has been sufficiently discussed; but it bears me out with regard to the paragraph, which exhibits the effects of principal, were this withdrawn, or not quickly accumulated; their painful result is early imagined. But, may not that be acted upon. the being subscribers, who lend to the increase of the capital? yes, be it then mine to make all to such, for what may be public patronage, but individual support, the channel for accumulation of wealth.

Naught as the point connected with the sentiments of a Public Institution, must be with importance, the public prints

should at least be discused on some occasions with regard to the m : of its necessity there cannot I doubt be a dispute. I have already referred to the Bengal Mariners' Fund: the wis fortune that attended that establishment must have occuredfrom some such made. This brings me to the motion made and carried the other Evening at the rooms of Perseverance Lodge, of expunging from the affidavit of health, the very important clause, "that I have not been subject from my infancy to fits" a clause, most carefully inserted in the affidavit of Health of all Insurance Societies, how much more so requisite must it be in a Pension Fund !

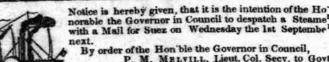
No man is at liberty to draw the character of a private individual, in a public paper : and I respond to the sentiment nor, am I either at liberty to draw any inferences connected therewith thro' such a channel: but I am justified in behalf of a Public cause to state, that the person who proposed such motion, must have been labouring under a fit himself at the time, as it could not possibly have been made but for the attainment of some private ends, for that can be more conducive to speedy death, than apoplectic fits! you will I think see cause Sir to join me in this opinion! as no thing can be more fatal than rules of this description to Insti. tutious having the most laudable objects in view, liberal as

such a sanction may be supported at the opening of a society, it finally appears pernicious in the Extreme. Six months more will shew the members of the Ward O. Fund their situation and they will then quickly retract their several votes with reference to this particular point. For the present, I leave you and the public to judge of the consequences of rules of a similar bane-I have said my say, and in doing which I have urged ob-

jections and stated facts, which presented no middle path to me, the public once are aroused to their true situation, once the Directors are awakened to the path they should rightly tread ; frame rules consistent with the character and object of the Institution; and thus bid fair to an accession of Subscribers; I doubt not but the Widows' and Orphans' Fund will do well for itself, but as it now stands it cannot, it will

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

Fombay, 17th August 1841.



P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt Castle, 2d July 1841.

Military Arribal and Beparture.

ARRIVAL. n E. Sabben, -- from England DEPARTURE.

shipping in the Marbour.

	Names.	Agents.	For	To Sail.
A Ste	mer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Sept.
	Feversham			
	Grant		China	immediately-
	njee Hormusjee	B. & A. Hormusiee & Co.	China	Despatch.
	agton	J. Nesserwanies Wadya		ALC: NO SECURE
	na)Amer)	Remington & Co	China	Despatch.
	a	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	. Despatch.
	noreland		Singapore .	. Despatch.
	y	A TO EXCEPT THE PROPERTY OF TH	Liverpool	. Despatch.
	hire		London	. Despatch.
	h King		Clyde	. Despatch.
	0		Singapore .	. 20th instant.
	abar	Foster & Co	London	. 20th instant.
	ur	W. Nicol and Co	Liverpool	. Despatch.
	rine		Liverpool	20th instant
THE RESIDENCE OF	8	Forbes & Co	China	. 20th instant.
	la	The st de	London	
	B.F	Higginson & Cardwell	Do	
100 277 100 100 100	eer	C. Cowasjee & Co	Macao	
	oostan	Forbes & co	London	
	Control of the Contro	The second of th	London	The State of the S
	. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	China	
	ssian	Forbes & co	Cork	
	& Thomas	Remington & co		
		Remington & co		25th instant.
	dg	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	London	
	tin Leitch	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		
	alore	Forbes & Co	London	
	aret			
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- STATE OF THE STA		Nacodah H. M. Casim	Madras	
	uttolla	W. Nicol & Co	Control of the Contro	
	ulean	D. & M. Pestoniee.	Calcutta	
	8	Forbes & Co	THE RESIDENCE OF THE	do.
	and		E. A. S. C.	do.
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	d Queen			
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H. M. Ship Endymion.

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

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Haunah, Lord Castla, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanney, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear.

