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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

New Series No. 78.

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tial heid at Fort George on Captain D. G. Dorr, 16th Regt. N. I R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE. MANY applications having been made to the Epiron of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is Esteby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGA-ZINE was published on the 29th of March. and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

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EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND Co. Bombay, 30th June 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HIS is to give notice that JANKEE, widow and Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of late WITTUL PILLAJEE DOLKER Hindoo, late of Bombay, deceased, has Contracted to sell to BHEWA TANNAJEE DOLKER also Hindoo of Bom ay Inhabitant her half of the Oart or two Wheels of it with a chanel and House standing thereon, situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Tuacoordwar Street and bounded as follows: on the East by the Oart of HAJRE EBRAM JETTAKER, deceased, on the West by the Oart of this JANKEE Widow, on the North by the Oart of WASSOODEW ZOWBA, and on the South by the PublicStreet, any person or persons having any claim to the same premises are requested ake the same known to the said BREWA TANNALE, living on the Hill of Nowrojee Sets without the Fort on or before the 15th of July next, or they will be precluded there-from.—Duted this 26th day of June 1841.

जाहर नामा

ह्या पत्रावस्त बतेमान कलविले आहे की जानकी ती मर्हम विश्वल भिलाओं डोलकर हिंदु राहागार मुंबैई याची विजवा व त्याच्याच वित्तविषयाची कार्यार चाक विगारि हींगे भीवातानांजी डोलकर ह राहाणार मुँबैई यास आपली अधि वाडी राहाट २ दोहोची व त्यात चाळ येक व घर येक आहे त्यासुद्धा विकत देण्याचा करार केठा आहे ती वाडी भुवेईनंध्ये की भिनातानाजी कील्याबाहर नेशिसजी तटच्या surely they should not be kept a needless expense to the state. What are the 10,000 Bombay Troops doing? Are they not sufficient to keep the country on this side of Candahar in good order, I, should think a few Regiments of the Bombay Troops more than sufficient for that task. न केल्यास तो त्यांचा सर्व दावा रद बातल होईल ता। २६ वी माहे जुन सन्न १८४१

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, JUNE 19. The following important information may, we believe, be confidently relied on; it is communicated in a letter dated Lahore, June 8th, and is to the effect, that the British Government have called upon Shere Singh for a force of 10,000 meawith all ucces ary supplies, for service in the en-suing cold season. It is conjectured that the object of this extraordinary requisition, is to test the fidelity of our Seikh allies, who, by the treaty entered into with Runjeet Singh, previous to the restoration of Shah Suojah, are bound to assist us with a body of men, if necessary to the full completion of that political move. On the other hard it is said, that these Troops are required for bona fide service, and are to form part of a force to be sent against Heerat in the ensuing cold season. This, is perhaps the most probable conjecture, for the Governor General's politics are too stately, however erroneous they may be, for such a trick of state as testing the fidelity of the Seikhs would be. The open and direct refusal of Shere Singh to comply with the requisition may indeed be assumed, and on the contingency, extensive measures shaped out, still, though slow to believe that the call for these Troops is made with a view to test the sincerity of the Scikh alliance, we cannot bring ourselves to look upon it as a bone fide no one to enquire into the discipline of the mob call, originating in a belief, that 10,000 Seikh he commanded. Ah! it was a knowing fellow who Troops would prove of any substantive assistance first proposed organizing "the Shah's Force." to us in our operations against Heerat. For the present and for years to come, whatever work himself. there is to be done in Affghanistan, must be performed by British Troops; neither Seikhs nor Affghan Levies will effect anything. Our communications from Lahore likewise inform us, that of the Mahajuns of Cabool. One House, with Purtab Singh, son of the Shere, had proceeded which the Shah himself has a long account, charg-

presence was necessary as the Seikh Troops, quartered in the happy Valley, had declared their determination not to recognise any authority but that of Shere Singh or his son.

Our intelligent Correspondent "Sharp" has sent us another of his interesting communications, with which and the contents of the late Mail, our space is nearly occupied. Our Correspondent's account of the present state of Affghanistan is in its main features, no doubt, correct, and parti-cularly as regards the item of expense, a most serious and weighty consideration, on which we will offer a few words in our next. The account of Sinde, as given by our Bombay contemporaries, is fully in keeping with this of Affghanistan, and altogether forms a very disagreeable picture to contemplate, with a still more disagreeable back

Kelat-i-Ghiljie is in a disaffected state, and as it appears, cannot be traquilized by the detachment of Shah's Force that has been doing business there for the last mouth, the 5th Cavalry and a Regiment of the Company's regular Native Infantry are to move upon it, and after settling affairs there, to push on to Candahar. The 5th Infantry arrived from Jellalabad a few days ago, and Shelton's Brigade is expected in another week. We have now in Cabool the following

Abbott's Artillery. 2nd Cavalry S. S. Force. New Artillery.

5th Bengal Cavalry.
H. M.'s 13th Lt. Iu4th

6th ... Horse Guards. 5th Native Infantry. 6th

The Governor General will murmur at having to organize ten Regiments of Regular and efficient Infantry in the Provinces, who would be of material use to the state; but he will quietly submit to the Envoy's suggestions to raise 15 or 16 Regiments, of Infantry. Such an absurd proceeding, His Lordship will, or dare not object to, because, for sooth, the measure is recommended by his Envoy. Now' in plain terms, allowing that a few Regiments of this Force may have acted gallantly, yet not withstanding, this Force is of no importance in Affghanistan ; for example, three Regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry with a Troop of Horse Artillery are sent out to sup-press the rebellion in Khelat-i-Ghi'jie, where the the Envoy could have ordered out some of the Company's long-standing steady Corps, who would have done the business in half the time, and with half the number; and after all the fumbling of the Shah's Force, we are obliged at last to send our Regular Cavalry and Infantry to settle the hash of the Ghiljies." This last stroke, Mr. Editor, is a proof to you of the inutility of the Shah's Force. I may be attacked from various quarters for my remarks on the Force, but, depend upon it my assailants will write feelingly. Yes, I will allow that, the Shah's Force is, in a manner, a source of good to some; it constitutes an ample field for patronage, and is the means of doubling the pay of men who get it. It helps to get many a poor fellow out of debt, and that, you will admit, is praiseworthy. A Captain commanding Cavalry in the Force receives 1,000 rupees per mensem; that of Artillery, the same sum; a Captain commanding Infantry 800, Lieutenants and Ensigns 500, and 600. You observe the vast difference of pay but remember, that it is all paid by Government. An Officer with his Regular Corps, has to do his duty, and is kept under whole ome restraint. But when the same Officers are transferred to the Shah's Force, they are doubly paid by the Company for imperfectly doing their duty; they become despotic and lord it over the rabble they command, and tyranize with impunity. An Officer who has for any length of time held a command in the Force, is not fit to be returned to his Regiment, where he will be impatient of re-straint, through having been his own master in the Shah's Force, and having had No doubt he marked out a good situation for

There is a very grievous abuse existing in Cabool, and which I am sorry to observe, is countenanced by the Shah; i. e. excessive usury

is charged but 48 per cent., he winks at the villainy. Is it not a shame, Mr. Editor, that the Envoy does not take notice of this scandalous imposition? If he knows nothing of Cabool artairs, I can inform him that the title of the principal " of this den of thieves" is " Bunsee Dhur Dauthos Mull and Co." From the example of this House, all the Mahajuns of Cabool charge the same rate, so that if a usurer wishes to oblige you as a friend, he will charge you only 48 per cent., if you should be urgently in need of the blunt.

You have probably heard of Major Todd's arival here, which occurred some twelve days ago. He is to proceed and join his Regiment as soon as the road will admit of the measure. He has been sadfy used. What a plausible excuse for Lord Auckland for having failed in the Herat policy. He would now vent his spleen upon poor Toud, and perhaps ruin the prospects of the man, who wishes to act decisively with the scoundrel who wishes to act decisively with the scounded who was constantly evading an honest understanding. How susceptible Yar Minomed Khan is of insult! a wretch that has not one spark of honourable feeling in his whole being! and that Britons should be duped with the idea of Todd's having insulted Yar, is certainly laughable. Ask Eldered Pottinger of what composition Yar Mahomed Khan is wrought? and he will respond, deceit, baseness—low cuming,—llattery—treatchery—and debauchery! that's a character for a Prime Minister. However, Yar Mahomed Khan is not a bad Politician, when he saw he could gain nothing from the Bombasite turn-out of our Representatives he considered that "second thoughts were better," and sent in a long com-plaint a ainst Major Todd; and instead of hav-37th ...
And Colonel Campbell's Brigade of Inf—no; Envoy and Minister, he becomes the complanant, and is successful. Now Major Todd is not one or the half measure Politicals, but a man of spirit and intelligence, who is thoroughly acquainted with the depraved characters of the different countries of the Shah.

