



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED Thrice a Week, on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter;—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum—including the Oberland Monthly Summary.

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1841.

New Series No. 73.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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

NOTICE.

THE Public are 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, Off Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
 The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Month.
 The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.
 No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.
 To the Subscribers of the Gazette. Included in the charge to Non-Subscribers. 1 Rupee per Copy.
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COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.
 Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack. Rs. 2
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 Gazette Office, June 18, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Dorr, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.
 A few copies of the "OBERLAND MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.
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 Respondentia Bonds, each R. 1
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THE fine Ship "CALEDONIA," of 738 Tons, Captain LAWRENCE HOWICK, under immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to Messrs Mcgregor BROWNIGG AND Co Bombay, 18th June 1841.

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 4.

An inquest was held at the house of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Coroner, at a late hour, on the evening of the 21 instant, upon the body of a European, named Walter Groat, sail maker, on board the Company's Hulk, lying off Colaba Ghaut; he was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 21. The evening previous to his demise his servant left him as usual. Upon a post mortem examination of the body, Dr. Maxon found the right auricle of the heart ruptured from natural causes, and this, in his opinion, occasioned the man's death. The jury gave a verdict of death from a rupture of the right auricle of the heart.

It has now been ascertained, beyond doubt, that the "Blackness" was not the vessel fired at, on the late occasion of the salute. The "Patriot King" was also, the "Susan Crisp." The first shot that was fired at the "Patriot King," went over her, the second went between the Captain and the Pilot. The Captain on taking up his glass saw the Steamer Queen running out to sea, preparatory to firing at them; he thereupon immediately gave the necessary orders, and paid the customary compliment to H. M. Ship. The following is a correct version of the occurrence with regard to the ship "Susan Crisp," being taken verbatim from the Log of the chief officer, Mr. Gardiner, on Thursday, the 27th of May, at 3 1/2 past 3 p. m., when we were off Saugor Flagstaff, we saw a Pilot Brig coming down, and haul'd up for her. Mr. Haven, the pilot, came on board, and we made all possible sail at 4-50 a Brig of War passed in tow of a Steamer, and fired a musket ball cartridge at the vessel, we not having our colours hoisted; while hoisting they fired again: the ball came through the starboard side of the quarter boat; had the ball not rebounded, it must have struck the Captain or me. The ball was picked up by me, and given to the Captain, who retains it in his possession; the first ball went over the quarter deck, and passed the man at the helm close to the Captain and Pilot.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 8.

MAJOR SKELL.—We have much concern in announcing the decease of Major Skell, of the 30th N. I., which lamented event took place near the French Rocks, on the Bangalore road, on the 3d instant.

ENIGMA ALLAN.—It is our painful duty to announce the sudden death of Enigma Allan, which melancholy event occurred in the Cadet's Quarters on Sunday Morning, only on the sixth day after his landing in India, and, we hear, attributed to the effects of the intense heat. We sincerely trust that the untimely death of this fine young man, will prove a warning to his comrades, and induce them to shun all unnecessary exposure at this trying season.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Several mad dogs have been about the Presidency of late; one of these animals in a fearfully rapid state passed through a gentleman's compound at the Adyar last week, biting a gardener and several dogs, before it was destroyed.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MARAUDERS.—We learn from Bellary that a report reached that Station, on the 1st instant of the descent of a body of Rohillas, or Arabs upon the Company's territory, who are said to have crossed the frontier from the Nizam's country and have plundered several villages along the line of the river. Our Correspondent had not been able to ascertain the number of these Marauders, or the extent of their depredations, but two Troops of Cavalry had been ordered out forthwith and were to start immediately. We shortly time since mentioned a rumour that it was in contemplation to establish some mounted Police for the purpose of protecting the Northern frontier of the Bellary district from these Ron Roy incursions, and here have we another proof that such is very requisite, unless some small parties of Cavalry are to be stationed in that direction, and nothing can be more ruinous to the discipline of a Regiment than furnishing such detachments!

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—After several days of oppressive heat, Bellary was visited by an awful thunder storm attended by heavy rain on the night of the 31st May. The peals of thunder are described as most terrific; apparently immediately over the Station and accompanied by continued flashes of lightning, one of which unhappily struck the Barrack Guard House of the 4th N. I. on the

ridge of the roof, the electric fluid descending by a palmyra pillar which it ignited, then traversed the room to where an unfortunate Sepoy was confined and struck him dead on the spot. The fluid afterwards escaped thro' the wall, knocking down several of the Guard who were without; as well as the whole of the muskets, which probably attracted the lightning in that direction, but fortunately wounding only one other individual, the Havildar of the Guard. This is not the first instance of lightning falling in the direction of the Native Barrack at Bellary, but on the present occasion the shock appears to have been of unusual violence, as it was more or less felt by the occupants of every house within five hundred yards distance of the injured Barrack. We a few years since to remember some of the Solitary Cells on the top of the Hill being struck by lightning, in one of which a European prisoner was at the time confined, who providentially escaped unhurt, though the floor of the cell was shattered to atoms, and we recollect hearing that this merciful interposition had such an effect on the man's mind, that from being one of the most dissolute individuals in the Regiment he at once became an altered being and a steady soldier!

ATHENÆUM, JUNE 8.
 The detachment of the 39th Regt. N. I. proceeding to Malacca on board the Fortescue, departed their arms in the Arsenal yesterday morning, preparatory to embarkation.

It was our intention sometime ago to have directed public attention to the instances of revolt on board certain vessels that left Bombay with convicts, but other subjects that required immediate notice, prevented our so doing. The outbreak of the convicts on board the Brig Break, (which vessel it may be remembered visited this port in November last, and experienced a gale of wind when she lost her anchor) demands something more than a passing remark. It is worthy of observation, that no vessel leaving Madras with a similar cargo, ever experienced result of the same kind; it is therefore desirable to ascertain, if possible, the causes, which mark the practices of the two Governments on this important subject. The stipulations between the Commanders, and the Governments of both Presidencies, are we believe, precisely the same viz. "that the ships shall find prisons and guards for the due security of the convicts." When, then, the liability to danger, more in the one case than in the other! We think it may be traced to ramissness on the part of those whose business it is to survey the capabilities of the vessel taken up for this special service. If the officer on whom the duty devolved, were not absolved from all responsibility by the charter party agreement, which seems to be the case, the security of the prisoners would naturally be an object of his concern in the arrangements to be made. This however rests with the Command-r. At Madras, on the contrary, the authorities not only see that the prison is a secure one, ammunition, a pile, and fire arms efficient, but defined instructions are given to Commanders, which, if acted up to, no revolt can occur. These and other similar precautions at Madras have been attended with the best effect, not only in keeping order among the convicts, but in preventing the possibility of those murderous scenes, which it has been the painful duty of the Bombay Press to refer to on more than one occasion. It is unnecessary now to dwell on the melancholy facts themselves, and our only object in advertising to them, is that they supply an opportunity for offering a few suggestions as to the mode by which the lives of the crews of such vessels as take in convicts, may be in future preserved against the foul designs of these depraved and hardened miscreants. The experience already gained, it must be allowed, has been dearly bought; still, if it operate on the Bombay authorities by inducing them to have recourse to some wiser plan in the transport of criminals to the settlements fixed upon for their abode, the past, though always to be regretted, will have been productive of salutary consequences. If we may venture an opinion on the arrangements that should be made in the event of the deportation of future captives, we would say, that no vessels of the kind should proceed to sea unless manned by Europeans. It has been proved that native crews do not possess the necessary courage for such trying occasions. The prisoners themselves stand in no dread of them, and are fully aware that in any bold and desperate attempt, their chance of escape depends principally upon the want of courage and resolution among the native crew. Europeans, instead of shunning a conflict with such desperadoes, would brave it until they had lost the power to resist, or had subdued their opponents: Another matter worthy of the attention of the authorities, is the character of the vessels accommodations. All such, whose decks are so low as not to afford sufficient ventilation, should be rejected; this being the cause for allowing a greater number of men upon deck at one time than otherwise would be necessary, and what should never be forgotten, is the imminent danger of the crew. We are assured that who these particulars are attended to, an outbreak on the part of the convicts could scarcely happen.

In conclusion, we will merely add, that if the policy of Government will not allow a guard to accompany convicts, Commanders of convict vessels should have the power of making severe examples of any mutinous character, which, if duly impressed upon the minds of the prisoners by proclamation before they embark, would have a powerful effect. It would enable them, moreover, to appreciate the leniency (instead of taking advantage of it) which is sometimes granted them by those who do not know the violent character of the wretches with whom they have to deal.

HUSSINGABAD, May 26.—Tis so long since I troubled you with any thing in the way

of news, that I fear you'll set me down as an "Idler;" but really there is nothing to interest in this obscure nook, that it must plead my excuse. Even now I have but little to say.

Thanks to the Principal Assistant Commissioner here and our worthy station Staff Officer who kindly officiate, we have divine service performed at the Government House or Courts every Sunday.

A Detachment under a Native Officer consisting of two H. I. M. L. and four Natives, and forty Privates from the 42d Regt. M. N. I. proceeded to Narsingpore on the 17th instant, for the purpose of escorting treasure to the amount of 1,80,000 Rupees to this station, which is severely felt by the Sepoys there being, I am given to understand, a few men short of one relief to perform the onerous duties of the station and Regiment, and at this time of year too, although I must say we have had a delightfully cool season. The thermometer has not exceeded 90 in the Bungalows, with the exception of to-day; it is generally 88 where there are no late set up. We had two days rain on the 28th and 29th of April which cooled the air for many days. Immediately on the rain falling, the thermometer sank 12 degrees on it being taken from inside a closed house to the verandah, and it remained at 76 for several days.

Notwithstanding the proximity of the Sepoys lines to the Nabudah, there has been but one casualty by drowning since the Corps arrived here in March 1839.

I regret to say that a Private of the 42d Regiment shot himself when on command at the village of Kor-gee in the Nagpore district on the 25th March last. The reported misconduct of his wife during his absence on duty, it is said, led the unfortunate man to the commission of the rash act.

The new Junior Assistant Commissioner arrived here from Baitool on the 9th, and Ensign Reilly on the 7th instant, the latter from Madras. Lieut. Tanner is expected at Regimental Headquarters from Bombay in a few days.

There has been a party of 12 men from the 42d at Sehor, instructing the Bhupal Company in their drill and exercise since November last, and I have great pleasure in submitting a copy of the Certificate of character given the men when proceeding to return their Corps in the early part of the current month.