Portuguèse—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Weddeld Ernected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Isabella	Forbes & Co	London	26th April.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	23d June.
* Repulse		do.	26th May.
*Tanjore		do.	4th June.
Malabar		do.	20th July.
*John McLellan			9th June.
*Reliance		do.	22d June.
	Foster & Co	do.	10th July.
Bombay		do.	In July.
*Sarah			7th June.
*Tasso			18th June.
Reaper		1000	Loui oune,
*Ceylon			16th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	Tomo o diac.
*H. McCormick			18th Dec.
*Thalia	MeG., Brownrigg & Co.		12th May.
*Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & co		29th April.
		Territoria de la constitución de	
*Athol			8th May.
*Royal Saxon *Eleanor			
			16th May.
* Majestic			22d May.
*Madonna			22d May.
Ann			26th May.
Higginson			29th June.
Mertoun		1	lst Aug.
*Margaret			6th June.
*Ulverstone			8th June.
*Hannah Kerr			8th June.
William Pitrie		do.	1.00 - 1
Helen Stewart			10thJuly.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co		In July.
	W. Nicol & Co		1000
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co	do.	MANUFACTURE.
	Skinner & co	do.	Man (2) (20) (2)
Ciansman	The property of the control of the c		Marine St.
Christiana		Carlotte Control of the Control of t	Service Mark
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman			100
Agnes Gilmore			10th Feb.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co	. do.	12th April.
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	. do.	21st May.
Brilliant			26th June.
*Strabans		. do.	26th June.
Mavis		. China.	
Charles Forbes		. do.	13.77
*Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell .	. Singapore.	. 27th June.

Bave sailed by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrences. CEYLON.

BIRTH. On Monday July 26th at Trincomalie 90th Light Infantry of a Son still born. malie The Lady of Assist Surgeon Cowpen

on the 27th July JOSEPH PEDDER Esq. after a few days



" Measures, not Men."

AZBTTB

Sa urday, Au :ust 21, 1841,

WE learn that the Troops at Ele phanta are at present in the enjoyment of very bad health, and several casualties have occurred amongst theman 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, when six Individuals suspected of being concerned in the awful Muder, were made over to the Bombay Jail to undergo the necessary examination, before the Magistrates. Two of the men, are Butchers by trade

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, 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 one 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 authentic,) details of the Sattarah affair, the mind can no longer entertain the idea that we live in the nineteenth century, an era in British history renowned for the glory of its rightful conquests, the wisdom and justice of its policy towards allies, the impartiality 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 and the plebian "do unto others as you would they should do to you." The minds of British subjects, accustomed to cherish these favorable and exalted views of the conduct and policy of the Government under which they live, are at a loss 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 solemn treaty which was made with them by the British Government, are equally at a loss to ac. count, with the treaty before them, for the baseness 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 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, because she has lent her name and granted her auspicies to a set of men whose 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

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 do it in the language of Cornelius Nepos : " all those are accounted and denominated tyrants, who exercise perpetual power in that state which was before free."

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 invergled 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, and treated on the same 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. How far these specious promises have been treacherously broken. the subsequent conduct of the British towards His Highness will amply testify. No sooner had Purtaub Sing 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 of proposing or acting in anything relating either to the State or to his Highness' domestic concerns. His Highness soon found to his bitter regret that he had placed confidence in those whose aim 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 manage. ment 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! Was this being favored ?-or was it not rather the commencement of the disgraceful acts of oppression which were consummated in the downfall of the magnanimous prince, who would never have entered the British Camp but for the false assurances of the British Government? What would an European ally of the British Government think if such terms were proposed under the plea of placing the new ally among the. favored few? What a servile condition must such a state he in to accept such terms! But His Highness having once quitted the protection of troops virtually his own, although they were commanded by the Peishwa, who exercised to 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 knew full well the consequences of a refusal. This disgraceful treaty itself, and the manner in which it has been disregarded and unceremoniously broken by the British Government, we intend to publish for the information of our readers that they may "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest' a treaty with a Prince who was vauntingly promised should be placed "upon an equal footing with the most favored princes of India": and towards whom his base accusers assert they " have hitherto acted with the greatest forbearance and good faith" ! ! - All this has been done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."!!!

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 inveigied into their camp through false promises, and whose youth the subtilty of the Company could plead as the ground of their surveillance of his affairs, -a treaty which made the prince of a weak state a mere pageant, and gave liberty to the stronger to assume to itself nearly all the advantages, pecuniary and political, to be derived from the stipulations-is a problem yet to be solved upon principles of honour and policy between different states. Had a treaty been made with an European state under similar circumstances to those which dominated at Sattara, it would never have been recognised by other powers, and the unfair means used to obtain it would have disannulled it altogether. Yet such irregular means were resorted to in the instance of the Rajah of Sattara; were approved by the Court of Directors; and, passing uncensured by the British Parliament when investigating the affairs of the East India Company in 1832, however disreputable their adoption they were used and sanctioned "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Anglia."

Sovernment of Wanarashtra

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 Moost ong.
21st Do. Do. to Dadur.