Berlups Me Editor your nursecous and the state of this breach of faith by the Envoy and Minister, he becomes the complanant, and tendency in the gallant Quarter A and intelligence, who is thoroughly acquainted for Level and intelligence, who is thoroughly acquainted with the depraved characters of the different countries of the Countries more of this country than the Envoy and Minis-ter. Why the latter obviously knows nothing of this country, at least so any man of common Quarter Masters, Department would indeed haps. Mr Editor your numerous readers do crehend the term "Shah's Force."

Shah's Force."

Sense would be led to think from his erroneous when you have the common sense would be led to think from his erroneous. Yar Mahomed exuits in the downfail of

gabonds, who call themselves Carefs. He has a Thoshan khan t always with aim, which is a repository of valuable and rich property, from waich he makes presents to the above-mentioned Chiefs; but remark the mean souts of the wretches whom he pampers so prodigally with the property of Government. As soon as the Chief is presented with a Kaillut, consisting of Shawls, watches Telescopes, &c., worth, we will say, 3,000 rupees he does not go three hundred yards from the Presidency, ere he is accosted by a purchaser who offers him one thousand or one thousand five hundred for the set-out and money being of more use to the man than toys, he is overjoyed at the offer, and pockets the cash. The purchaser now goes to the keeper of the Teoshan khana, and strikes a bargain with him for the goods, the keeper gives him two thousand five hundred for them recommends them to the Military Secretary, who re-purchases them for the Government for their o iginal value three thousand ! Would it not have been more economical to have bribed the Chief with one thousand rupees hard cash, than to have been at the loss of three thousand -besides thu sa field is open for John Compapany honestly. May lask, the only one I can iscover is, that it makes the treasure chest the lighter for carriage -may be alleged as a very good reason in this country where camels are scarce ; but would it not be more generous to serve it out to the servants of Government, than to throw it away upon those worthless fellows, the Chiefs of Anghanistan. Taking another sack the long noarded up treasures of view of the case : he is giving them a great temptation to rebel, and, it has often happened, that those men whom he has once bribed, as soon as the mony was exhausted, they have concocted plans to make him fork out more or, in plant terms." they have kicked up rows," by waich terms, "they have kicked up rows," by waich means they were suce of bread. The Euroy would send out people offering them hon sucable terms, and if they saw the terms we e lucrative, have seen, that we were as well acquainted with they giadly came in' and tendered their allegiance for the second time; secured the blunt, and departed quite contentedly to their respective forts, (with full determination to revolt again when it was all expended,) the Eavoy no less gratified at his master -stroke or policy. This system of bribery is productive of concempt from the very Chiefs who profit by it! From an idea, Mr. Editor, of the manner in which so much alexed brother were never recognised by the treasure disappears, and how the expenses of the Campaign have amounted to the fearful sum of the predilection shown to Shere Sing by our 25,000,000, and which is every day increasing. The Envoys produgality and the Shahs force, both of which articles could be safely disneased both of which articles could be safely dispensed with, have very materially assisted in completing the world FIVE! It might be reasonably asked by the English journals, " why the cash should not come from Cabool, instead of go there?" But the British Government will never get a rap the present occupant of the Guddee, and our from this country, until the form of Government in it is entirely changed, and proper measures adopted to regulate the revenue, and ameliorate the distressed condition of the natives; which the distressed condition of the natives; which cognised they, as well as courselves, and our correspondents, I fear, will not come to pass whilst they, as well as courselves, and our correspondents, I fear, will not come to pass whilst

ghans' property—spirit is necessary—and I am sory to say, is not possessed by the one or the other of the last mentioned

Cabo il, 27th of May, 1841.

P. S. -Since writing the foregoing, M. journel of Pottinger has arrived at Cabool from It is supposed, that he will be ordered to histan to succeed Dr. Lord, but would it n better to depute him to Heerat? He is the man in this country—besides Todd, who be able to manage Ya? Mahomed Khan.

Agaa. Captain Gifford of the 1st Regin Native Infantry, is under orders to proceed mediately, with his company, to Allahaba water. Captain G is appointed to no spouty or object, other, apparently, than the sure of the Quarter-Master General. And company of this corps, under Captain Miles sent three weeks ago to Cawapore, in the heat of the not winds, to take escort duty to Presidency, as if the transmission of a few stores—the escort duty in question, we be -a mouth later or earlier could be of any c quence. By the same unaccountable systematic Officer and Company of the dismembles were despatched by water to Allahabat fortnight since, without an object unless som scruitable one of the Quarter Master Gene The remnant of the Regiment will we imagine aisposed of in similar detail, and sent to Presidency by sections of Companies, by and by land. The 1st Regiment it will be a lected, arrived at this station in December Saugor, instead, it is said, of the 11th Nativ famiry, which were originally destined for attended with a different result.

The 51st N. I. are, we hear, under order employment to the North of Allanabad, au two Battulane Light Infantry at Meerat proceed to the saids quarter. If this be

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 16.

Our corres ... ndsut " PUNJABEE". arguing upon Seika affairs, takes a different v m tters to that of our firmer correspon W.to the same name, and blames us for giving Shere Sing, the de facto monarch, the utle of Maharijah. It is of tery little consequence whether Lord Auck and allows him that title or not,-though, we be leve, there is no doubt that he does, -so long as our administration supports him upon the throne. Shere Sing has been proclaimed in the Durbar, while events have proved that, though there are strong and conflicting parties in the Punjaub, Shere Sing's is the uppermost. As to whether the Rance, has more power to keep the soldiery quieter than the present monarch, is still an unsettled quesreign, whilst the elements of discord were go. thering together, but the struggle and the subsequent maltreatment, by the troops, of on Officer who sided with the lady, proved that however supported by the chiefs, she had even less to depend upon in the affections of the sol hery than Shere Sing; affections where every chieftain is Lobing for the day when a state of anarchy will enable him to seize upon a portion of the count pire. Mercenary sol liers, as the greater ber of the army are, pay and plunder they look to; one or the other they much and to the mon rch, who will secure t largest portion will allegiance be given. Wh n we talked of Shere Sing's illegitimacy, it was as much in relation to his succession to the crown as to his buth, and "Punjahed" might the tale relating to these cheumstances as any of the au hors he has quoted, but Mehtal Koonwur was never clearly convicted of infidelity, though she was suspected, and the disavowel appears, even from Prinsep's account, to have rested more upon the caprice of Runj-e: than otherwise; true it is, that he and his he be allowed to a certain extent to be the best judge of his paternal rights; sell there is no doubt that the great bulk of the chieftains did recognize in open Durbar the authority of government if not, by open proclamation, at least by other acts, and more especially the entrust, ing of our treasure to his protection, have coto Cashmere to instal a successor to the lately es 75 per cent per annum on money borrowed murdered Governor of that province. The Prince's from it! The Shah is aware of this, but as he Gentleman, Envoy, and Minister. To rule tae Af-

town in Calcutta, succee is in obtaining an in. terview with Lord Auckland, which we much doubt; suppose even the terms which he is said to be empowered to offer, be accepted, -a supposition, by the bye, scarcely to be entertained for a moment, for much as our Government might incline to accept the conditions, we cannot s-e, how they can do so unless at a breach of faith wi h Shere Sing, who if they have not openly supported, they have tacitly recognise i, -has the Queen's sufficient authority or confidence in her chieftains, or subjects to believe that they will submir to an authority and a conmection of which pretty good proof has lately been given, they are jealous, and adverse to? it is well for Her Majesty to talk of giving up certain portions of an empre, whose cheftains might tell us to come and take them; we confess, we should like to see the Widow's poposals entertained, and we do not think that having gone so far as we have done that we should stickle at such triffes now, but there is a people and a parliament at home and Lord Auckland naturally fears both, for though a brilliant victory' and the acquisition of territion of soher headed John Bull, he always requires something for his money, and our correspondent may depend upon it, and the Indian Government will pause ere they undertake any engagements that may bring new difficulties in their ir io, the country is already so drained that economy must tak+ the place of ' glorious and brillant acquisitions, and whether Sher- Sing be the son of the old Lian or whether the Queen has right in her lavour,-for after all we are not quite satisfied that she could reign in the Pun. jaub, for although the hill states do not allow the Salie Law, we know not how its influence is admitted by the court of Labore-we believe that all our energies will, as we have before said, merely tend to the securing an uninterrupted passage for ourselves across the territofies of the Punjaub and perhaps some assistance, when called for, in bringing the rabble to their senses; we are just as eager as ever to see our influence extend over the Punjaub, and no doubt it will eventually, but we have so much to do in other quarters, that only such interference as becomes actually necessary, will, we b-lieve, for the present be our policy; our own battles must be fought, or at least those of our protege before others are commenced upon, and if we gain a footing merely as subsidiaries it is as much as we expect in the forthcoming season; though open rebellion may render it necessary for us to take more decided steps than those now contemplated; every thing, howe er, tends to the probability of our decided interfereuce being courted, ere long, and the somer, the better, both for our army, and the Punjaub