The party of the 42d Regiment M. N. I. having conducted the drill of the Bhupal Company from the 11th of the first regiment to the end of the Company drill, this is to certify that they have in every way given very great satisfaction. From a set of soldiers, very undisciplined Sepoondies who had never handled a musket and who were moreover wedded to bad habits from a long course of laxity and want of discipline, they have formed a thoroughly drilled, smart and steady Battalion; their knowledge of the drill is perfect and their manner of instruction most happy—during their stay with the Contingent, their demeanor has in every respect been that of respectable and well behaved men, Privates as well as Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Certificate is signed by the Officer Commanding the Contingent and the Adjutant of the Corps; and surely this speaks volumes for the Regiment to which they belong. I am informed that there are many others in this fine Regiment even superior "Drill Wallahs" to those who were sent to Sehor, but who were kept at Headquarters to drill their own recruits, of which there are upwards of 150 a drill.

I had almost forgotten to observe that several Alligators have been taken here lately, one a short time ago of enormous size.

The unfortunate Sepoy who was drowned on the 25th ultimo, had the whole of the soft parts of the face eaten in an amazing short time after his immersion in the river, by muggers or turds, or perhaps by both, for the Nabudah abounds in them. His corpse presented a frightful appearance on being taken out of the water.

BELLARY, June 1.—The appearance of the King's Own under arms at the half yearly inspection, on the morning of the 25th ultimo and the cleanliness and good order of the Barracks, Hospital, &c. of the corps, elicited the following Division Order from Colonel Leslie K. R., the Inspecting Officer.

DIVISION ORDER.

Bellary, 25th May, 1841.
 Colonel Leslie, Senior Officer of the Ceded Districts, having concluded the half yearly inspection of H. M. 4th of King's Own Regiment, derives much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the appearance of the Regiment under arms this morning, and its highly efficient state. The cleanliness and good order of the Barracks, the comfortable state of the Hospital, in general, reflect great credit on the zeal and exertions of Major Sadler and the officers under his command.

It is expected that most of the corps in this Division, will have a second edition of the annual Inspection and Review on the arrival of Major General Wolfe. Lieut. Colonel Elderton who was recently ordered to proceed to China, arrived here on the 29th, and started on the following day, on route to Madras. Yesterday was so exceedingly hot as to lead us to expect some alteration in the weather; and accordingly, about six p. m. a heavy shower of rain commencing, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At about half past seven o'clock, one of the places of arms in the Native Infantry Lines, was struck by the electric fluid. The roof and walls of the building were given in several places. One of the wooden pillars was completely shattered, and set on fire from top to bottom, and a poor Sepoy who had been confined to the Barracks for some offence was struck dead. The deceased was inside the Barracks, sitting near the wall, when the fluid struck him; and it is said that he neither spoke, nor showed any indication of

life afterwards. The stocks of several muskets were also broken, the colors of the Regiment torn to ribands, and a Naigue who was on duty over the building in which the Sepoy met his death, was slightly scorched, but he is now in Hospital and doing well.

It appears that a considerable number of our old friends, the marauders, are again in the saddle, as two Troops of the 5th Light Cavalry each under a European officer, have been ordered to march at six o'clock this evening.

BANGALORE, June 4. There are few employments that require a greater degree of care and circumspection than that of contributing to a public journal. Double meanings are so much the delight of all conversation, that people seldom choose to take things in their obvious sense, but are constantly putting words and sentences to the torture, to force conclusions from them which their authors never meant, or if they had, would have deserved a whipping for.

Little has occurred here during the bye gone week worthy to be reported.

On Sunday, an unfortunate native woman, while in the pangs of child birth, rushed from her dwelling and precipitated herself into a well, in which were a few feet of water. In her descent, one of her legs was broken, and she was otherwise much bruised; the child was taken out of the well a corpse, and the miserable mother was conveyed to the poor house where she now lies.

On Monday, Major General Allan, C. B. Commanding the Division, inspected the 4th Light Cavalry on foot, and was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the very efficient state in which he found every thing connected therewith.

The European General Court Martial of which Major Thomson is President, finished the trial of the men of the 3d European Light Infantry who had been brought before it on Tuesday; the results are yet unknown here. The District Court Martial of which Major Coningham is president, trying some men of the same Corps, still continues its labours.

We understand that the Theatre at the Public Rooms was lately applied for by some Officers of the 3d European Light Infantry, and although granted by the Committee of Management, was refused by others connected with it; but how far with justice, is very questionable. Since the very establishment of the rooms, the written deed declares "that every Corps at the Station or any individual having paid his donation has a right to the use of the rooms when disengaged, for either a public or private entertainment, as well as any subscriber wishing to patronize a Play, Concert, Card Party, Promenade or other amusements."

Considerable speculation is afloat, as to who will succeed to the Command of this Contingent, on the departure of our present worthy Brigadier. We have some bold young Lieutenants here, who are hardly aspirants to such a Command; and doubtless some deserving veterans will be selected for so important an appointment.

Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of the Seranganapattam Division under the Mysore Commission, who came here during last month labouring under a severe attack of fever, left this on the 1st to join his station; completely restored to his wonted health.

June 5.—The entertainment (a ball and supper) given by Major H. Prior and the Officers of the 2d Regt. Native Infantry, Wallajahabad Light Infantry last night, went off remarkably well. The attendance of ladies was unusually great, and dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until near day break.

Nothing could exceed the polite and hospitable attention of the gallant Major and his Officers. The music was capital; and having two bands, those of the 23d and 34th Regiments, there was no cessation from dancing, the Quadrille and Waltz following each other in rapid succession.

The whole of the arrangements were extremely good; the Public rooms tastefully fitted up, the supper all that could be looked for, the refreshments choice and in great abundance, and the wines, &c. of excellent quality. Fortunately, the night was delightfully cool, and all seemed to enjoy the gay and festive scene. It is to be hoped, now that it is shown what the Bangalore ladies can do, how strong they are able to master, and how delightfully fascinating and charming they can make themselves when the spirit moves, that such parties will be frequent. The lords of the creation did their parts well, and there were no complaints, which has not always been the case on such occasions.

EAST INDIA ADVOCATE, JUNE 7.

THE MADRAS MINT.—We learn from the Official Gazette of Friday, that owing to the resumed operation of the Madras Mint, the Bullion Office will be closed on the 30th instant, and Bullion for coinage be received by the Mint Mas or on the 1st Proximo upon a seigniorage of Two per Cent.

It is further notified, that the Indian Tola Weights will be substituted on and from the 1st July 1841, for the English Troy Weights hitherto used.

We congratulate the community generally upon this very simple fact, (at first sight) as a token that an unjust and injurious restriction on the monetary interests of this settlement will thereby be removed. Should it ever have been imposed is the question? Or if imposed, should not the reason assigned by the Supreme Government for recommending the abolition of our Mint's operations, viz. that the Calcutta one could and would supply coin to any extent, have been strictly acted upon? And has such been the case? Let the fifty lakhs of rupees shipped from Madras to Calcutta, only in this year, answer the question. If to this be added, that an order is said to have been received to have some fifty more lakhs ready for the Ganges steamer, daily or shortly expected, what becomes of the sponsorship promise tendered in favor of the Madras Mint being closed? Of a truth, the further one dives into Bengal proceedings towards Madras, the more is reflection agitated, until the inquiring mind asks itself "can this be true, that we hear and see every day?" Yet surely it is! Would the reader, in a public act of reasoning seek to know why such anomalies exist and frequently occur? We shall point to the reasons, under two separate heads.—First, Lord Auckland's powerful interest through the Whig Ministry of England; Secondly, Lord Elphinstone's seeming indisposition to business; and Thirdly, the sway, on one hand, and the reluctance, on the other, in matters affecting Madras, at the India House. These three springs are able to form one pivot in England; and for want of an opposition it turns as it pleases. The result Madras feels.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail on Sunday, on Saturday the 19th of June next.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1841.

No. 71 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz. By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Mr. William Bartly, Acting Gunner of the Hercules, to be Acting Pilot from the 1st April last, and placed at the disposal of the Master Attendant from that date.

Mr. Midshipman Hopkins, of the Epiphonstone, to perform the duty of Mate of that Vessel from the 1st of April last.

Lieutenant W. E. Campbell, to the temporary charge of the Honorable Company's Steam Frigate Semestris from the 1st to the 15th of April last, both days inclusive.

Commander Natt, to the temporary Command of the Honorable Company's Steam Frigate Semestris, from the 15th of April last.

Mr. Hughes, 1st Class Engineer, proceeding to join the Euphrates Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Kirk, proceeding to Aden on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hercules, at the Commodore's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Assistant Apothecary Green, of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Foot, proceeding to Kurrachee on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the High Lindsay, at the Warrant Officer's Table of that Vessel from the 20th to the 17th of March last, both days inclusive.

By Commander G. B. Brucks, Commanding the Squadron in the Gulf of Persia. Mr. Midshipman Foulerton of the Coote, to the charge of the Gun Boat, conveying Government dispatches at the requisition of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, from the 3rd of February to the 4th of March last.

Lieutenant Wells of the 15th Regiment N.I. proceeding in charge of Government dispatches, to be accommodated with a passage at the Table of Mr. Midshipman Foulerton on board the Gun Boat, at the requisition of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, from the 2nd to the 26th of February last, both days inclusive.

By Lieutenant C. D. Campbell, Commanding the Flotilla on the River Euphrates. Mr. Holland, Boatman and Boat Agent, to be promoted to the rank of Acting 2d Master for Service on the Euphrates Flotilla as a temporary measure from the 23rd of December last.

Mr. Lucas Gunner, to be promoted to the rank of Acting 2d Master for service on the Euphrates Flotilla, as a temporary measure from the 23rd of December last.

Mr. McLean, Apothecary of the Euphrates Flotilla, relieved from the medical charge, proceeding to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily to the Commander's Table of that Vessel from the 1st to the 16th of April last, both days inclusive.

By Commander T. G. Carlisle, Commanding the Steam Flotilla, on the River Indus. Mr. William Devenish, Carpenter, proceeding to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the High Lindsay, at the Warrant Officer's Table of that Vessel, from the 20th to the 28th of February last, both days inclusive.

For accommodating the undermentioned Government Passengers on board the Flotilla, at the Commodore's Table of that Vessel, at the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Sindh. Captain Brown, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 12th to the 23rd of January last, both days inclusive.

Ensign Drake, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, from the 13th to the 23rd of January last, both days inclusive.

At the requisition of the Political Agent in Upper Sindh. Ensign Oakes of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, proceeding to Sukkur on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Meteor, at the Commodore's Table of that Vessel, from the 2nd to the 4th of February last.

Mr. James McDunn, Acting Gunner of the 2nd Mootanee, to be promoted to the rank of Acting 2nd Master of the 2nd Class from the 15th of March last.

Mr. William Barker, 2nd Class Engineer, proceeding to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the High Lindsay, at the Engineer's Table of that Vessel, from the 29th to the 25th of February last, both days inclusive.