2 Guns to Khelat.
2 Do. to Quetta.
2 Do. to Moostoong.

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 D oley and bearers, to take him in for medical aid, being very ill with a bad fever.—United Service Gazette, August 20.

WE fearn that the Chiefs of Wadwan and Teyla, in Kartywar, 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 rightly deserve the severest punishment for making such a Avamansh.—Ibid.

European Intelligence.

THE SATIRIST ALMANAC.

JULY.

3d: Dog Days begin.

All remarkable pupples attract public attention, Palmers on sports a new wig and whiskers, Harring ton a fresh pair of moustachies; Chest-rfield a Honey comb coat; and young Ben D'Israeli is allowed by Mrs. Wyndham Lewis to load himself with Jew finery, which he does not do ju-diciously, and consequently makes himself a laughing-stock for the community.

During the "dig"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 insandy occur. Some individuals who are in a very rabid state, actually pay their money to witness Macready or Charles Kean mangle Shakspere, and are so far gone as to relish the bufformery 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 krout.

The Duke of Cumberland sleeps without dreaming

of Graves.
The Duke of Sussex talks rationally for a quarter

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 Blougham addressed the Premier with com-

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 Missir

onary to New Zealand.

The Marquis of Londonderry advocates liberal prina

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 Cardigon 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-mouey without accounting for it to the Duchess.

The Duke of Beaufort believes himself possessed of common seuse.

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 Combernere thinks himself efficient.

Lord Dinorben fancies he gives satisfaction.

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

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 w thout run-

ning a ri-k of apoplexy.

6: Fire Insurance due as Midsummer expires.

On this day Crowner 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 mose 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 engines every where ready to play on his proboseis in case of a sudden ignition.

14. 1775: Mrs Siddons born. This birthday is kept in a singularly magnificent manner by the "Brompton Melpomene," Mrss Helen Faucit, who looks upon herself as the leguimate successor of "Sal Siddons," as Miss F. playfully calls her. The "Brompton Bard," Planche, dines with the family, and is allowed a second glass of wine, when he reads from his interleaved copy of Shakspere the stage-effects suggested by himself, as absolutely uncessary to render Sunkspere's plays intelligible, or even bearable. The evening concludes by Mrs. Helen Faucit placing a laurel crown on Planche's brows, and giving him the Koutou 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 teetotallers. In the evening James Silk 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 testotallers 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 kis way to Mandarin honours, or rise to a Coma missionership, 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 Tox—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 Klidare; the Provost, and the City High Sheriffs (Dublic Laureals)

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 3091 millions, the excise 6881 millions, the assessed and property-taxes 3683, the stamps 1651, the post office 391, lotteries nearly 11, loans and funding 722. Of the enormous expenses, the interest of the debt absorbed 8912 millions, the army 598, the navy 4221. the ordnance 95, direct subsides for allies 55, the sinking fund 3181, losses 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 years, or from the reign of Egbert, the first King of England, in 827, down to I826. In the reign of Henry V. the taxes were but £1,100 per week; in that of Gromwell £29,000; at the revolution, 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 Government of Wanarashtra

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, ove millions and a half of persons have taken the pledge of total abstinence,—(Examiner.)

On Sun lay, at Trinity Courch, Brompton, as the Rev. Mr. Clay was realing 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 clied 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 dis-ases, 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 Piete, 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 Charite; 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 attendence is lower. It should, however, be borne in mind, that all (except the officers desante, 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 generallysurrounding gloom Ministers have one ray of lightof 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 frost revered Majesty the Queen, tunnely imploring her not to receive into her confidence the bit er and mali nart ancient enemies of her fa thful I ish people." Simultaneon | aroch al meetings mean an universal insurrection -- an una med insurrectou, perhaps, in the first in-tance, but excellent field practice for an armed one. This universal in-urrection to courrel the Qu en in the selection of her advisors were by itself clearly an net of treason, bu that no one of the savages to wnom his summons is a tdressed can mis ake its purpose, Mr. O'Connell has fixed the insur-ection for a day that niust remove al doubt. The 231 of May is the anniversary of the revellion and ma-sacre of 1798; and this is not the first or the second occasion upon waich the incendia y mendicant has selected the same anniversary for some important step in or anising the treason in which he has been so long engaged. And this is the ally upon whom Lord Melbourne an : his colleagues mu-t now rely. The ally, did we say? The patron and protector rather. Failing to conveise England by their auti c ru-law s-dition, they must ke refuge in an Irish revellion. The people of England are the merk st and the most merciful of mankind, but they may yet awake to vengeauco .- (STANDARD.)