MERRUT .- Gup .- " The station is much deserted through the many departures for the hills. Certain Officers concerned in the late pork affair, have had Officers concerned in the late pork affair, have had to pay their victim 500 rupees. Lieut. Honor H. M.'s 9th, has leave to proceed to the Horse Guards, with all expedition. The im rovement of our Post Office matters is very great indeed and reflects great credit upon Dr. Madden; the letters from Delhi, are delivered generally at breakfast time and as the Doctor gives his personal superintendence to the details of the office, we even hope for still greater improvements. The heat is intense, but there is not much sickness. The 72nd N. I. are to move up to Mecrut or Delhi! if to the former place, one of the Light Infantry Regiments, it is supposed, will be removed. Our late worthy General is reported to find himself rather too much of a cypher in Affghanistan: for Military Commandants in Cabul possess but little discretionary power being so entirely at the and the usual feu de joie fired. Mr. Edmonstone appointed to act as Joint Magistrate, has arrived from Bolonishahur. All the three Light Infantry Battalions are now provided with Non-Commissioned Staff. The 2nd Battalion has been hutted some time ago, and the 3rd is now doing so in the hopes of not being obliged to change its ground of encampment. Rifle Companies are to be on the left of Battalions, by order of the Commander in-Chief, though Rifle Corps have precedence of all foot soldiers.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, JUNE 15. We have heard a great deal about the cares of office-the uneasiness of the head that wears a crown, to which Luke's iron sirclet is as a cap of soft relvet-we have often felt for our Governors-General, especially in piping times, not of peace. but of war and hot weather yet sooth to say, when in reflective mood, pondering over the condition of our Governor-General, and thinking whether we would ourselves accept the appointment, should it be offered to us, some fine morning, we have, several times, come to the conclusion that

Many a green isle needs must be In the deep wide sea of misery; and that Governors-General have their little official freaks and frolics-their legislative larks and gubernatorial gambols, which must compensate in a grate measure for all the dry details and prosy prolixities, with which they are bored, in the different Departments. What greater fun, for instance, can there be than knocking down the orders of a predocessor. Skittles is nothing to it. "Knock me down that order of Lord William's!"—cries the Governor-General; and the obedient secretary knocks it down. "Set me up this in its stead. says the Governor-General; and straight-way something is set up, which is the very antithesis of that which was knocked down. Nor is this all-our Governors have a way of violating their prede-cessor's orders, before they knock them down. They do the uslawful thing they break the law first and amend it afterwards, as a fine stroke of practical υστερον ηροτερον. Of the skittles we have given of late one or two very tolerable examples—we shall now give another, which is still better, because it is accompanied by the other things of which we have spoken.

On the 7th day of August 1841, Lord Wm. Ben-

issued the following order:-

"With a view of reducing the number of Officers permanently withdrawn from Corps, and of extending the advantages of Staff employment more generally then the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that, henceforward, the following situations shall be held only by Officers whose Regiments are serving at the Stations, or forming part of the Garrisons to which the appointments appertain, Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this

> Brigade Majors. Cantonment Adjutants.

Line Adjutatants.
Fort Adjutants when the appointment is

held by an effective Officer.

2. As Officers who may be reafter be nominated to any of the above appointments must return to Regimental duty on their Corps marching from the Station or Garrison in which they are employed on the Staff, the Absentee Regulation will not be con-

sidered applicable to them."
In 38, this order was broken through by the appointment of Brevet Capt. Monteath, of the 69th Regiment, to act as Fort Adjutant of Fort William-this officer's corps being, at the time of his appointment, stationed at Saugor. In 1841last Saturday evening-the order was again broken through by the appointment to the same office of Lieut. McMullen, of the Ist European Regiment, at Kurnaul. On the same evening the Courier having got a glimpse, we suppose, of the order at the Orphan Press, informs us that the Regulations of Angust 1841, quoted above, are to be rescinded. "Knock me down that order of Lord William's," says the Governor-General of India. "I have given the berth to another of my Ghuzuee heroes, and I must legalize it as soon as I

With all submission, we think it would have been rather better if Lord Auckland had knocked down the order first, and appointed Lieut. Mc-Mullen afterwards to the Adjutancy of Fort William. It would not have cost him more trouble, and would have looked a little better, though bad at the best; for to make, or rescind regulations for the purpose of serving a particular individual is an abomination, which must stink in the nostrils of the public, though not over nice about such things. With the selection made we can find no fault. Lieut. McMullen, who was with his regiment, throughout the Affghanistan campaign, is, we believe, a very active officer; and although many think that Lord Auckland, in rewarding the officers of the Army of the Indus, has a little overdone the thing, and been led into an injustice to those, who had the misfortune to have been left behind we think that the job, if to be perpetrated at all, might just as well have been perpetrated upon Lieut. McMullen as upon any one else-but to break through existing orders at one time, and, at another, to rescind them, because they are found inconvenient, is not exactly the sort of thing that is likely to reflect much credit upon a Governor-

ENGLISHMAN, June 15. Yesterday's dawk from Ferozepore only brought us one letter, from which the following scrap

'The gents who had returned to muster from Simla say, that General Lumley, has become as surely as bear ever since he heard it was decided, that Sir Jasperwill come up the country in the cold weather. The old gentleman was heard to say that he would put a stop to so many officers going up to Simlah be tween musters, and no doubt he will be as true to his word now as he was when he remarked on the numerous bearded and moustachioed chiefs he met every where. It appears the General thinks Sir Jasper's advent (this is the cause of his being so snappish) is likely to interfere with the Command for which he was sent up the country, and he has therefore said to have given out that, if possible, he will make a dash at the prize before him during the rains, and do Sir Jasper clean, He had better consult Mr. Clerk first.

The following intelligence from Colonel Stacey's camp may be relied on, and it is not without inter-On the 12th ultimo, he was encamped just entside of Khelat, and was to have moved on the next day towards Quettah, and our letter goes on to say:—The Chiefs arrived on the 10th, and on 11th they all visited the Colonel, who returned the intendence of Hepper and Martin, in a style civility. He thinks the conduct of the Chiefs de-serves the highest praise; for when Darogah Gool Mahomed and Akram the rest of the name illefittle discretionary power being so entirely at the mercy of the politicals. Brevet Major Hicks, it is expected, will retire in October next, for a consideration to which all the Officers of his Regiment, except one, have subscribed. Her Majesty's birth-day cept one, have subscribed. Her Majesty's birth-day control to the control of the political control of the politic Colonel Stacey to accompany him to Mr. Ross Bell; that if he chose to follow the advice of his enemies and desert his people' they were all resolved to abide by the promise they had made to the Colonel.—and they have done so to a man—not one has failed-not a Chief has allowed a man to move but to Colonel S- and not one but appeals to him for orders. Depend upon it this work will be crowned by the boy coming in as soon as all the Chiefs have been introduced to Ross Bell, and all this has been effected without the aid of a single Sepoy. The fact is we have hitherto gone the wrong way to work. These people were not understood, but they may be trusted. The Khan has movud to a village of his own, Muskye, two marches beyond Nal. His retinue amounts to about fourteen persons only, and the Chiefs are certain he will come in when they have been introduced to the above named Political.

As an officer tried by a court martial at a distance from a Presidency (or from wherever army Head Quaters may chance to be) has quite anxiety enough to endure, the most favourable circumstance on account of the delay which unavoidably takes place between the close of the trial and the promulgation of the Judgment; we think it right to do what in us lies to obviate such delays as are not necessary to be made, and of one kind of which a case in illustration has occurred by the loss of the dawk which was taking to their destina-The dawk was robbed-the proceedings at first supposed to have been lost, but said to have been at last received though in a mutilated condition-and the opinion entertained at Ferozepore was that a fresh t anscript of them could not have been made until permission had been received to that effect from the Commander-in chief because the real original record had been sealed up, and he who sealed could not re-open it! These difficulties are all imaginary, and as it might chance to other dawks containing other proceedings, to be plundered, we take the opportunity of mentioning that in such an event the Judge Advocate should instantly despatch a duplicate transcript. - the President signing the sentence as before, and there being no legal necessity for his performing that act in presence of the Court. Our troops are now-a-days in posts the distance of which would be the means of adding two or three months to the usual delay of promul' tinck from his cool retreat in the Neilgherry Hills gation, in the event of such an occurrence as is reported in the present case, if the belief was that a second copy could not be immediately supplied. besides, why seal up the rough proceedings at all.

> Steamer Phlegethon, has just come out of dock after having been examined. It is highly satisfactory to learn the hull, which is entirely constructed of plate iron, " has been found free instance of the great advantage iron has over granted at Doctors-Commons of the Will of from" strain or corrosive, affording another wood in building Steamers. A vessel of the tre late Major General EDWARD EDWARDS wood in building Steamers. A vessel of the the late Major General EDWARD EDWARD Steamers, June 29th, Barque Louisa J. Jackson, Master, to London Phlegethon's tounage, constructed of wood, formerly of this establishment, furnishes con-

would draw at least 10 feet water, whereas her load draft does not exceed 6 feet with twelve days coal on board. The armament of this vessel is two long guns on acircic, one aft, one forward. She will doubtless astonish the subjects of the Celestial Empire. We are sorry to learn, that the iron Steamer Nemesis, now in China, has shewn great weakness in midship which is alone to be attributed to a want of security longitudinally under the upper deck.