By Lieutenant Jardine, Commanding the Steam Flotilla, on the River Indus. At the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Sindh. The undermentioned Officers proceeding on duty from Latta to Bulkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Meteor, at the Commodore's Table.

Captain Cooper, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, from the 12th to the 25th of March last. Ensign Huey, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, from the 12th to the 25th of March last. Ensign Montgomery, from the 13th to the 25th of March last.

Reverend Mr. Sandy, Chaplain, from the 1st to the 3rd and from the 14th to the 25th of March last. 2d Lieutenant Brett, of the Horse Artillery, from the 1st to the 3rd and from the 14th to the 25th of March last.

Ensign Batty of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st to the 3rd and from the 14th to the 25th of March last. Lieutenant Shubrick, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, from the 14th to the 25th of March last. Ensign Thompson, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 14th to the 25th of March last.

First Assistant T. F. Ost, now serving in the Indian Navy, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1841. No. 76 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 69, dated 25th ultimo, Mr. H. D. Davis, Acting Master in the Indian Navy, is allowed an extension of leave on sick certificate until the 30th instant, and is permitted to proceed to the Deccan.

Bombay Castle 14th June 1841. No. 77 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 53, dated 13th ultimo, Assist. Surg. Surgeon Ransford, M. D. Port and Marine Surgeon, is allowed an extension of leave till the 10th instant.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, From, To, Agent. Includes arrivals from June 15th and departures to June 17th.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Name, For, To, Agent. Lists various ships in the harbor with their destinations and agents.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Name, From, To, Agent. Lists expected vessels with their origins and agents.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, From, To, Agent. Lists military arrivals and departures.

Domestic Occurrence.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, H. B. Crockett, Esq. Lieutenant 1st Reg. Native Grenadiers, leaving for Bombay, late Editor of this Paper and Acting Magistrate, Interpreter to Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Bombay.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

Our friend has departed and gone to the grave; Where sorrow and silence their sceptre will sway. No help could avail, no Asclepius save Death's successful attempt to bear him away.

KISSES.

Let Mathematicians of numbers take count, Travellers, tell their stange tales, No Abacus of joy the sum can amount.

Let Aeronautes soar above the white cloud, Or divers dive in the sea; I with kisses the lips of my lady will shroud.

Let Iphigeneia live on the air, Let dolphins sport in the sea, Let Euryalus eagles soar in the glare.

Let ambition his proud schemes pursue, Missers board up their treasure; Banish all their revels renew, Or idleness joy in their pleasure.

Let jocular fellows toast to the glass, Journeis content with their rure, Here a toast:—to the health of my lass.

On each lip of a kiss I've impress'd, On chid and cheeks many more; Yet for all this my sweet lady care's d.

To a heart full of love let me hold thee, A heart which dear lady is thine; In my arms I'd for ever enfold thee.

When the clouds become exhaust'd of rain, And waves will not ripple the sea, Or dull spots fair innocence stain.

When the sun and his bright rays shall cease, The moon her sweet beams withdraw, Of kisses I'll take no new lease.

My love and me in the lurch, Not ring, kiss, or affection will bind, And vain the ties of the church.

Love cannot its fond kisses refuse, While blood flows from the heart, Or did life's stream would abuse its vital zest to impart.

One contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

Standing Notice.

One contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Friday, June 18, 1841.

ARRIVED June 16, Barque Royal Adelaide, E. Barbour, Master, from Shields 7th January.

No hawk arrived yesterday and we may fairly conclude that the runners have met with some impediments in consequence of the monsoon.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 4th, and Madras to the 8th instant, these however are barren of intelligence.

A quantity of Sandal wood has been washed on shore at Bassein, supposed to be the cargo of a Pattaumar.

We beg to inform the readers of the Bombay Gazette that, our Overland Dispatch will be ready for the post early on Saturday morning.

patch will be ready for the post early on Saturday morning.

It is our painful duty to record among the domestic occurrences at Bombay, the death of the late Editor of this Journal, H. B. CROCKETT Esq.

The deceased stood in several relations to the Indian public. He was a Lieutenant in the Company's Service (1st Regiment Native Grenadiers) and in discharging the duties of his profession gained for him the esteem of his brother officers, while his lively spirit and theatrical taste made his company a joy to be sought after by the lovers of Shakespeare and Colman, and the admirers of wit.

He conduced this journal from the death of Mr. McCallum to the end of May last, with what talent and assiduity, our readers can well judge. But besides these there was a sterling reality which encircled these qualities, whose rays warmed and cheered all who knew him in the common walks of life,—it was his affection as a husband, and the father of a family, whose comfort and support depended on his exertions, whose presence gladdened each heart, whose unobtrusive absence has thrown them into a row and affliction.

We doubt not his brother officers and contemporaries will join us in our wish—Peace to his Ashes!

A question of great importance to the mercantile community is pending the decision of the Supreme Government. We allude to the detaining of the Cursetjee Casawjee on account of being a foreign boatman.

The pedigree of the Cursetjee Casawjee is as follows: She was built at Chittauging in the year 1817 and at that time belonged to a British owner who traded with her from the Ports of Lou on and Bombay under a British Register.

She was then called the Triumph and commanded, we believe, by Captain Green. In the beginning of the year 1840, she was sold to Mr. Samuel Whitmore, who, if we mistake not, changed her name to the Formosa, and sailed under the American flag until about the month of December last, when she was purchased at Macao by Messrs. Dudding and Manojkee Rustmjee and Company, and has now become the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, a British subject residing in Bombay.

On the 27th of December last the Cursetjee Casawjee set sail from Macao on a voyage to Bombay under a pass from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade in China, dated Macao August 24, 1840, when in consequence of documents proving that the Cursetjee Casawjee was bona fide property of British merchants, liberty was given to trade with any Port not within the dominions of Her Majesty—she reached this Port in March last. On her way here she put into Singapore, where she remained upwards of four days and was then and there recognized as a British owned vessel, and as such obtained her port clearance.

On her arrival here the present owner applied to have her duty entered at the Custom House, which was refused in consequence, we believe of her not having a British Register and the probable insufficiency of the Pass received from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade.

The Captain of the Cursetjee Casawjee, if we mistake not, represented the above facts in a petition to the Collector of Customs, praying that the vessel might be duly entered at the Custom House in order that her cargo might be discharged. The prayer of this petition was granted on payment of double duties pending a reference to the Supreme Government.

In the beginning of May last the Captain applied for and duly obtained from Captain Ross the Master Attendant a Document similar to that which has invariably been furnished by the Marine Department to all Captains of Vessels proceeding from Bombay to other Indian ports, and generally denominated a Pass, for which the authorized fee (Sixty six Rupees) was paid to Government and the owners proceeded without loss of time to load the above vessel with Timber and Salt for Calcutta.

Moreover, previous to loading the Vessel the owner applied to the acting Collector of Customs and was informed that the Cursetjee Casawjee would be entitled to all the privileges of a British Ship trading to ports within the Company's dominions, and gave assurance to the owners that he would grant a port clearance to Calcutta. Had this assurance not been given the owners would not have commenced or have been encouraged to complete the loading of the vessel.

On the 25th ultimo the lading was completed and being ready for sea, the Custom House duties were paid as freighted in a British Ship and the bill of Lading signed and delivered, and the Port Clearance applied for when in despite of previous assurance and past conduct in receiving the duties, he, the Acting Collector of Customs not only refused to grant the clear-

ance but stated that he was authorized by Government to detain the vessel! and at the same time informing the Captain that had he applied a day earlier he would have obtained his clearance.

The owner further prayed in a petition we believe presented to Government, that any restriction affecting the departure of the above vessel might be removed. To this Government replied by informing the owner that the Custom House Master would grant her clearance as a foreign vessel.

The Government laid too readily seized upon by the owner of the Cursetjee Casawjee, who, in accepting the proposal of Government, tacitly admitted that he had no right to claim protection for her as a British vessel. The consequence of this application might have been expected to be what subsequently proved the case, the owner's criticism on himself. The Custom House Master positively refused to grant it.

If the Cursetjee Casawjee was a fair prize for any of H. M. Ships of War, then why is it the Government and the Custom House authorities to talize the owners with fair promises, until the owner, desirous of manifesting his interest for the parties who freighted the vessel was prepared to despatch her with a great pecuniary loss to himself, makes known his wish without calculating the consequences of the way his desire would be construed, and thus finds that he is likely to be ruined for his good faith in the assurance of Government? Twice a port clearance was promised, and twice when applied for, it was refused. On the faith of the first promise, the vessel was loaded, and all export duties paid, yet the port clearance was withheld.

This is not a subject affecting the interests of one individual but many. It is a question of importance to the whole mercantile interest. The Ship Ruparell, similarly circumstanced to the Cursetjee Casawjee, came into the Port of Bombay with a pass for a limited period, which pass was obtained from the Governor of Singapore according to the G. O. 4, ca. 110 p. 3, which expired before she sailed, yet she obtained a port clearance as a British Ship although she had previously been sold to foreigners and employed in the same manner as the Cursetjee Casawjee. The Rose Schooner and the Barque Adela and a similar circumstances were permitted to leave this Port under British colours; the former was an American built vessel and the latter bona fide, the property of a subject of France. The Mermaid arrived at Calcutta under similar circumstances and obtained a Pass from the authorities there and sailed from thence on payment of Single Duties.

Were it necessary many other instances might be quoted to prove the past sanction of the authorities to the practice, but those already referred to will suffice. Considering that the owner before loading the vessel received the most positive assurance from the Collector of Customs, that he need be under no apprehension regarding his vessel, as instructed by the Government fully authorized him to grant a port clearance, up in which the owner expended upwards of 15,000 Rupees for stores &c. and when this second promise is deliberately broke, we need not wonder that he should petition government, as we are given to understand he has, on the extreme hardness of his case.

It is necessary that the interests of British Shipping should be narrowly watched and scrupulously protected, and we are happy to find that the Government has followed up the opinion of one of its law officers but having promised the clearance, government ought either to grant it for this voyage as in the instance of the Ruparell, or else refund the expenses the owner has been subjected to on account of an error it would appear Government has committed.

It would appear since the above was in type, that the Governor in Council has answered the petition of the owner of the Cursetjee Casawjee, not by granting the prayer of the petition, but by declaring an adherence to the decision already passed which has determined the position of the Cursetjee Casawjee to be that of a Foreign Vessel.

With reference to the pass obtained from the Master Attendant and the sanction of the Deputy Collector of Customs for a Port clearance, the Government, it would appear, considered that these officials altogether overlooked the circumstances in which the vessel was placed and made such arrangements as suited the convenience of the owner.