ONLY IN FUN .- Emalie S . Ange, who described herself as a French actress, was brought before Mr. Hall, at Bow_street, this week, charged with stealing a silver snaff-box, the proparty of Mr. Heber, editor of the Farmers' Journal. On Saturday last, she paid a visit to the pro-ecutor, 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 gentles man 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 conta not recollect, she was unable for the present to restore it. The prisoner occasionally assumed the " tale of " Lady Ward," as appeared by a card produced .- Mr. Hall ordered her to be discharged -(Examine .)

An action of considerable inter-t to a large class of officers in the service of the East India Com. any was yeste reay decided in the Court of Queen's Beach. The action was brought against that company, as trustees and managers of a superaunuation fund, established in 1824 by the o Lers 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 retire.! allowance from the defendants for four years, up to 1834, but the defendants r fused 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 Cart was of opinion, that the retirement of the plainiff 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 informarion 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 d ducting them from the current pay of the officers; and their own subtreasurer, 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 de ivered 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 day. ; but it was not expected to pass, because many other rival plans were put forward by infinential 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 count be expected but unless the Conservatives of that borough have greatly mis a culated their strength, Mr. Hume will be once more a sea, and Mr. Aldam, the Quaker, commelled to bottle up his amb tion for some foture contest. The supparters of Mr. Hame at Dundee, naturally indiguant at his cool assurance in writing to them to request they will allow that bosongh to be considered as his per aller, have published his letter. "If," says the wary Scot. you can make a angements so as to wait the result of the Lee's election, where the Tories the eaten to best 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

re-sel will interest our naval read-rs :-

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 obstructi us in the way of fighting the guns; has g est space on her orlop deck, the beams being continu dall fore and aft, with a good flish three-inch flat, presenting at her sides a strong trussed figure, b-autifully arranged with wood and iron, each standing in a different direction the materials being so distributed as to give the greatest s rength to the fabric; and, having no wing pillars not officers the rooms, as formerly, gives a spacous ac. commodation for taking troops in time of war, or an opportunity of messing her crew, k-eping her gues 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 gunde k, giving ventitation for the bene. fit of the health of the crew, in addition to light, similar to a frigate's lower deck. The trussed figure is con inne! below in the hold throughout with strength-ning pieces on the floor head, the size of the keelson, in the sime direction, all fore and aft, instead of the old cross or tawart-ship riders former y used in the ceiling, and the diagonal trus-ing being better distributed, not only adds considerable scrength to the vessel, but greatly increases her stowage. The wings, which were forme ly on the orlop, are now in the hold at the sides, which affords an opportunity of stopping a sho hole seven feet lower under water, and causes a circulation of air around the ship's side in the h ld which was never obtained hef re. He. main p wde . magazine is designed in midships, with platform in the hold for store tooms, and a gesting plat. form in midships for the hempen cables and a third tier of tanks, which keens 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 shotlockers are taken away from the well, and shot-racks are fit ed 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 press ng down the vessel at the mainmant. She is fited 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 enlangered. 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 unadornel with carved work, preserving the firm and beauty of the ship without depriving her of the advantage of fighting her guns. The top si les are clear of any protection, no trunks being tequited to carry off the water over the si les from the several decks as formerly, each deck being delivered of its water by pip-s leading into the common gundeck scupper. by which the water is passed overboard, thus preserving the sile from decay, and preventing the necessity of cutting scupper-ho es 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 di-placed 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 piatles 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 powlepin, 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 housed 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 forese with our pacific policy any imminent prospect of this kind, he no more thinks of applying for active employment than the Ministry thinks 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 Rigats, 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 Bouffaric were carried off by the Arabs. In the afternoon of the same day, four Arab

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 wit ness. It contains some interesting details not hitherto known and is curious beca se, 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, bivonacked as they were in the midst of mire, and not having had time to construct any tem-

porary 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; "Armal 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 cheek by General Group y's corps, he resolved on an imm diate attack

Scarcely were the French troops formed, when Buonaparte, who had taken his station on a hill not far from the tarm 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 Mout 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 managive 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 wigs 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 sieze 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 acclamations and cries of joy with which soldiers, certain of marching to victory, had before been rending the air. With the exception of the infantsy 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 til then remained on the hill, from which he clearly saw all that was passing, contemplated with a look of ferocity the hide-ous 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 title foreseen, and far frem thinking that it was wrong to sacrifice army, which placed unbounded confidence in him, he inconsantly 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-

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 is was very strong, and would almost immediately be reinforced by sixty thousand men. " So wuch 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 be. lieve 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.

Buonsparte 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 pas de charge on Mont Saint Jean, after having dispatel. ed 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 intrapidity 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 pro gresss 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 entirerly destroyed, poured down upon them from all sides with a degree of fury which made all idea of quarter, en either part out of the question.

(To be continued.)

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