The new Steamer called the Tenasserim may be daily expected from Moulmain. The Mada gascar is still under repair at Kidderpore, and s likely to be so for the next six weeks, as her beilers have proved very defective.

EXTENSIVE BOBBERY OF BANKNOTES. -Some time ago, a respectable native, resident in Hant Kho ah, was robbed during the night of a bundle of banknotes aggregating in value to eleven hundred and sixty tupees, and three hundred rupess in cash. The ordinary information of the robaery was given both at the bank as well as the police, but nothing tu ned up till the other day one of the stolen notes, but for fifty rupees only, was offered at the bank for payment. The party was pointed out to the police, and by dint of enquiries the note has heen traced back to one Bissummer Does, a shroff of known probity, He was, however, taken before the magistrate, but it appearing that he had got it from an unknown person, who at the time called himself Hazrah, the shroff was set at liberty.

The matter has, of course, been sent back to he executive branch of the police-

COMMERCIAL ADVERTIZER June 16

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER .- We extremely egret to state that a Beauleah containing a ady and gentleman, whose names have not transpired, was crossing over to Ramkistopore yesterday evening, and from the force of the current and a strong breeze was carried athwart hause of a vessel, which immediately filled her with water. It was a lucky circumstance that the ships boat was at hand which soon rendered prompt aid, and rescued the lady, gentleman and the crew from a watery grave.

THEFT OF SUGAR ON THE RIVER .- Nine men yesterday were brought up before the Chief Magistrate and charged by Mr. Frickleton, assistant to Messrs Turner. Stopford and Co. with stealing thirty seers of Sugar. It appeared that a quantity of sugar was consigned to the above house from Bullubpore ; on the arrival of the boat at the Burrah Bazar Ghaut, the Peon of the Police Chowkee Boat, No- 8, by instinct as it were suspected something wrong on board; he therefore went into the boat and on looking about discovered the thirty scors of sugar concealed under the planks or bows of the boat. Some bags we'd slack, out of which the thirty seers must have been abstracted. They were convicted and committed to take their trial at the next Sessions,

DHORJERLING.—By a communication from an acquaintance at Dho jeeling, we learn the following:

"Although suitable accommodations have that would do no discredit to your city of palaces. The thermometer ranges at noon from 68 to 74, so that we have no cause to envy the cause of losing a lad of promise

them It is true that we cannot boast of all the beauty concentrated in India, yet still the assemblage at Davy's was such that no station need have blushed for.

A certain round shouldered gentleman, wel known in Calcutta, by some unaccountable means, mistook his way the other ovening. and very " promiscuously" rolle I down the "khud." It is not however true, as I am most authentcally informed that the said round shouldered gentleman had evinced a strong desire to convince himself, that a certain quantity of Cha paign bottles did most positive. ly contain a bottom."

ENGLISHMAN, June 16.

We have heard that the H. C. Steamer Ganges will proceed in a few days to Maulmain for the purpose of bringing up the New Steam Ship Tenasserim.

It is also understood that the Diana will said about the some time for the Straits and Singapore. Parties therefore will have an excellent opportunity of forwarding letters to their friends in those parts and China. It will be remembered that this vessel brought to our shores the unfortunate Tuanka Mahmond Saad; we trust that the cause of her next visit, will be less offensive to the humane feelings of a British public.

We regret to anyounce that the Clipper Rob Roy will have to be dock ed again, owing to her making more water than is usual for newly coppered ships ;-no material defect, but some slight oversight, we hear, is the

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, JUNE.

H. M. War Steamer Proserpine, Captain J. J. HUGHES, R. N. came to anchor in the roads between five and six vesterday afternoon, having left Falmouth 17th September,-Bahia 1st December, Cape 3d April, and Point de Galle (where she appears to have remained nine days) 14th Instant. The particulars of her voyage, and HURKARU, June 16. the cause of her singularly protracted pas-Informed that she leaves for Calcutta in the course of the day.

The following extract from a Probate

clusive evidence of the decease of that Officer.

" And referring to a paragraph appearing in the Times Newspaper of the Nineteenth day of September 1840 wherein it is stated that a Mourning ring similar to one in the deponents possession had been found just after the slaughter of Saint Antonio in the Texas upon the finger of a corp-e by the waveide to the memory of the said Reverend Edward Williams and knowing that the said deceased was the only friend of his who was travelling in that country that had such a ring given to him the deponent verily believes, that the corpse on which the said ring was found was that of the said decensed and that his death must have occurred on or about the time of such slaughter"

Upon the above circumstantial evidence Probate of the will has been granted at Doctors Commons-

ATHENÆUM JUNE 19,

We feel obliged to the Supercargo of the Vansittart for correcting the error into which we fell in our last issue, when speaking of the amount of Revenue realized through the in strumentality of that vessel. Instead of 40,000, our correspondent estimates the sum at upwards fo \$300,000 ster

We understand that the Vansittart has not vet discharged her cargo, consequent on double duty being demanded by the Custom House authorities. Considering the service she has undered to the British Government, it is somewhat hard that this claim should be made; and we hope yet to learn that it has not been enforced.

It is with sincere regret we aunounce that on Wednesday afternoon last a Native boy about seven years of age, one of the Boat Bailers, was carried away by a shark whilst attending to his duty in the unlading of a boat at Royapooram. We cannot help wondering that more accidents of the kind do not happen, considering that the whole coast is infested with ground sharks, which are frequently found in the shallows of no greater depth than one or two feet. But potwithstanding the danger, the Natives are daily seen bathing in different parts, and the boatmen tracking their boats, thereby affording the opportunities for which these voracious and dangerous fish are coustantly seeking.

It is not long since that death happened to a Midshipman of one of the Men of War then in the Roads from the bire of a snake : and more recently to an Officer of a merchant ship who had most injudiciously gone overhoard to bathe.

Although we believe that Commanders of vessels in the Roads are directed to prohibit bathing, yet we do not see how the cargo and fishing boats can be managed, without those who ply in the latter incurring daily risk, and which, as we have seen, has been

Previously to Mr. WROUGHTON leaving the Sea Custom House, we understand that he devised a plan for catching these monethem, parties on shore being prepared to kill them by musketry when they floated to the surface of the water. As time was required to develope these operations, Mr. W., we believe, abandoned his truly laudable scheme; but we shall be glad to see the same, or some other mode adopted for destroying the ground sharks. The ingenuity of Captain BIDEN or his Deputy could not be better taxed, than in contriving a means by which so merciful an object might be accomplished. If a small reward were offered for every such fish caught and killed, the fishermen might be induced to fish for them with hooks of an adequate size. We know of no other plan so likely to succeed.

Having carried off the youth, it is to be expected that the sharks will now be more keen after their prey; consequently, greater caution is necessary on the part of the poor creatures whose calling obliges them to be Im st constantly in the water. We hope therefore, that for humanity's sake they will be warned in every possible way, and that we shall hear of no more accidents occurring such as the one we have recorded.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lient. Col. Sec-etary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Military Arribals and Bepartures.

ARRIVAL.

-Lieut. Jackson, Infy., from Kharrack. Asst. Surgeon F. Ellis, M. E., from Ahmednugg DEPARTURES.-None

Shipping Arribals and Bepartures.

ARRIVAL.

June 28th, E. I. C. Schooner Emily, Mr. H. Blowers, in charge from Karrack 12th June. Passengers.— Lieut. F. Jackson, 1st B. E. Reg t. 7 Seamen Europeans belonging to the Gulph Squadron and 2 Native, Seamen. DEPARTURE.

Shipping in the Marbour.

Names.	For	To Sail	Agents
A Steamer	Suez	10st 7.7	lo .
William Miles	London		Supt. Indian Navy.
Cale davia		-our June	L'Ollexten Milne & C.
Cale donia	Liverpool.	LACOPPRICH.	Mr. E. Bates.
Belvidere	Liverpool.	in June	W. & T. Edmond & Co
China	do.	do	W. & I. Eumond & Co
Tory	do.		W. & A. Graham & Co
Inglis	London	zem June	
Lady Feversham	London.	20th June	B.&A. Hormusjee &
Ritchia	41.		Dirom, Carter & Co. Co Grey & Co.
Ritchie	Liverpool.	Despatch.	Grev & Co
Britons' Queen .	Liverpool.	do.	E. Maclean & Co.
Anne	China	ACCOUNT OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	Daniel & Co.
Snannon	Livernool	Sec. Trees.	Remington & Co.
St. Lawrence	Livermood	moune	Forbes & Co.
		Despatch	Foster & C-
			D Coster & Co
Argyll	Clyde	D	D. Carter & Co.
Euxine	Landon	Do	Maevicar Burn & Co.
Resource	Tondon	Do	Grey & Co. R. Steuart and Co.
Guiseaban	London	Do	R. Steuart and Co
ordisachan	Chma		
North Pole	Liverpool.	Do.	Grey and Co
Monarch	Do		Grey and Co.
Windsor Castle	Do	De	B. & A. Hormusjee. Higginson & Cardwell
Ospray		10	Higginson & Cardwell
Royal Adalaiha		ILLE SERVICES PRODUCES	Gillanders, Ewart &Co
Royal Adelaihe.	****		Belleville and Edition (2012)
Sir C. Malcolm		700	
Bomanjee Hor-		STEP HISTORY	BEST SECTION SECTION
musjee	100000	建设工程	B.&A. Hormie & Co
Cursetje e Cowas	THE SHAPE	Control Control	B.&A. Hormis & & Co
iee	Calmut	Name of the	CARLO SERVICE AND SERVICE
Tade Com	Calcuta	unmedt	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
Lady Grant	China,	Despatch.	Kimchund Motichund
Wellington			J. Nesserwania Wadya
George the 4th			a. Messer waters is addit
Westmoreland	E1550(050079)		32/12/12/19/94
Malta	A STATE OF THE STA	411	
Malta		****	SCHOOL SELF THE T
Fergus Luconia			Carl Land
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" M. Lusimiguon	Annual Street,	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
Detasmile		COPUS POPULATION V	Section 2 Contraction
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William Shand	7000		
Rritish King	17.000		Marin of Bridge Coll 5" a load.
British King Emily		****	A POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
Sumy	Mary Company	CHERRISTING TO MINES OF	等于"在1800年至于1800年"的"1900年"。