In another part of our columns we have given a report of the Contempt Case in the Supreme Court on Monday. We regret the deficiency of the present arrangements for reporting cases is such, that we can rarely give more than the substance of the clear and powerful proof of legal knowledge displayed in the address of the able advocate, on behalf of the defendants. The remarks of the Chief Justice were rather copious, but from the low tone of voice in which they were delivered, we regret that our reporter was not able to give them in full.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, 14th JUNE 1841. In the matter of the Reverend Michael Antoine de S. Louis Gonsalves, Michael De Lima, Grandson of Sir M. de Lima de Souza and Miss Matilda Pereira, for a contempt of Court. SIR HENRY ROPER.—Mr. Advocate General, will you have the kindness to move for the rule. Mr. LE MESURIER.—My Lord, I understand the females, the Mother and Daughter are not in Court, they ought, I consider, to be here. Mr. CAMPBELL.—My learned friend, has urged the parties appearing in Court, the ladies are in an adjoining room, but have, and naturally so, a great delicacy in appearing in open Court. SIR HENRY ROPER.—It is absolutely necessary that they appear, they are here for a contempt, and ought to be forthcoming. Mr. CAMPBELL.—Your mentioning my Lord, that they are here for a contempt, before that contempt has been fully proved, looks like a pre-judgment—you have not yet heard me, however if you wish it, the Mother and Daughter shall attend—they are present, but as I said before have a very great delicacy in appearing. The parties are now present, and if your Lordship will permit me, I have two or three affidavits here which I will read. CHIEF JUSTICE.—Very well; Mr. PHILIPS read them. Mr. PHILIPS.—First Affidavit—Anna Maria Pereira. SECOND do.—Nicolas Fernandes Esq. THIRD.—Affidavit of Fra Lewis, Vicar General of the Portuguese Church at Mazagon, a monk of the order of St. Theresa, &c. &c. Mr. CAMPBELL.—The other affidavits my Lord are exactly similar to those that were read in Court, some short time back—if your Lordship will take them as having been read—I should wish to dispense with the reading. CHIEF JUSTICE.—I do not see the utility of their being read, unless there are some palliating circumstances. Mr. CAMPBELL.—Supposing I was to admit that there had been a contempt, I might perhaps be enabled to produce such circumstances as would very much mitigate the offence. Mr. CAMPBELL.—I shall submit to your Lordships, a simple question—Has a contempt been committed or not?—I apprehend not. SIR E. PERRY.—There was a legal order pronounced but not obeyed, whence the illegality? Mr. CAMPBELL.—This point I submit there was an illegality in the proceeding—I cannot wish now to cite the authority, but I am almost sure the order of the Court was illegal. At the time that this Island was ceded by the Portuguese Government to that of the English, in the treaty it especially reserved to the Portuguese, their laws, their privileges, &c. I have obtained only this meaning, and after great difficulty, a copy of that treaty and the clause to which I more especially refer is clause 4th. SIR E. PERRY.—We cannot recognise copies of treaties between one country and another. Mr. CAMPBELL.—But my Lord I apprehend you are bound to take judicial notice of a treaty. SIR E. PERRY.—I do not think so, 'twas only the other day I read in the papers, that a treaty had been entered into at Constantinople, but that more reading could not justify me in taking judicial notice of it. Mr. CAMPBELL.—To what I more particularly refer you my Lord, is the case of Thompson v. Powles Simons, p. 194. I apprehend that if a treaty does exist, the Court ought to take judicial notice of it—it was impossible for me to obtain a copy before, for it was only at a very late hour this morning that this was placed in my hands—if your Lordships doubt the copy and wish to know the nature of the treaty, which I again repeat, I consider you are bound to take judicial notice of; your Lordships ought to apply to the Government, who I have no doubt possess a true copy of the treaty, and will furnish your Lordships with it. How am I to prove this treaty? SIR E. PERRY.—We cannot take notice of it in any way. Mr. CAMPBELL.—But my Lord, treaties have been noticed before in Courts, and I submit that this Court ought to notice this treaty. SIR H. ROPER.—But the treaty itself is wanted. Mr. CAMPBELL.—It is not to be supposed my Lord, that the Government, even if an application had been made would give Counsel permission to take a copy of the treaty, but they most probably would the Court—There is in this treaty, a distinct agreement not to interfere with the faith or the free exercise of the religion of the Portuguese. Now I apprehend the present proceeding is a direct attempt to violate it. Your Lordship seems not to dwell so much on the fact of the existence of the treaty, as upon the technical difficulty in proving it. All I ask is for your Lordship to notice the treaty—I admit the Portuguese are liable to the jurisdiction of the Court, but not to the English Laws; they are on a similar footing to the Hindus and Mahomedans. On the cession of the Island, certain stipulations were made in their favour, and I contend they ought to be as strictly adhered to as in the case of the Laws of the Hindus and Mahomedans. SIR E. PERRY.—How can you contend for this in the face of the very people themselves, making applications for probate and for administration to this Court, claiming the protection of it, and submitting to its decisions. Mr. CAMPBELL.—That may be so, by voluntarily making the application they submit themselves to the jurisdiction and are bound by the law of the Court. But in England, constantly, questions are submitted to the Courts, and the forms and the pleadings of the English Courts are observed, and the law which must guide the decision is not the English law, but the law of the country. In deciding in cases of the forms and practice of the English Courts, but the decisions are the same Laws, in the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, is a very difficult why the same is placed in a similar manner to the treaty. I apprehend that the same and manners, whether civil or religious, which they are reserved to them by the treaty, ought not to be interfered with—the rights of the Dutch and Portuguese in the Island of Ceylon, are respected, their laws are administered instead of the English—Then why is a different course of procedure adopted here? However, admitting for the sake of argument that a contempt has been committed, can you my Lord inflict punishment on these people? They were perfectly aware that a treaty existed which reserved to them certain rights and privileges—They placed implicit faith in that treaty—their laws allow of persons being married after the age of 14—There was no canonical impediment—The Roman Catholic Clergyman is bound by the tenets of his profession, to administer the sacrament of marriage where no canonical impediment exists—These defendants are utterly ignorant of the rules of this Court, and under the impression that these cases were reserved to them, the priest, according to the law of his church was bound to

marry them. It is especially mentioned in the Charter, that the law is to be so administered as to make it as little burdensome and as little expensive as possible, and yet these people who are entirely ignorant of our laws, customs and habits, are arraigned and brought before this Court for an alleged contempt. It is important to observe what has been done in similar cases in England I would more especially refer to the case of Moore versus Moore, 2d Atkins p. 157.—A Contempt case, where a ward in Chancery was married by a Protestant Clergyman, (read.) Here how different is the case, the Bands were twice published according to the Roman Catholic law, and the Priest was bound to administer the sacrament of marriage, was compelled by the canons of his church to marry them. In that case the Clergyman violated the canons of his church, here the Priest has acted in conformity with the canons of his Church? How wide a difference in the two cases, Here a Priest acts according to the canons of his Church. In the case quoted, the Clergyman directly in opposition to the law, and the canons of the Church; disobeys both; there was no presumption that he was misled, no ignorance of the language or of his country's laws. What a different position this Catholic Clergyman stands in, and can your Lordships under the circumstances in which he was placed, punish this as a contempt in him. I must admit he was in some measure to be blamed but that he was misled and felt that he was acting correctly, believing himself bound to obey the Ecclesiastical Law. On the 16th May the Bands were first published, and on the 29th, after they had been twice asked, the mother, actuated no doubt by malice and a desire to annoy her intended daughter and bring her into disrepute, proceeds to the Judge's own House and obtains an injunction. Only the day before the marriage was to be celebrated—besides the marriage as proved in the affidavits had been upwards of two years in contemplation, the lady and gentlemen being constantly allowed by the parents on both sides to have intercourse with each other, and the very person, the mother, who has now instituted these proceedings repeatedly has expressed herself, to her numerous relations and friends, favorable to the match. If the facts had been properly and fairly stated in the first instance, there is very little doubt, but the injunction would have been refused—there was every extenuation for the proceeding, every circumstance to mitigate it.—I refer to the case of Taylor versus Bartley, 2 Simon's Reports 220, where the vice Chancellor held that the Court would take judicial notice of Treaties with the Government and made enquires at the Foreign Office on the subject. TAYLOR V. BARLEY The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—In consequence of the arguments in this case, I have had communication with the Foreign Office, and I am authorized to state that the Federal Republic of Central America has not been recognized, as an independent Government, by the Government of this Country. It appears to me that, when it is stated, in the Bill, that this Republic was, and still is, a sovereign and independent State, recognized and treated as such by His Majesty the King of these Kingdoms, it must have been meant that it has been recognized by the Government of this Country, as an independent State altogether; and inasmuch as I conceive it is the duty of the Judge in every Court to take notice of public matters which affect the Government of the Country, I conceive that, notwithstanding there is this averment in the Bill, I am bound to take the fact as it really exists, and not as it is averred to be; and then it does not seem to me that there is any substantial distinction between the present case, and the case in which I formerly gave judgment, that is, the case of Thompson v. Powles. I therefore apprehend that the same notice ought to be taken of this Treaty, and enquiry set on foot as to whether it does or does not remain in full force. I also refer to Gurley on Evidence, Maxwell versus Mayor, p. 364—I have also several other cases, but having so far expressed on the time of the Court, I shall not occupy the Court by detailing them, and shall sit down under the hope and conviction, that the cases I have referred to will have their due weight in the decision of the Court. Mr. CRAWFORD followed on the same side and especially referred to the circumstances of the parties being permitted to visit each other for a period, previous to the marriage, of two years, he admitted the contempt, but thought that there were most extenuating circumstances. SIR HENRY ROPER then read over the different arguments used by the learned Counsel, and expressed his conviction that a most gross contempt had been committed, but that on account of the youth and inexperience of Mr. and Mrs. De Lima, he should order them, together with Mr. Fernandes to be discharged. SIR E. PERRY followed coinciding in the Chief Justice's opinion and delivered over Mrs. Pereira and the Priest to the hands of the Jailor, to be brought up the following morning.