H. M.'s Stoop of War Larne.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Stermers dusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Sobooner I Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva; Cutter budda.

budda. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze Cardree, Dowlat Pur Portuguese- Brig of War Cass adore Affrican

Vessels Erpected.				
Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.	
Sophia	London	March10	Foster & Co.	
*Gienelg *Osceola	do.	April 18	Remington & Co.	
*SIX	·- uo.	Marchil	Control of the second	
Tartar	·· do	In Mar.	Lorbes & co.	
*Candahar	do.	Mar. 13	Remington & Co.	
*Quentin Leitch	-1 do	Mar. 25	1400 CME 1000 TABLE 5	
* Asiatic	do.	Mar. 16	and the second	
*Five	·· do	Feb. 10		
*Copeland	do.	April 24	A SERVICE OF THE COURSE	
*Isabella	do.	April 26		
Cumbrian	· · do.	April 15	Eglinton, Maclean & Co	
Royal Saxon	do.	18.5	-gamen, matter & Co	
James & Thom	as Shields	Feb. 25		
* Emery	· · Liverpool	Sept. 1	Foster & Co.	
*Abbotsford	·· do.	Sept. 28		
*Gondolier		Sept. 23		
*Hero of Malov	The state of the s	3566767	Dirom, Carter & Co.	
Devonport		A CONTRACTOR	· 1985年中 中 - 1985年1	
*H. McCormicl	TO SEE THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	Dec. 18		
*Balfour		Mar. 9	CANADA TRACASA	
*Circassian		Mar. 9		
Cath erine		Mar. 10		
*Baboo		April 3	MARKET SALES OF THE SALES OF THE SALES	
*Leonard Dobb		Mar. 11	Market of constitutes	
Thalia		May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co	
Bangalore		April 12		
Herculean			THE PARTY OF THE P	
Herculaneum.		April 23		
Calcutta		April 29		
Agnes Gilmore.		Feb. 16		
*Flora		Dec. 20		
*Favourite	Scilly,			
*Birman			W. Nicol & Co.	
Mavis				
Ramsay	Madras	A STREET STREET	Thos, Jefferies & Co.	

* Have sailed by the latest accoun



CORRESPONDENCE

SIR,-That " every Laborer is worthy of his hire' is both a Christian and moral proverb, which I doubt not you will agree with me should be always acted up to, but such I am graved to say is not the case, and as I am a lover of Justice and a staunch advocate of those who are oppressed or maltreated in any shape or way. I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on the subject trusting that my labors might tend to ameliorate the condition of those who are at present the objects both of my pen and my most sympathetic commisseration.

Without any further exordium I will comnence at once on the subject which has of late occupied much of my attention viz. the interests of those employed in Government Offices denominated clerks; confident that your liberal mind will readily respond to the sentiments with which I am actuated and that your learned pen ever prompt to correct existing abuses, will be wielded in defence of this unfortunate but little known and most deserving branch of the Community.

Young men of the best Education and talents,

and some of the most respected families, have through unforeseen causes, or perhaps their own folly, been reduced to that state of embarrassment as to be compelled to join as Clerks to different public offices under the Govt. with confident expectation to render their employer through assi-duity and attention, every desirable satisfaction and thus if possible amend, if not redeem, their fallen fortunes: but Mr. Editor do you suppose, such expectations are frequently realised, alas I no! for often may it be seen, that the most deserving are fagging hard on a scanty pittance while others who have neither the talents nor length of services to recommend them are living on the fat of the land merely on account of private interest. Is this Justice? Must it not be galling for one who has been slaving for some time in one office to see another placed above him; it makes him quite callous, for, if he has no interest to push him on, whether his duties are well or ill performed the result is the same and if he complains he is told that he is not compelled to re.
main in the office and is most probably taken severely to task for displaying a spirit of insubor-dination. I do not mean to insinuate that this system of partiality prevails in all Government Offices, far from it, I am told by Clerks in the Secretary's Office, for instance, that when a vacancy occurs in the higher grades the Juniors are always posted to it if their merits are such as to entitle them to such premotion. This is all as it ought to be and it is owing mainly to this that the efficiency and zeal of the Secretariat have elected such frequent and warm encomiums both from the local Government and the Court of Directors. But there are some offices in Bombay where merit is either altogether overlooked, or what is still worse utterly neglected; it, is to the heads of these that I now address myself and would advise them, if they have a regard for the

efficiency of their Establishments to reward the meritorious and display no favoritism. I could here particularize an Office the Heads of which from the almost daily complaints I hear from the juniors are highly blameable for this species of injustice but I will refrain from doing so in case, you might think that I write with a Vindidcative spirit being myself one of the "Rejected addresses" which believe me Sir. I am not.

Trusting you will kindly spare me a Corner in your valuable Journal and that what I have here said may attract the attention of heads of Offices and asswer the purpose for which it is written, viz. the promotion of merit and eradication of all partiality.

Your most obediently. PRICKLY PEAR.

Maha-Luxeme, 24th June 1841.

TO THE EPITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Stn.-I would feel obliged, by you or some of your Correspondents informing me why it is that the " Boorees" or " Jaerr Wallas" of this place,

have all decamped.

"Moochies" are also very scarce about the place, but the reason of this I can nearly guess, and that teason is, that the Bazar Sergeant having bought up all the Leather, the poor Moochies o leather is procurable.

Your obedient Servant, PETER SIMPLE.

Poons June 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sin, -Your correspondent A Subscriber very justly appeals against the appointment of the Deputy Post Master as Acting, to the situation of Assistant to the Opium Agent, and the public It am sure will concur with him, that such must be productive of great inconvenience; inasmuch, that the present inefficient state of the Post Office establishment, added to the absence of any thing like a found system to work out its plans comparatively warrant an unremitting exertion on the part of the Deputy and his assistants to meet the wishes of the Indian Public. The complaints already led against the leading Post Office of India, is no what universal, scarcely a paper issues from the Indian Press out teems in vociferations sinst the crippled state, want of exertion. regularity, and system which prevails in its depart-ments, and in the very face of these instances, the Deputy (to say nothing of his recent appointment to that office) whose time, previous to the closing and receiving of the mails, is supposed fully to be occupied in the discharge of his own duties, and at others, in designing or effecting some new schemes for the utility of the public,—is, I say, drawn away from those useful purposes to devote a portion of his time to his new acting appointment and the public forsooth must remain content with any irregularities such a measure will undoubtedly give rise to-This is fair-this is just, and this is Mr. Editor perhaps what we may truly call seeking the public, weal—Certainly favor and patronage do not (?) here predominate.—On the other hand, the justice or injustice of the acting appointment need little comment, and perhaps you are yourself aware that the practise of nominating uncovenanted servants to a second or third situation has long ago been abolished at the Sister Presidencies, I am not aware that a single instance, even as a special case, exists, its consequences being fairly considered an impediment in the advancement of other highly deserving indisiduels, whose merits and industry entitle them to every just ond equitable consideration at the hands of Government lawful participators to promotion,—but how different is the case here! the fact of appointing individuals to more than one situation must arise from two causes only, the first, as I suggested above, a wish to patronize or that there does not exist individuals sufficiently capable to fill such emplays. With regard to the latter? it is positively absurd to imagine such for

> your's Obediently. TRISTRAM.

Original Articles on Science and Literature.

NUMISMATICS OR THE STUDY OF COINS.

Mearly every branch of the Arts and sciences, although matured in the European quarter of the globe, may be traced to an Oriental origin: but the art of coining is in its origin and growth, and In Greece, the mother of Arts and Genius, His-

tory and modern discovery, compel us to ascribe this one great invention. The simple weighed lump of metal as that weighed at the gates of Hebren had been current for many centuries and had been succeeded in Western Asia by the ring That the accounts or views of currency originated after the departure of the early colonies from Phoenicia and Egypt to Greece, would ap-pear from the fact that no remains of it have been found, so far as discovery has extended in that country and this is confirmed by the silence of Homer, who wrote before the invention of coining, is now in Bombay it is hoped and when the ring-money would have been in use. In Greece we trace the original weighed lump, mentioned in the old Testament to the complete coin, through the first Single monetary impres-sion which was circulated for several ages in Syria and her colonies, before the last protecting mprovement viz. the complete reverse, was af-

From the sale of the field at Hebron by the sons of Zohar to Abraham, it would appear that the payment of the field was in pieces of silver of a rtain weight, being " bars of silver of equal weight "which cannot be classed among moneta-ry transactions. The sale of Joseph for twenty-pieces of aliver to the Ishmaelite merchants ap pears to have been also a transaction, effected by the delivery of twenty pieces or lumps of silver of an equal weight. The transaction of the brethren of Joseph in Egypt would seem to be an af-fair of barter,—silver for coin-if we consider the expressions "our money in full weight." "other ney," double money with each man's treaare.', From the Septuagint reading one Would inclined to suppose that these pieces were trung together like money in China at the present day or like money in Greece and many parts of udia and Birmah, where the women and children string venetian sequins, mixed with the Turkish ubtes and old Greek, Roman or Bactrian coins nd wear them as charms and ornaments in long

thains about their persons.

The transaction between the five lords of the hilistines and Delilah in the narrative of Samson, perhaps the most conclusive for an equalised pernaps the most conclusive for an equalised arrency by weight, in the ages before the invention of coined money. Each had promised to give a II00 pieces, and it is fair to suppose these are of equal weight; while it is probable they are of small size and inconsiderable value from circumstance of the five lords bringing the ey in their hands, perhaps unsealed bags as at ent customary in China and some parts of

India- How far lumps or pieces of silver of various but equalised weights and sizes current from the time of Abraham to the first Maccabean princes two centuries before the Christian era were stmped with the marks of governments or of the merchants, or how far they partook of the the value of a currency is involved in mystery. It is pretty clear that the earliest Grecian coinage authenticated values that had been understood from the remotest antiquity and that their circulation was first local, afterwards provincial, and

subsequently became a national currency.

It is observed by a learned Numismatist that there is a class of coins the devices upon which were always held so strictly sacred, that the most powerful monarchs never ventured to put their portraits upon them, until the practice of deifying sovereigns had enrolled them among the number of the gods. Neither the kings of Persia, Macedonia or Epirus, nor even the tyrants of Sicily ever took this liberty; the first port aits that we find upon many being those of the Egyptian and Syrian dynasties of the Macedonian princes, whom the flattery of their subjects had raised to divine honors. The artists had indeed before found a way of gratifying the vanity of their piety

which was by mixing.

"It is in a great degree owing to the sanctity of the devices that such numbers of very ancient coins have been preserved fresh and entire; for it was owing to this that they were put into tombs, with vises and other sacred symbols, and not as Lucian has Iudicrously supposed, that the dead might have the means of paying for their passage ovo ethe Styx; the whole fiction of Charon and his boat being of late date, and posterior to many tombs in which coins have been found.

"The first species of movey that was circulated by tale and

Charon and his boat being of late date, and posterior to many tombs in which coins have been found.

"The first species of money that was circulated by tale and not by weight, of which we have any account, consisted of spikes. or small obelisks of brassor iron; which were, as we shall shew, symbols of great sanctity and high antiquity. Six of them being as many as the hand could conveniently grasp, the words obolus and drashma signifying spike and handful, continued, after the invention of coining, to be employed in expressing the respective value of two pieces of money, the one of which was worth six of the other.! In Greece and Macedonia, and probably wherever the Macedonians extended their cone quests, the numerary division seems to have regulated the seate-of-coinage; but in Sielly and Italy the mode of reckoning by weight, or according to the lesser talent and its subdivisions, universally prevailed. Which mode was in use among the Asiatic colonies prior to their subjection to the Athenians or Macedonians, or which is the most ancient, we have not been able to discover. Probably however it was that by weight, the only one which appears to have been known to the Homeric Greeks; the other may have been introduced by the Dorians."—

Kunght's Lnquiry.

The names of the several claimants to the invention of coinage so far as their times can be

vention of coinage so far as their times can be chronologically determined are Ericthona, king of Athens, sixteen centuries before Christ. To him succeeds the two faced Jauns first king of Italy fourteen centuries before the Christian era. According to Athenœus and Macrobius, Janus issued the first brass money which Menulius Felix has a tradition that Saturnus the successor of Janus introduced brass money into Italy from the East. The next in point of priority of claim is These us who reigned in Athens thirteen centuries before Christ and who is stated by Plutaren to have issued money stamped with the figure of

We now come to the age of Phidon, king of Argos. This prince stamped silver money to the island of Ægina, in the year—895 B. C. Homer flourished immediately before Phidon and the writings of the poet do not mention or imply the existence of any current coin. He speaks only of the system of barter prevalent in the age of the Trojan war. But the traditions relatre mentioned had any ve been as well known in the time of the Trochronicles as in after ibited the use of gold and estituted iron in their stead lace beyond disputeat of the Olympiads. y which elapsed be-was that which gave ige. This must be of Lycurgus.

before the Chrishidon and Suidas, oinage to the fo

stamped upon the coin. However the absence of the head does not affect the claim of Phidon Lucaen ascribes the inva Thessalonians, and Pollux

Thessalonians, and Pollux grants the paim to the Naxians or Lycians but their claims are too undefined to militate against those of the king of In bringing these cursory to a close it may suffice importance of Numismatic torian and others have been mpressed upon the attention

ble essay of Addison, that

advanced to stimulate the lects or those who discuss the au coins are entitled to. Great additions have bee by the collections of Sir Al lessor Wilson, Dr. Honigber an to Runjeet Sing at Lahore, w Mr. Masson, has done much f bringing to light the relicts in the in To these may be added the etions Allard and Ventura These have greatly augmented our Bactrian and Indo-Bactrian co reeco as AMr. Masson

will give to the public the results of hitre among the Hiddah topes. Next in the Oriental series follow oins of the Parthian and Sassanian kings. The tions on the former are Greek and on the scripthe inscription is in Persian in the Pehlini

tleman

arches

Continuing the same series the of those coins which have been issued in the Arabic characters are inscribed with legends in Cific none of them ascend however above the malor era. In the 65th year of the Hegira A. D. 648 th Arabians used coins inscribed with Greek, Persian, and Parthian letters, When Abdol Melsk, the successor of Mohamed quarrelled with the Greek Emperor Hegira 76, A. D. 695, he coined Arabic money on which was the inscription "God is



Tis Sunday, the day of holy rest,"
And I must away to the "House of Prayer."
God knows, I'm bad enough at best,
And much occasion I have to go there—
If not with the army, at least with the church
I must keep on terms, or I'll be in the lurch.
(The Riding-school—time of divine se
Great God I own my many sins,
And beg to be forgiven;
"As we to others mercy show,
We mercy hope from heaven."
(The Riding-school-divine service of
That d—d fellow, Rogers, got drunk of a night,
The rules of the service scorning;
And who would allege it isn't right
That he should be flogged i' the morning?
Tis Sunday—the day of holy rest—
But "the better the day, the better he deed,"
A hundred lashes he'll have, or "I'm blest,"
Two hundred would be a fitter meed!
They'll say 'tis unchristian, cruel, and that,
But who cares a curse for their villanous stuff?

But who cares a curse for their

Tie him up to the stake—lay on "the cat."—
"And damned be he that first cries 'Hold! Eneugh!"
I've been drunk myself, over-night but then
In the company 'twas of gentlemen.
Ah I know he has got eleven times nine,
One more——and bring me a bottle of wine.

EARL CARDIGAN.

"The peace of God which passeth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of is son Jesus Christ."

Thus spoke the holy priest, with uplift eyes;
"Amen, Amen!" stern Cardigan replies.
"Fall in there, soldiers—form a hollow square—Tie up the culprit—lay his shoulders bare—One hundred lashes, well and truly paid,
Must on the rascal's quiv'ring flesh be laid.
"Oh! mercy, noble lord!" the soldier cried;
"For Jesus's sake, who pitied us and died,
"For him whose peace I heard you here invoke.,,
"Oh! oh!" quoth Cardigan—"a pretty joke!
The 'peace of God' can't save you notwithstanding,
It 'passeth' very far myunderstanding."—Sunday Tim s, CARDIGAN'S RESPONSE

Bomestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH. At Mazagon House, on the morning of Wednesday the 23d June the Lady of Lieut. Barr of a daughter, who only survived her birth a few minutes.

DEATHS. DEATHS.

At the Armenian Church, Bombay, the Rev. Tre Arakiel Johannes at the age of 41, after a lingering illness and very much regretted by his community.

At Quetta, on the 26th May Mr. Mynahap, Acting Sub-conductor of the commissariat department, leaving a wife and two children to deplore their irreparable loss.

CALCUITA.

children to deplore their irreparable loss.