to Subedar Major Soorcheet Sing pensioned.—Date of Rank, 1st January 1841. Subedar Luximon Khankar to be Subedar Major, vice Soorcheet Sing pensioned.—ditto ditto ditto. No. 365 of 1841.—Capt. S. J. Stevens, Acting Assistant Garrison Engineer, is allowed to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 5th to the 30th instant. No. 366 of 1841.—The following promotions are made. 26th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant J. C. Hartley to be Captain, and Ensign H. E. Revely to be Lieutenant, in succession to Williams dismissed the service.—Date of Rank, 8th May 1841. The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, vice Revely promoted. Rank as Ensign in the Regiment. Army. John Alexander 14th May 1841, 2nd January 1841. No. 367 of 1841.—The following Native promotions and appointments are made. Jemadar Gunder Gowda to be Subedar, and Havildar Gossal to be Jemadar, in succession to Subedar Major Shaik Emaun Soorte pensioned.—Date of Rank, 1st January 1841. Jemadar Rungauque to be Subedar, and Havildar Shaik Fazloulkar to be Jemadar, in succession to Dhondoo Pooer pensioned.—Ditto ditto ditto. 26th Regiment Native Infantry. Jemadar Hurnee Gannoo to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Itam Parsad Donby to be Jemadar, in succession to Subedar Major Christianjee Silcay pensioned.—ditto ditto ditto. Jemadar Goomany Tewarree to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Bus-awut Tewarree to be Jemadar, in succession to Davee Sing pensioned.—ditto ditto ditto. Jemadar Byjoo Donby to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Joro Lal Tewarree to be Jemadar, in succession to Kirov Sing pensioned.—ditto ditto ditto. Jemadar Baboo Lard to be Subedar, and Havildar Lal Khan to be Subedar, in succession to Sew Goolam Sing pensioned.—ditto ditto ditto. Jemadar Calloo Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Baboo Sindhoo to be Jemadar, in succession to Shaik abnooi Kader pensioned.—ditto ditto ditto. Jemadar Esajee Banajee to be Subedar, Havildar Chandoo Sing to be Jemadar, in succession to Goolamul Khan deceased.—12th February 1841. Appointment. Subedar Kamaal Khoir to be Subedar Major, vice Shaik Emaun Soorte pensioned.—Date of Appointment, 1st January 1841. 17th Regiment N. I. Subedar Kamjee Sikka to be Subedar Major, vice Shaik Mahomed Ally pensioned.—Do do. 26th Regiment Native Infantry. Subedar Seelkay Sing to be Subedar Major, vice Christianjee Silcay pensioned.—Do do. No. 365 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.—An order by Major Brown, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot, dated Camp Suiker, 23d February 1841, appointing the following Staff to do duty with the Detachment under Captain C. Chiran, proceeding with Treasure to Baugh. Lieutenant DeBlaquiere, to be Adjutant. Color Sergeant Patrick Gallagher, to be Sergeant Major. Ditto Thomas Horan, to be Quarter Master Sergeant. Sergeant James Downman, to be Camel Sergeant. Corporal Henry Richardson, to be Hospital Sergeant. An order by Captain Fallon, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot, dated Camp Suiker, 29th February 1841, appointing Ensign Hutson, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot to act as Adjutant, and Private John Bryan, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot to act as Cavalry Sergeant to the Detachment under his Command. No. 369 of 1841.—The Regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel Booth, Commanding Her Majesty's 41st Foot, dated Belgaum, 26th September 1840, appointing Lieutenant J. Emau to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant R. Pratt as Quarter Master to the Right Wing of that Corps proceeding to Kurrachee, is confirmed. Bombay Castle, 14th June 1841. No. 370 of 1841.—The name of the Officer promoted from second Duffadar to the rank of Jemadar of the Poona auxiliary Horse in General Order No. 593 dated 25th October 1838, is Mahomed Shaw Khan and not Jammah Khan as therein notified. Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841. No. 371 of 1841.—Captain C. J. Hartley, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed an extension of leave until the 30th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health. No. 372 of 1841.—Captains Fraser received charge of the Deputy Commissary General on the 1st instant. No. 373 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 236, dated 15th April last, Captain Whicheo, Assistant Commissary General Poona Division Army, is allowed an extension of leave until the 7th instant. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

fertile as it is in accidents of the kind. A resignation would be exceedingly logical, reasonable and constitutional, and for that very reason we are convinced that the present Ministry will not tender it. They have not the habit of being disturbed for so slight a matter, and it is to be supposed that they will support it with that almost Oriental resignation which has enabled them to live on in the midst of so many incessant misadventures. It is not that we attach a first-rate importance to the amendment which was carried on Monday, nor even to the whole Bill. But the check given to the Ministry consists more in showing the inutility of the advances it has made to the Opposition than in the failure of its own resistance.—The Ministers have had the talent to displease their friends, without contenting their adversaries." The Courier Francaise thus disposes of its quondam allies: "We shall take a part in these quarrels. To know whether the English Government will now remain under the standard of the Whigs, or pass under that of the Tories, is henceforward a question perfectly indifferent to Europe. The present Ministry had our sympathies as long as we believed that they seconded the new feeling which had sprung up. But when we perceived that they entered into alliance with modern Conservatives, and attacked the liberal party in France with the sole aim of dishonouring our Government, it was impossible for us to preserve towards them that esteem which is granted only to men of worth, who maintain their own rights, whilst they respect those of their neighbours. The Whig Ministry has deceived us; let it perish, if England is tired of it; we shall not regret it." LIEGE, April 26. This morning a deplorable accident took place in the coal mines of Ougree. At nine o'clock there was an explosion of gas. The workmen were all at work, and the cause of the explosion is not known, the work having been examined in the morning before the men went down, when everything appeared to be safe. Messengers were immediately sent in all directions to obtain assistances. From inquiry made on the spot we hear that twenty workmen are missing. St. PETERSBURGH, April 17. The marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander is to take place on the 28th of April, the day before his birthday. April 20. On the 15th the Neva was free from ice, down to the sea. On the 17th, at ten in the morning, a salute of artillery announced the opening of the navigation river, and Isaac's bridge was re-plied.—Journal of St. Petersburg, April 20. FRANKFORT, April 25. It is reported here to-day that the Princess Mary of Darustadt, the bride of the Grand Duke Alexander, has been attacked with the small-pox, and that her face is so disfigured that she is hardly to be recognised. It is further pretended that the intended marriage may be broken off. On that account this news caused a great sensation here. AMSTERDAM, April 30. We learn from good authority that there is no foundation whatever for the report spread by some Frankfort paper of the illness of Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt. Major-General Sir John Harvey has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. LIVERPOOL, Sunday Morning, Eight o'Clock.—We are still without any news of the President, and the Boston and Halifax mail-steamers Acadia had not yet reached this port. She is hourly expected. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington paid a visit to this establishment on Saturday for the purpose of inspecting the scientific apparatus which is employed to produce the remarkable effects exhibited in the dissolving views, of which we lately published a description. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—On the 19th inst., being the anniversary of the Emperor of Austria, when His Majesty entered his forty-ninth year, the usual ceremonies in honour of the day were observed, Prince Coloredo received, in the name of His Majesty, the congratulation of the authorities and the diplomatic body. A grand mass was performed in the cathedral of St. Stephen, the Bagher Guard attending in uniform, and its artillery firing salutes. There was a family dinner at Court, and the garrison attended the performance of a Te Deum on the glacis. THE "OXFORD TRACTS" AGAIN.—The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has just issued the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:—(Copy.) "The Palace, Wells, April 27, 1841. Rev. S.—I have heard with surprise and concern of the proposed interference of some of the clergy of my diocese with the proceedings at Oxford, with reference to the (so called) 'Oxford Tracts.' Allow me to observe that, in my judgment, it would be more correct and judicious for my clergy to leave the important question now in discussion at Oxford to the decision of the heads of houses, and to the bishop of the diocese. I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful brother. (Signed) GEO. H. BATH and WELLS." BREAD IN PARIS.—The price of bread for the first fortnight of the present month is fixed at 27 centimes the kilogramme—about 5 1/2 d. the lb. loaf. ORPHEIC INSTITUTION.—The first anniversary festival of this institution, the object of which is to effect the cure of club-foot and other contractions in the limbs, took place yesterday evening at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, the Earl of Eidon in the chair, when upwards of 90 persons sat down to partake of the excellent dinner provided for them by the proprietor of the tavern. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and duly responded to, the noble chairman proceeded to enter upon the business of the evening. From his statement it appeared that the objects of the society not only embraced the cure of club-foot, but also the cure of contractions in the limbs generally, whether in the hands or feet. The noble earl also stated that the operation for the cure of club-foot was attended with very little risk indeed, besides being extremely simple; and that, moreover, the time occupied in the operation was exceedingly short. Casts are taken of the limbs affected, both on the entry and on the departure of the patient. The num-

ber of in-patients admitted since last December amounts to 17, of whom eight have been discharged cured, and seven remain in the institution. It appears, however, that many patients have been denied admission for want of necessary funds, and it is to be fervently hoped that the public will come forward and supply the deficiency. Several excellent speeches were delivered in the course of the evening, by the Earl of Eidon, Mr. Sergeant Adams and other gentlemen. The vocal department, was also exceedingly well conducted. We are also glad to be enabled to state that the amount of subscriptions announced by the secretary was by no means insignificant. MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Capt. John Parker, 66th Regiment, and brother to M. E. N. Parker, Esq., M. P. for South Devon, with Lady Catherine Leslie, a relative of the noble family of Courtenay, was solemnised last week.—Despatch Independent. BANQUET AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—Sunday the Baron de Bourqueney gave a grand dinner at Hertford House, in celebration of the birthday of the King of the French, Coeur was laid for thirty-four. Among the guests were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Melbourne, Lord Clarendon, the Marquis of Normandy, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Erroll, Lord Uxbridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Beaufort, Sir R. Peel, the Marquis of Anglesey, Prince Esterhazy, Barons Bulow, Neumann, and Bulow, Count Kuhlmannsorg, Prince Gastelella, Gen. Alava, Baron Blome, Baron Otto, Comte Pailon, M. Van de Weyer, M. de Gerstorff, Baron Montecorvo &c. &c. The whole suite of rooms were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated. The sumptuous and tasteful arrangement of the table, together with the mixture of uniforms, the cordons of the different orders, and the richness of the liveries, combined to form a coup d'oeil of great worth on the occasion. The health of the King of the French was proposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, to which Baron de Bourqueney responded, by proposing "The Queen of Great Britain," and subsequently, "The Sovereigns in alliance and amity with France." The latter toast was acknowledged in appropriate terms by Prince Esterhazy. The company separated at eleven. A very curious document has within these few days been discovered amongst the ancient records at Guildhall. It is a contract made between Charles I. and his Privy Council on one part, and the Corporation of the City of London on the other, in which the King makes over in mortgage to the corporation several large tracts of Crown lands in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, &c., for certain loans of money to him, amounting to more than 200,000l. of the then currency. But the unfortunate Monarch never having had the power of redeeming these lands, they became part of the city estates; and some years after, finding that from their remoteness, and the rough unproductive nature of the soil, they were not very productive or profitable the corporation disposed of the city interest in them to the ancient proprietors, the greatest field proprietors, the slightest idea that the soil was in any way improved, which would long since have produced a net profit of 100,000l. per annum. The document is a very well written. The King's signature is "Charles I." in a fine fair hand, and the signature of the members of his Council, at the foot of the deed are easily deciphered, and are remarkable for the diversity of the handwriting. That of Buckingham's is quite different from the others; it is very fair, and in good taste. The Royal seal is affixed to the deed, and the seals of the signing Privy Councillors are appended likewise. FASHIONS FOR MAY (From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.) Satin dresses of pale colours are worn with tuncs of black lace; wreaths of flowers, creves and broad lace ornament the skirts of ball dresses. Trimmings on the tops of long gloves are less worn; a band of velvet is preferred. Bracelets are fashionable, the Turkish and Roman style being the most admired. Insets of lace are much used for capereous, manchettes, &c.; some are entirely composed of muslin and Valenciennes. The little caps a la Paysanne and a la Norma are in much favour. Summer bouillons are made of white or blue cachemire embroidered in tambour, white on blue and blue on white, with cordeliere of the two colours; they are not lined. Mantlets of embroidered muslin are trimmed with three bias, headed by a narrow embroidery, and occasionally a ribbon is passed through the bias of the colour of the lining. Scarfs are in great variety; black silk, satin, velvet, or lace, and cachemire ones of blue, black, or green, embroidered all round, foulards, &c. Many shawls will be worn of silk or cachemire, embroidered in same colour. Bonnets are almost exclusively of the close capote form; so general are they, that even Leghorns and pailles de riz are made so. Open straws are much worn in Paris; and capotes of crape have already appeared there in pink, blue, jonquil, ornamented with delicate flowers; feathers are preferred for Leghorns, and volutes are universal. The pretty capotes of poul de soie of light colours are covered with flowers. Riband is used more abundantly on bonnets this season. A new and very rich style has been introduced, termed the prismatic riband; the flower used are of the simplest kind—lines of the valley mixed with grass, elder flower with roses, blue bells, &c.; the wreath Pompadour is of small roses, encircled with which field daisies, united by a small cord of foliage. GENERAL JACKSON IN PECUNIARY DISTRESS.—The following paragraph, from a late number of the Lucerne Journal, will be read with pain. "A few weeks ago we saw a very long letter from Gen. Jackson, to a gentleman who had drawn on him for one hundred dollars. He acknowledged that the money was due; but stated that he was so miserably embarrassed by his security debts as to be utterly unable to raise the small sum necessary to meet the draft. He said he had some blooded stock which he was willing to give up to the drawer of the draft, but that 100 dollars in money was out of the question."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MORNING POST, MAY 3. SECRET SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.—The Chambre des Deputes and the Chambre des Pairs have terminated the preliminary examinations in the case of the men belonging to secret societies in that part of France, the existence of which was brought to light by the apprehension of R. Raymond, the man who sent a threatening letter to M. Durand, of Montpellier. It appears that a secret society, called the Society of Popular Vengeance, has existed in Nismes and other towns in the south since 1830, founded by two Italians, named Tozzoli and Kati, living in that city, and of which Raymond was one of the principal agents. All the persons hitherto found to be connected with this association are of the worst character; and one in particular, named Brusi, a Corsican, who delivered the letter in question to M. Durand, had been recently liberated from the Central House of Detention at Nismes. This individual, with the three others mentioned above are ordered for trial. Besides this society, another, called the Society of the Friends of the people, has also been discovered, the forms of admission to which were similar to those of various other illicit political associations in the capital elsewhere. The number took an oath upon two poignards to make every sacrifice in their power for the furtherance of the object of the society, and then received fictitious names such as Robespierre, Marat, St. Just, &c. Thirty six individuals have been arrested for belonging to this society; but there are as yet only twenty three of their number against whom sufficient evidence has been obtained to enable a definite accusation to be laid. All these persons, with the first four, will shortly appear before the Court of Assizes of Montpellier. The Journal des Debats thus notices Monday's detention of the Corsican Brusi, "This is one of the gravest checks that the career of the English Ministry has presented

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay Castle, 10th June 1841. No. 362 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Surgeon on this Establishment. Medical Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay. (No. 290 Mr. Thomas William Ward 23d May 1841. No. 286 Mr. Frederick Ellis 1841. No. 293 Mr. William Thom 1841. No. 301 Mr. Patrick Crockettshank. 20th do. do. No. 302 Mr. William Harry Pigeon 23d do. do. No. 309 Mr. Richard DeCourcy Peelle. 21st do. do. No. 307 Mr. Gustavus King Dickinson. do. do. No. 1 Veterinary Surgeon Frederick McDowell. 21st do. do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay. Lt. Captain G. C. Callaud, of the 14th Regiment N. I. 23d May 1841. Lieutenant H. W. Prescott, of the 1st Gr. Regiment N. I. Asst. Surg. Thomas Brickwell, of the Medical Establishment. 23d do. do. Captain C. Deaton, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, arrived in Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, per Ship Lady East, but by a special Resolution of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, he is to be considered as having returned to his duty on the 14th March last, the date on which the February Steamer from Saet reached the Presidency. Bombay Castle, 11th June 1841. No. 363 of 1841.—Senior Assistant Apothecary George Villeneuve, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for military duty. Bombay Castle, 12th June 1841. No. 364 of 1841.—The following Native promotion and appointments are made. Jemadar Gunder Gowda to be Subedar, and Brigade Havildar Tazoor Deen to be Jemadar, in succession

LITERATURE.

La Peau de Chagrin. OR THE TALISMANIC SKIN.

From the French.

[CONTINUED.]

These whims he analyzed and was interrogating himself, when, on squeezing close to the parapet of the bridge, in order to avoid coming in contact with a flour porter, but who however lightly touched his coat, his attention was arrested and he found himself carefully shaking the dust from his coat. When arrived at the middle arch of the bridge, he looked most inauspiciously. "A bad time to draw one self," said a ragged old woman smiling at him. "How dirty and cold the Seine is." To this he responded with an unaffected smile which attested the delicacy of his courage, but on a sudden he shuddered for in the distance he saw at the haven of the Tuilleries, a shell, over which a signboard, exhibiting in letters of a foot long: "Secours aux asphyxiés." Assistance to the drowned. M. Dacheux appeared before him armed with philanthropy, rousing and moving his virtuous ears which broke the heads of the drowning if they unfortunately happened to rise to the surface of the water: the young man saw M. Dacheux, or he imagined he perceived him, stirring up the crowd, soliciting a doctor, preparing the fumigations; he read the complaints of the newspaper Editors, written between the revels of a feast and the smiles of an opera dancer; he heard the sound of the dollars usually paid by the prefect of the Seine to the boatmen for his head. Dead, he was worth fifty francs! but when alive he was only a man of talent minus protectors, friends, buffoon or trumpeter; without even a bed of straw, a perfect social cypher, useless to the state which in no way took any care about him. To seek death in open day light seemed to him ignoble. He resolved to die during the night, to offer an unrecognizable corpse to that society which had discovered the greatness of his life. Thus he disavowed his walk towards the quiet Voltaire, assuming the appearance of an intemperate idler who wishes to kill time. As he descended the steps by which the pavement at the corner of the quay of the bridge is terminated, his attention was excited by some old books exposed on the parapet for sale, and again his attention was arrested by the fact of his having almost chanced some of them. He began to smile, replaced his hands pitiosophically in his pockets and regained his indifferent air, through which cold disdain was visible; when to his surprise he heard the tinkling of some pieces of money in a way truly fantastical at the bottom of his pocket. A smile of illusive hope spread itself over his face, from his lips to the features on his forehead made his melancholy eyes and cheeks sparkle with joy. This spark of happiness resembled those sparks which run upon the remains of a piece of paper already consumed by a flame; but his countenance bore the fate of the black ashes, it returned to its melancholy, when the stranger hastily withdrawing his hand from his pocket perceived three copper pieces.

"Ah! my good sir, he exclaims, he is a citizen! a father to his country! he is a man of letters! he is a man of letters! he is a man of letters!" ejaculated an Italian boy, soliciting alms. A young chimney sweeper with bloated black face, the body brown with soot and his clothes in rags, held out his hand to the young man to deprive him of his last penny. Two steps from the little Savoyard, stood an old man ashamed of his poverty, sickness and suffering, imobly dressed in tattered grey of holes, said in a hoarse dull voice: "Sir, give me what you will, I will pray to God for you." But when the young man looked at the aged mendicant, the latter was silent and no more asked for anything, discovering perhaps upon that sorrow worn mournful countenance the livid liver of misery more bitter than his own. La carita! la carita! continued the Savoyard. The stranger threw his change to the child and to the poor old man, quitting the pavement and directing his steps towards the houses, could no longer bear the painful sight of the Seine. "We shall pray to God for the preservation of your life" said the two beggars. This almost dead man on arriving at a print-shop, encountered a young woman as she descended from a brilliant equipage. With delight he contemplated this charming person whose beautiful face was harmoniously set on the satin frame of an elegant bonnet; he was seduced by her light and elegant shape and her beautiful motion; he drew a little raised by the step of the carriage, allowed him to perceive a leg, the delicate figure of which was displayed by a nicely fitted white stocking which was well drawn on. The young woman entering the shop demanded the price of some albums and a collection of lithographic prints, for the value of several gold pieces which she showed and sounded as she threw them on the counter to make her purchase. The young man who stood at the threshold of the door, and who apparently was occupied in looking at the engravings exposed for sale in the show cases, exchanged eagerly with the unknown fair one the most piercing look which can be given by a man for one of those looks of indifference thrown casually on the passer-by. On his part, it was the farwell to love, to woman; but this latter and powerful interrogation was not understood, nor did it affect this frivolous female heart, nor make her blush, or cause her to give a down cast look. What was it to her?—Oas admiration more in the toilet glass would in the evening suggest to her self satisfaction, uttering these soft words: "I look'd well to day." The young man passed quickly on to another window and did not look round when the unknown fair one returned to her carriage. The horses departed, and this last image of luxury and elegance equipped itself as his life was about to be eclipsed. With a melancholy pace he continued his peregrinations along the shops, examining with little interest the patterns of the merchandise exhibited in the windows. Passing by all the shops he admired the Louvre, the Institute, the towers of Notre-Dame and those of the Palace and the Bridge of Arts. Those monuments assumed a melancholy physiognomy, reflecting the grey tinctures of the sky whose splendid clearness lent a threatening air to Paris, and which like a pretty woman is subject to the inexplicable caprices of ugliness and beauty. Thus nature herself appeared to plunge him into a painful trance. A prey to the mischievous power whose dissolving action finds a medium which circulates in our nerves, he felt his organic frame imperceptibly arrive at the phenomena of fluidity. The torments of this agony caused him to feel a sensation like that of the waves, and made him see buildings and people through a fog, where every thing, appears undulated. He wished to