CALCUITA.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend H. Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain the Honorable H. F. H. Pery, third Son of the late Lord Glentworth, and Grand Son of the Earl of Limerick, to Amelia Mary, second Daughter of Captain Bowland Money, R. N. C. B.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. Charles Gould to Miss Ellen Charlotte Philpot.

At Futthegurh, by Special License on the 20th May, by the Reverend J. H. H. Rudd, District Chaplain, John Robert Lamaistre, Esq. to Miss Mary Fanthome.

By special licence, at the Residency, Cabool, on the 1st June by the Envoy and Minister, David Lumsden, Esq. Liceutenant 27th Bengal Native Infantry, to Rosamond Harriet, third daughter of the Revd. G. H. Deane.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 13th June Mrs. J. M. Conell, of a Daughter. At Dum-Dum, on the 13th June Mrs. J. M. Conell, of a Daughter. At Midnapore, on the 13th June the Lady of J. W. Kaye, Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 5th June the Lady of Arthur Grote Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 5th June the Lady of W. H. B. Ross Esq. 2d European Regiment of a Son.

At Sectapoor, Oude on the 25th May Mrs. A. Berrill of a Son. At Burrisaul, on the 7th June Mrs. G. J. Jordon of a daughter. At Agra, on the 4th June the Lady of Arthur D Johnson Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 20th May off Dumaun the Lady of Assis-

or a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 20th May off Dumaun the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Purrell 13th Regt. Native Infantry of a Son. DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June Charles J. only Son of P. Delma

At Calcutta, on the 3d June Charles J. only Son of P. Delmar Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June Lætitia E. P. Delmar only child of P. Delmar Esq.

At Calcutta on the 10th June after a lingering illness of about 12 months which she bore up with Christian fortitude, Miss Elizabeth Anne Mullins aged 14 years, Il months and 27 days, deeply regretted by all her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 11th June Albert Thomas the Infant Son of Mr. and Mr. G. E. Rodger aged 1 year 2 months and 14 days.

Died at Calcutta, on the night of the 14th June after a severe illness of 44 days at the age of 45 years, James Cullen Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Mackillop Stewart and Co. and formerly of that of Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop and Co.

At Calcutta, on the 1'h June Master Charles Clarance Martin Montague, Son of Mr. Charles Jeffs Stephen Montague,

tin Montague, Son of Mr. Charles Jeffs Stephen Montague, aged 14 months and 2 days.

At Delhi, on the 3d June of Convulsion, Frederick Hogan only Son of Mr. Wm. Hickie and grand son of Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson, aged 10 months

MADRAS

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

June 11th at Waltair by the Rev. F. G. Lugard Lieut, P. P.
Sparks Adjutant 17th Regt. N. I. to Marion fourth daughter of
the late Lieut, Colonel Elliot Voyle of the Bengal Service.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay House, Ootacamund on the 2nd June the Lady of
Captain J. Bloomfield Gough A. D. C. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly on Sunday the 6th of June the lady of William
Elliot Esq. M. C. S. of a Son

At Muktul on the 7th instant the lady of Capt. Wm. B. Jackson
25th Regt, Madras Native Infantry of a daughter.

At Bolarum, on the 11th May the Lady of Captain T. Henry
Bullock of the Nizam's Army of a Son

At Luz, near Madras on the 1st June the Lady of Captain Nathaniel J. Gordon 31st Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Madras on the 22d May the Lady of John Rohde Esq. M.
C. S. of a Son.

Tellicherry, on the 23d May the Ludy of Mr. Rollo Cor-of a Daughter.

Standing Notice.

Our contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed, to the BOMBAY GAZETTE. We beg to request that our correspondents will be careful in future to write BOMBAY GAZETTE so legible, that the United Service Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to discover his " mistakes."



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, June 30, 1841,

ARRIVED, June 28 .- E. I. C's. Shooner Emily, Mr. H. Blowers, in charge, from Tarrack 12 h June .- Passengers Lieut. . Jackson, 1st B. E. Regt.; 7 European eamen belonging to Persian Gulph Squa. ron, and 2 native Seamen.

THE Company's Schooner Emily from ne Persian Gulph, we believe, brings an apportant packet to the Bombay Government from Dr. Riach, of an amicable settlement of the affairs of Persia with the British Government.

Bazaar news at Bushire, when the Emily left was that Dr. Ruch was on the confines of Persia in his diplomatic character.

A Transport has been engaged to bring down to Bombay the invalids at Karrack. The weather was extremely oppressive, and Commodore Brucks was expected to leave for this port before long.

WE have received a Delhi Gazette Extra of the 28th instant, from which we learn that the Ghilzies have been defeated and the British and Shah's troops victorious. Our contemporary observes.

ous. Our contemporary observes.

"We last week intimated that a force was about to leave Candahar for Kelat-i-Ghilzie where it appears we are building a fortification to whichGhilzies are averse. Intimation having been received at Candahar that the force at Kelat-i-Ghilzie consisting of 2 of the Shah's Infantry Corps, Commanded by Captains Macan and Griffin, half of Christie's horse and two Guns, was surrounded by 3 or 4000 Ghilzies when it was deemed politic that Macan, however anxious, should not attempt to attack. Colonel Wymer with 400 of our old friends, the 38th and the remainder of Christies horse commanded by Captain Leeson and four Horse Artillery Guns, moved with stores towards the Fort, but when within two or three marches of their destination the Ghiljies hastened from Kelat-i-Ghiljie and made for the approaching troops, Capt. Macan "eager for the fray" immediately gave chase with a portion of his force, but not coming up with them, nor being able to gain any intelligence of their movements, the Captain, suspecting a feint, and that, perhaps, the Ghiljies had returned by another route to surprize the garrison, halted for the night. The Ghiljies moved on and coming upon Colonel Wymer' sforce in the night and in Camp, they, fully three thousand in number, immediately attacked our Troops, who had formed, in front rushing down to the bayonets, they again were repulsed, but again and made the flank and turned it, but got well drubbed for their pains, they exhibited a most determined spirit, only exceeded by the truly loyal and gallant behaviour of the sepoys who, when solicited by the Ghiljies to give up their charge under promises of reward and protection, replied by discharges of musketry as well of abuse on all their female relations. Their bravery repulsed every attack and at length drove the Ghiljies off the fied. Next morning seventy of the enemy were found to have fallen, it is impossible to say what the number of wounded may be, as the Ghiljies ran every risk in carrying them away, but it is, no every risk in carrying them away, but it is, no doubt, considerable. Colonel Wymer's force was too small to pursue them but it is to be hoped that they may tall in with the wing-of the 16th which left Ghuzni under Col. Maclaren, who was in daily expectation of being joined by the 5th Light Cavalry. Our disasters were 33th N. I., one Sepoy killed and 10 slightly wounded. Leeson's horse, 3 killed and 5 wounded, the Artillery a horse or two killed, total 4 killed and 15 wounded. Macan's party did not even hear the firing, or a much more severe lesson would have been read to the Ghiljies, as it is this little affair will keep them quietfor a time. Colonel Wymer's coolness and arrangements, when surprised, are said to have been admirable, and both Officers and men behaved as gallantly as the Bengal Infantry do.

From the same extra we also learn that.

'The Brigade had not arrived at Cabul on the 6th instant but was expected about the 10th it was however more than probable that a part will push on towards Ghuznie. A very large portion of the Military Stores has been left behind at Gundukmuck for want of Camels for which there are 500 loads Lieut. Dias is left in charge with two Companies of the 5th N. I.

It is expected that a force will have to proceed to Ko-istan about the end of May to bring some of the refractory chieftains of that part of the Country to their senses.

THE complaints against the present Post Office arrangements, or rather disarrangements, which pour in on all sides from our correspondents, become quite overwhelming. To print them under the head of "Correspondence" would occupy one fourth of our paper weekly, and produce an erroneous impression upon the public that the Post Office establishment and not the authorities were in an embryo state. We have been unwilling also to give these communications publicity, because the acting Post Master Gen-ral had but just entered the post office nabobs from a little upon his duties, and it would have been ance arising from the enquir premature to have made any remarks until time had made him familiar with his new packets, then as an effectual time duties. A little more time has transpired and matters are by no means improved, all along Marine street. Our correspondents have become more importunate in their solicitations to publish their complaints; while some of them

will not be an inappropriate apology for But while we write of contempl One of the importunate species writes :league with some of the Post Office authorities, and in consequence of favors in the early transmission of your own letters, you suppress the complaints of less favoured folks who have not the same privelege.

Now Mr. Editor you will excuse my expostulating with you but this silence on your part is not fair. Your own notices to correspondents will convince you, if your mind needs refreshing, that this is the fourth time I have written to you upon the same subject but without your taking further notice of it than writing "received" instead of "applied." Do not let me have occasion to complain of your coolness for public reform.

Your's truly, NO CASTIGATOR."