escape from the titulations which the reaction of physical nature produced upon his soul, and turned towards a curiosity shop with the intention either to occupy his mind in the cheapening of the curiosities and to await the coming night. It was so to say going in quest of courage, and like criminals who doubting their fortunate solicit a cordial when on their way to the scaffold; but the consciousness of approaching death restored for a moment to the young man the assurance of a Da-hesse that has two lovers. He therefore stepped into the curiosity shop with a free and easy air and with a fixed smile on his lips, like that of a man in a state of intoxication; was not such a one drunk of life, or perhaps of death? He very soon again fell into his vertiges and continuing to see things of strange colours, or animated by a light motion of which the cause was in the irregular circulating of his blood, now boiling like a cascade, and now tranquil and insipid as lukewarm water. He desired, he said, simply to look over the warehouses to see if they contained anything singular that might suit him. A chubby rosy faced boy, with red hair and a sealskin cap on his head, committed the care of the shop to an old country woman, a species of female furberish then occurred with clearing a stove, whose curiosity was indebted to Bernard de Palissy; and then said to the stranger with a careless air:—"Look, sir, look! we have below only things which are of a common description but if you will take the trouble to step up to the first floor, I can show you some very fine mummies from Cairo, several curiously inscribed pieces of crockery, some sculptured ebony,—" real regenerations," recently received and which are extremely beautiful." In the horrible situation in which the stranger found himself, this chattering cicerone, whose phrases were foolishly mercantile, were to him like pitiful stings by which narrow minds assassinate a man of genius. Carrying his cross to the end he appeared to listen to his guide, and answered him by gestures and monosyllables; but imperceptibly he knew how to obtain the right of being silent, and could abandon himself without fear to his last meditations which were terrible. He was a poet, and his soul met here an immense pasturage; he might look forward at the boxes of twenty volumes! At the first look the warehouses presented a confused picture, in which all divine and human works, were so jumbled together (as to offend the eye, crocodiles, monkeys, stuffed box constrictors, crocodiles, monkeys, stuffed box constrictors, smiled at church windows, or seemed as if they would bite busts, chased lacquered ware, or climb upon lustres. A vase of Sèvres China on which Madame Jacquot had painted Napoleon, was placed next to a sphynx dedicated to Sesostis. The commencement of the world and the events of yesterday were mingled together with grotesque good nature. A kitchen jack was placed upon a laden yard, a republican sabre upon a haquebut, pacibut halbart of the middle ages. Madame Dubarry painted in crayons by Latour-astar on her head, naked, and in a cloud appeared to contemplate with condescension an Indian chibouque, in seeking to divine the utility of the spirales which twirled about towards her. Instruments of death: poniards, curious pistols, and secret arms were thrown pell-mell with the instruments of life: porcelain China soup-tureues, Dresden plates, oriental cups from China, antique saltcellars, feudal comit boxes. An ivory ship with all her sails set was sailing on the back of an immovable turtle. A pneumatic machine was blinding one of the eyes of the Emperor Augustus, who stood majestically incapable of suffering. Several portraits of French aid-men, of Dutch bar-gonasters, as insensible above this chaos of antiques and at the same time were casting a pale cold look at them. All the countries of the earth seemed to have brought their wrecks of their sciences, a sample of their arts. It was a sort of philo-sophical dunghill, where there was nothing missing; neither the calanet of the savage nor the green and gold slipper of the seraglio, nor the yatigan of the Moor, nor the idol of the Tartars; there was even the tobacco bag of the soldier, even the canopy of the priest, or the feathers of a throne. This monstrous picture was again subjected to a thousand accents of light, owing to the confusion of shades caused by the fantastical multitude of reflections and to the sudden opposition of light and darkness. The ear heard, or imagined it heard interrupted cries; the mind seized the unfinished dramas; the eye perceived the ill smothered lights. In short an obstinate dust had thrown its light veil over all these objects, the angles of which were multiplied and the numerous sinuosities produced the most picturesque effects. The stranger, at first compared these three rooms gorged with civilization, worships, divinities, masterpieces, royalties, debauches of reason and of folly, to a mirror covered with facets, each of which represented a world. After this misty impression he wished to select his enjoyments; but from the exertion of looking, thinking, and dreaming, he was overwhelmed with a fever owing perhaps to the hunger which devoured his entrails. The sight of so many national or individual existences attested by these human prodigies which had once lived them, flushed by becoming the feelings of the young man; the desire which led him into the shop was satisfied; he escaped from real life, he had ascended by degrees into an ideal world; he had arrived at palaces by ecstasy, where the universe appeared to him in lumps and in shafts of fire, as the future passed in old times glistening in the eyes of saint John in Patmos. A multitude of chipped figures, some graceful, others terrible, some obscure and others lucid, some far off, and others near, were piled in heaps, by myriads and by generations. Egypt, stiff and mysterious, raising itself in the sands, was represented by a mummy rolled up in little black bands. The Pharaohs burying nations to build themselves tombs—Moses, the Hebrews, the desert; indeed he perceived a whole world at once solemn and ancient. Fresh and sweet to the senses was a marble statue sitting on a twisted column glistening with whiteness, which figured in the volitions of the mind as the voluptuous mythes of Greece and Ionia. Ah! who would not have smiled like him, to see represented on the fine red ground of an Etruscan vase, a young brown girl dancing before the God Priapus, whom she saluted with a joyous air? or beholding a Latin queen caressing a chimeron with love? The caprices of imperial Rome breathed there entire before him; they revealed, discovered the bath, the couch, the toilette of an indolent dreaming Julia awaiting her Tibullus. Armed with the power of Arabic talisman, the head of Cicero conjured up the remembrances of from Rome and unfolded to him the pages of Titus-Livius. The young man contemplated "Senatus Populus Que Romanus," the consul, the victors, the togas bordered with purple, the wrestles of the Forum, the irritated people defiled slowly before him like the vaporous phantoms of a dream. Finally he contemplated christian Rome predominating over those images. The heavens opened and a picture presented itself to his view. There he saw the Virgin Mary in a golden cloud, in the midst of angels, eclipsing the glory of the sun, listening to the complaints of the unfortunate, to whom this

regenerated Eye smiled with a sweet soft air. On touching a piece of mosaic, made of the different hues of Vesuvius and Etna, his soul rushed into hot pallid Italy; he was present at the frantic orgies of the Borgia; overran the Abruzzes; repaired the Italian love and became enamoured of the white faces with large black eyes. On perceiving a dagger of the middle age, the hilt of which was worked like a piece of lace, and on which the rust resembled drops of blood. He shuddered at the nocturnal catastrophes interrupted by the cold sword of a husband. India and its religions appeared revived by a grotesque Chinese baboon, whose head was decorated with a pointed hat and a frozen green silk, ornamented with little bells and dressed in brim and gold. Near this baboon was a mat as pretty as the nymph resting on it and which still exhaled the perfume of sandal wood. A monster of Japan whose eyes remained distorted and whose capacious mouth and tortured limbs revealed the soul by the inventions of a people who, fired of the beautiful, which is always simple, found lovable pleasure in the fecundity of ugliness. A saltcellar from the workshop of Benvenuto Cellini brought him back to the times when arts and licentiousness flourished; when Sovereigns diverted themselves with executions, where assemblies of Prelates, lying in the embraces of courtisans, decreed the law of chastity for priests of inferior grades. He saw the conquests of Alexander upon a camel, the massacres of Pizarro upon a matchlock, the wars of religion dishevelled, impetuous and cruel, upon a helmet. Then the laughing images of chivalry sprang out on a beautifully damasked and well polished armour of Milan, under the visor of which still glittered the eyes of a palatine. This ocean of furniture, of inventions, of fashions, works and ruins composed for him an interminable poem. Forms, colours, thoughts, all were revived there, but nothing complete presented itself to the soul. The poet should finish the sketches of the great painter who had made this immense pallet where the countless accidents of human life were dislucially thrown in profusion. After having grasped the world, after having contemplated countries, ages and kingdoms, the young man fell back on individual existences; he seized the details, at the same time regarding the life of nations as too overwhelming for one man alone. There, in one part of the magazine lay an infant asleep in wax, saved from the cabinet of Ruyshah, and this charming creature reminded him of the joys of his youthful days. At the delusive aspect of the vernal page of some young girl of Otahoita, and depicted to his heated imagination the simple life of nature, the chaste nudity of true modesty, the luxury of indolence so natural to man, a whole calm destiny on the banks of a fresh meandering stream, under a plantain tree which was shedding its savoury manna without the labour of cultivation. But on a sudden he became a corsair and attacked himself in the horrible possie borrowed from the character of Lara, briskly inspired by the pearly hues of a thousand shells, and exalted by the sight of some petrified sea-plants, which smelt of the seaweeds and hurricanes of the Atlantic. Farther on he stood admiring the delicate paintings in miniature, the arabesques of azure and gold which enriched some precious manuscript missel, and forgot the tumults of the sea. Softly vibrating in a peaceful thought, he again betook himself to science and study, wished for the simple life of a monk, excepted alike from sorrows and from pleasures, and then laid himself at the end of his cell, contemplating from his arched window the meadows and vineyards of his monastery. Standing before some pictures by Teniers he put on the act of a soldier or the misery of a labourer; he wished to wear the dirty smoked cap of a Flander, get drunk with beer, and play cards with them, and smiled at a great fat peasant girl whose complacency was her only attraction. He shivered on seeing a fall of snow by Miris; or fought on looking at a combat by Salvator Rosa. He admired a tomahawk of an Iliuue and felt the scalpel of a Cherokee who was taking the scalp from his cranium. Surprised at the sight of a violin, he confided to the chateleine of a castle, he listened to her melodious romance, at the same time declaring his love to her; in the evening he was sitting at a gothic fireside where a look of content was lost in the shade. He clung to all the joys, seized all the pains, grasped all the formula of existence in scattering so generously his life and his sentiments on plastic empty fictions, that the noise of his steps resounded in his soul like the distant buzz of another world,—like the rumours of Paris when they reach the top of the towers of Notre Dame. In ascending the internal staircase which led to the Show Rooms situated on the first floor, he saw votive bucklers, panoplies, sculptured labernacles, images of wood hanging on the walls and placed on every step. Punctured by the strongest figures, by wonderful creations placed on the confines of life and death, he walked in the enchantments of a dream; at length doubting his own existence, he resembled those curious objects before him, not quite alive nor yet quite extinct. When he entered the new show-rooms it was almost dusk; but light seemed unnecessary to the riches resplendent with gold and silver which lay there in heaps. (To be continued)

LIGHT AND "LONDON ASSURANCE"

In Bentley's Miscellany for this month we find a "poetic page" headed,— "LIGHT." And there is an addition,— "By the Author of 'London Assurance.'" It should have been by "One of the Authors of 'London Assurance,'" for John Brougham never wrote such an effort at epigram as the "Light" article; and, as if the "Author" were not enough at the top of the "Light" article, we find an unpronounceable combination of letters at the terminus, to wit—D. L. BOURCAULT; this being, as we suppose, the abbreviated mode in which "London Assurance" signs itself "L. E. MORRISON." What the d— prefix of D. L. means, it is not for us to pretend to interpret; it would require a Dionysius Lardner, or some such encyclopedist to explain it; but, let us leave all mention of this dark secular, and turn to the "Light."

"Voided" might apply in a case of worms, and perhaps "space" had "laboured" under a copious dose of "Ching's" Lozen-ges. "Matter" must have been very much divided in place, if not in opinion, when it "rushed" again from all the corners of eternity. We can imagine a distributed cohort of Police rushing "again" from all the corners of the Strand on a sudden emergency, but it was left for "THE AUTHOR" to inform us that eternity has corners, and moreover that those corners were in existence at the time that "space laboured," and before "chaos" was "voided." The tautology of "great command" and "great progenitor" is only poetical license. To proceed:— "Each atom jostling Its fellow—in haste to please us—so formed A turbid lump, which surging to and fro On a black sea of thickening vapour, An unwholesome sweat oozed from the salmy depths Of this miscarried mass." It is satisfactory to know that "matter" waited at the "corners of eternity" in "atoms." Had he been there in a "lump," a "turbid lump," the "jostling" must have been indeed severe. As it was we need not the "Mass" "miscarried," and that an immense deal of perspiration (and sweat) was caused by the "surging" to "and fro." Query, is not this a misprint—should it not be for "surging" read "surgeon," N.B. This corroborates our idea of the medical origin of these lines. "Helpless—still with all The germ of life, as in a new-born babe, It lay upon the bosom of great 'space,' Its mother, who could not help it, fair Existence." Who is "It"? "It" lay. Hens lay? Was it the "turbid lump" that "lay"? "Great space its mother" Whose mother? "Lumps mother"? "Its mother who could not help it." Who said she could? "God said, 'Let there be light, and there was light.' The murky vault was split: Darkness was rent: A golden orb sprang from the smile of God, Stood, created,—with a god's might jaws To gaze at this new wonder—for 'space' saw Had eyes to see her own immensity." "An orb" springing from the "smile of God" is a figure beyond even Milton. There would have been something akin to poetry, had the line run thus:— "A golden orb sprang at the smile of God." If "with" was so busy yawning (she could not very well "gape" without opening "her mighty jaws"—but we excuse the pomanus) where were night and length? It is evident "space" was recovering from her "late indisposition," and was "wide awake;" and big as she was, she yet had "Eyes to see her own immensity." "Byes," however, were not peculiar to "space," for we find as we proceed that— "The Universe awoke, and dressed in regal Purple stood in all the silent majesty Of the interminable arch—Empire Of creation! Night, so late a tyrant, Shrank to some pit or grave within the bosom Of its subject mass." It appears by the previous extract, as well as this, that there were no chairs in the apartments of chaos, for the "golden orb" "stood," and "the universe" (wide awake, like Madame Space) "stood" also, with the advantage of being "dressed in regal purple." What the "interminable arch" means is beyond our "philosophy." We must dip deeper into "Dionysius Lardner's" works, for and "arch" with no end puzzles us sorely. It is very much like an angular circle. Night, which had occupied all, now shrank to an "angular hole." Then comes the near-est touch to poetry to which "Light" has yet directed us. The next bit we agree is really good— "The infant Globe, smiling, Stretched forth its cheek towards its novel nurse That sang, and soothed it with a gentle uterine, Leaned sprang up to meet its benefactor, And straight shot forth its trees and shrubs, which sent up An odour, the only language they could speak, To kiss and greet the light that warmed them into life." This is very good—a poetic idea clothed in language the more emphatic for being simple. But "London Assurance" rapidly relapses into— "Syren myrtles woo the fickle May-breeze with a rustling kiss flick'd of The lagging wind; while every twinkling leaf Whispers a lay of love-sick melody. The airy nutshells, distilling Sweetest music in their silver tale of first Affection, swell out the gentle tanant Of this mellow choir, till beam of Nature Seems one song of universal duration." "Syren myrtles." Were they the only shrubs in the garden of dame chaos? And wherefore "syren"? Why "May-breeze"? Was the world born in May? How could "a rustling kiss," "sick'd" (prigg'd) be nearly as "poetical" of the lagging wind, "woo"? Do lovers woo their loves with kisses "flick'd" from a third person? And was it the mode of the first day of creation for ladies ("syren myrtles") to "woo" the gentlemen? If so, it must have been in leap year! Poetic license perpetually recurring. "The shrill tale of first affection," is a new idea. We made our first love in a whisper, now on to "Light was—and God saw that it was good." The Day went down, while Heaven blush'd at Evening's Fiekie flight, Night crept from the caves, keeping Far off the dreaded sun; and as it came With stealthy crawl, deserted Earth saw, And its latest zephyr moan'd a wailing cry. Twilight, the day's last warm embrace, turned back From following the sun, and wept dew upon The drooping if weers there, with a mother's slow And struggling gaze, with face or her shoulder, Bent, fix'd a last fond gaze upon the auto-struck Loveliness of recumbent Nature. Night, who had gone to bed, got up; but why? If it breaded the sun, the better plan would have been to remain quietly in its lodging, until the sun, who was going down, had taken his final leave. Twilight, very wisely, "turned back;" but gave a sigh to "the girl she left behind her." We come to the finale— "Hut Ere she went she open'd her jewel-box, and clad The dingy darkness in a blaze of angel's tears, Shed for the fallen seraphs,—a golden filter, For up-wooding some to steal out sin, and purge Mortality withal. Their sparkle does Anuse her bright night offspring, who, half Repelling, half accepting, sovs itself To sleep. D. L. BOURCAULT." We are here "tacetototototally" explained, for we did not know that "twilight had a jewel box," nor that any "jewel-box," terrestrial or celestial, had power to "clad" anybody or any thing. Nor did we know that "angel's tears" were kept in jewel-boxes, or that they could,

however arranged, make "dingy darkness in a blaze." This is either the height of poetry or the bathos of fustian—and we have our opinion thereon. The "medical man" again peers forth in the "filter," the "strain out," and the "purge." Pharmaceutical science is greatly in the advance, but we have not yet heard of the "filter" which "strains" and "purges" at the same time, unless it be "Cockle's Antibilious Pills," patronised by all the Nobility—vide Advertisement. Query, as to who's "sparkle" and "ser off-spring"? Whose offspring? Nature's or Twilight's? or both? Perhaps, as Mathews used to say, "Which ever you please, my little dears." We are in truth indifferent, and like the lines which begin in "Light," we reach the termination in darkness and in "sleep."—Argus, April 4.

DEATH OF SIR RUFANE DONKIN.

We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which melancholy event took place on Saturday at Southampton. Sir Rufane had for several months laboured under serious bodily indisposition, accompanied by the utmost depression of spirits and occasional aberrations of mind, which incapacitated him for the discharge of his official duties as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and ordered it necessary that he should be subjected to strict personal superintendence. The precautions adopted by the friends of Sir Rufane have proved ineffectual; for the unfortunate gentleman was found suspended in his apartment on Saturday evening, his being entirely extinct. Lord Minto received an express yesterday morning at the Admiralty, communicating the melancholy intelligence. The late General was only son of the late gallant General Donkin, and was married, first, to Miss Elizabeth Frances Marriam, eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. G. M. Marriam, Dean of York, by whom he had an only son, who is married, and in the army. He was married, secondly, May 5, 1832, to Lady Anna Maria Elliot, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Minto. The deceased had greatly distinguished himself in his profession. He was at the taking of Martinique, Guadalupe, and St. Lucie. He was wounded at Oostend during the campaign of 1799, in Holland, and subsequently accompanied the first expedition to Copenhagen. He was actively engaged throughout the Peninsular war, and had received a medal for his gallantry at Talavera. The General's commission was dated as follows:—Ensign, March 21, 1778; lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1779; captain, April 31, 1783; major, Sept. 1, 1795; lieutenant-colonel, May 24, 1798; colonel, April 25, 1803; major general, June 4, 1811; lieutenant-general, July 19, 1821; and general, June 28, 1838. From the above it will be perceived the deceased had been upwards of 63 years in the army. He was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, a G. B. and G. C. H., and Colonel of the 11th or North Devonshire Regiment of Foot, to which regiment he was removed from the 80th, of which regiment he was Colonel in chief many years. He was returned as Member of Parliament in 1832 and 1835 for Berwick, and was returned at the last election for Sandwich for which there is now a vacancy in the representation.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON CAMBRIDGE.

(From a Correspondent.)—We have to record the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge, which took place on Saturday morning, at his residence at Twickenham. His whole character might be summed up in these few words, "he was a Christian in deed and in truth." We have reason to believe that Dr. Poyts, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and brother of the Lord Chancellor, will be translated to the see of Worcester, vacant by the decease of Dr. Carr.—Globe.

MEXICO.

We learn, verbally that great dissatisfaction is felt by the inhabitants of Tampico at the late acts of the central government. So openly was this spirit evinced, that the government troops were kept continually under arms, and the odour was kept planted so as to bear on every point of the city. A revolt was continually looked for. The Madisonian says:—President Tyler is fifty-one years of age. In our last paper we marked his age three or four years too high. He is therefore younger than the late President Van Buren, and indeed the youngest President we have ever had. Information has been received at the State Department, from Amory Edwards, Esq., United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that Nathaniel McLaughlin, formerly of Philadelphia, was found murdered in his horse, in the city of Buenos Ayres, on the 28th of November last, that he settled there about 1820, and has left claims against his estate beyond its value.—New York Paper. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—By the arrival of the ship Lausanne, we have dates from the exploring expedition up to December 2, 1840. The exploring squadron was to sail for the north-west coast, to survey the islands in that latitude; and it was expected they would return to the United States in May, 1842.—New York Paper. BREMEN, APRIL 24.—It is now decided that the walls of Potsdam shall be demolished, by the King's order, which will open to the town the fine gardens and grounds in the environs. It is probable that the walls of Berlin will soon share the same fate, to be changed into boulevards, while Paris surrounds its old boulevards with new bulwarks and bastilles. ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A most diabolical attempt to poison was detected at Grittleton-house, the seat of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M. P., a few days since. It appears that some wine had been doctored at lunch, a very small portion of which had been partaken of by Mr. Neeld, his brother, and another gentleman. The remainder of the wine was introduced at the dinner table; but it had undergone such an alteration in its appearance and taste, that suspicions were at once excited. It was analysed, and discovered to contain a large quantity of deadly poison, which must have been mixed between the time of lunch and dinner. The circumstance, as might be expected, has occasioned considerable consternation in the neighbourhood, and a Bow-street officer was immediately sent for. We are not aware that any one in particular is suspected; and whose life was intended thus to have been sacrificed it is difficult to say. No servants can be more devoted to a master than the servants at Grittleton-house to Mr. Neeld; and surely no master deserves more the respect and esteem of his dependents.—Wilts paper.