Good heavens! we exclaimed on reading this communication, we have got a wigging at any rate. If this he the effort of "no castigator" it is high time that we hearkened to his prayer or his castigatory epistles might not tend to our benefit. Post Favors,' blind us to public duty! no: we have asked none, we have received none. We look for what is due and will be vociferous in our demands, because in common with our correspondents we have experienced, and still experience, great inconvenience through the present ill-disposed patronage in the Post Office.

Now for the other specimen-clamourous more against the Post Office than us, but, not without cause.

" MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.,-You will allow that one of the greatest annoyances to an Englishman, is-to feel bimself aggrieved and not have any means of obtaining redress. But you know the old, vulgar saying tt's bad going to law with the devil when the Court's held in Tartarus. I have therefore to hope that you will kindly assist me with your advice on the present occa-

I have been an inhabitant of this Island now for upwards of four years, and for nearly two years in the same house at Chowpatty, every overland mail has brought, or ought to have brought, me some letters, but strange to say that an establishment which costs the publick so large a sum annually should be so careless, or so willful I can hardly say, as to withhold letters.

I have gone or I have sent on the arrival of the Overland but in vain, I have never yet been able to obtain my letters at any reasonable time after their arrival. In vain have I repeatedly complained to the Deputy post master General and remonstrated with the christian clerks; the former always civil and gentlemanly enough, but the latter as insolent as they well dared to be. Repeatedly have I left my address, which they all know and which is to be found in the directory and agenda, still no redress, and the last letter which arrived with the June overland mail containing legal documents if credit can be claimed for the complete-

of importance I only received on saturday last the 26th-inst ? ! ! !

> Mr. Editor, Your's truly. F. H. D. W."

" Looking at this picture then on that ' we feel at loss how we can be guilty of the crime atroce-silence-any longer. On account of the inexperience of some of the big wigs in the post office we were dis-posed, without taking merit to ourselves, to be somewhat charitable : our silence has been construed into a participation in the accidental, (?) no; rather systematical inattention to the duties the appointments involve. We are therefore put upon our defence. To keeping back the communications of our correspondents we plead guilty: it was done with the most laudable intention, viz. to allow the probationary period of the acting Post Master General to pass by. But as to the com-plaint itself, it has been reiterated by the GAZETTE for upwards of half a century and to no effect It is easier to turn a deaf ear than to exert the organs of motion; and any improvement might at first entail a little more exertion-A circustance very unpleasant to the heads, and heels too, of our public establishments.

But for the present system of patronage an efficient Post Master General might be selected from Her Majesty's post office at home; one who knows the duties of the office and would discharge them to the general satisfaction. It certainly appears preposterous that when a civil servant has just got thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office he is removed to discharge the excution duties, of one of which he may be said to be altogether ignorant of. It seems to be no question with the authorities whether the person appointed is suited to the office; their consideration is whether or not the office is suited to the person, i. e. his pocket. To a better state of things we must look forward to the expiration of the charter and the assumption

of Government by the Crown! We hear that it is the intention of the Post Office on the arrival of the next overland mail to employ the police peons to thrust the public back in the attempt toenter (by lawful means of course) the post. office to procure letters. A pretty im-provement this truly. If it be to prevent press, or the merchants, for would office authorites at prolice prom am the office to obtain our packets, it will ore nervous temperament have become their own peril. The press will have but little quite clamourous: that, to there we have are removed from the pinnacle on which heen induced hower reluctant, to bring they stand. The late postmaster, and indeed their complaints before the Post Office any postmaster with the least their completes before the Post Office any postmaster with the least pretensions to authories in particular and the public in efficiency, would be shocked at such an un-

But while we write of contemplated improvements in the post office arrangements it may not be amiss to notice those that have "MR. EDITOR,-I begin to think that you are in already taken place. We hear that the head European cieck has resigned, and although a very superior man applied for the office he was gravely informed that the vacancy was for the present filled up from the remaining Purvoes and clerks in the office. Whether this change is from motives of economy or efficiency is not stated; but when the few hands at the post office is alledged as an excuse for the inefficiency of the establishment and the services of an able clerk can be dispensed with, to rectify present inconveniences we are prepared to remit our subscription in order to help the authorities in carrying the economical measures into effect which distress compels them to resort to!

We are not done with the Post Office Establishment ; we mean to watch over this and every office of the Government, whereever abuse or irregularity exists with a narrow eye, and neither spare nor withhold our hand from the work.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the communication of our respondent "Prickly Pear."

Abuses in the Government Office's have become so common and antiquated that the mere mention of them excites but little attention and less disgust. One gentleman succeeds to the office of another, and still these abuses are perpetuated by a sort of fatal necessity. That comprehensive word "habit" is a cover to all the irregular proceedings which have transpired in Indian affairs from the time of the piras Cavendish, author of the first exploits the East India Company, to the pres time. The Home Government has alw thought it necessary that these abu should no longer remain as a slur u its patronage, but forsooth, at the sai time has considered it expedient that they have so long existed they should st

The oppression and favoritism of witch our correspondent complains is no solitary instance of the abuse of power and neglect of the interests of employers that we could and that we mean to point out. In this respect there is a sort of mechanical consistency in the machinery of abuses, which

of Williams

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a situation

n. for distallt when these abuses shall be dragged into the light and brought to public notice, when oppression will not earry on its iron reign with impunity, when that power which has arrayed itself in regal dignity will be stripped of its horround vestments, and deprived of its unearned lustre crumble before the moth. To aid this design we will at all times be happy to insert the communications of of our correspondents who tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

Tas Cymta Commercial Advertiser of the 15th with a leader and a couple of wheelers a la omnibus, informs its readers that a change will take place in the conducting of that vehicle to public favor, and that the whip will be taken by our friend M. Home, who has so ably regulated the morious of the Weekly Star, that he intend, with all astronomical nicety, to give an imp tus to a diurnal luminary, to com- city ," says Stow, " were wonderfully plete a trine asp-ct in the Calcuta Newspaper ho escope. Although the Stur will be in close opposition to the Hurkaru and n sextile to the Englishman, as regards its lucality; we hope their conjunctions will not be so infrequent as to cause us to wish them in a quartile or sesqui-square aspect to each other for their mutual good emper and feeling.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON .- ACT counts have reached London of the de-cease of General Thomas Gordon, of brought out at Paul's Cross, and Cairness and Bushlaw, who expired paced upon a scaffold erected for the rather suddenly at his seat at Cair- purpose on the usual spot, where she ne's. Aberdeenshire, on the 20th in stood all the time of the sermon, and sta t. The general had chiefly resided made open confession of the deception during the last twenty years in Greece, she had been guilty of. Strype relates having proceeded there almost imme- that " she wept bitterly, and kneeled dintely after the breaking out of the down, and asked God's mercy and the Greek revolution in 1821, and was Queens, and bade all people beware of present in the latter part of that year false teaching; and said that promises of the siege and surrender of Tripo- were made her that she should have Gordon's utmost endeavours, the most that had been the cause that induced shocking enormities were perpetrat- her to this deceit." Neither she hered by the Greeks towards the entire self nor any of her accomplices were Turkish population of that devot. put to death; but one of them, a weaed city, in retaliation, as the Greeks ver, who lived in Golden lane, was a down the revolution. Immediately after that event General Gordon was seized with a most dangerous illness, from which he recovered under Engli h an lady), by whom he has no issue.

chor, his second lecture on the remo- not satisfied, and insisted upon her street, a fine specimen of the genus manage his benevolent views on the propriety of giving our Jewish brethren their last, between seven and eight o'clock full measure of social and civil free-she secretly delivered herself of a fine on defendant being told that he was don; but we regretted that with the male child, which she placed under in fault for leaving his donkey and extensive fand of historical informa. some wool in the men servants' room. cart unattended, he poured forth a which he adduced, his lecture should perfectly unconscious of what had oc. of persons. have been to very unargumentative and curred. She was up the following Mr. Hardwick (to the defendant): as there were certain appearances about his detion was marred by his cold and minimpassioned delivery. He was, however, warmly supported throughout, and concluded amidst loud demonstrations of appliance from his auditors.

The standard was not looked very in, and and what have you to say for yourself in a Defendant (placing himself in a Demosthenic attitude, and looking daggers at the complainant): Vy, please yer honorable vorship, I did nuffin of the kind valsomever. I never that so appliance from his auditors. At the conclusion of the lecture a per she had previously done that their dual not at all. And ven I said b-t son who gave his name as Brooks suspicions were entirely groundless, yer eyes, and be d-d to you, I vas ascended the platform, and commenc. Mr. Ward being satisfied that a haddressing my hanimal, and not the an address to the assembly by stat- child had been born, sent for Serjeant has at all-beg pardon, not the gen-Daloy, who searched the girl's boxes to the assembly by state and various parts of the premises without strong symptoms of dissatisfactout discovering anything to confirm this suspicious. Having obtained a midence, and he was assailed with certificate from Mr. Gaunt (a surgeon practising at Alvechurch), that he has accordingly compelled to fit to do so, he took her into custody, and ven he dies I regard this here donkey as a member of my own family, and ven he dies I

s ness of anything, certainly do the Heads in Ogilvy and of Major Archibald Er- properly declined hearing a confession mine in all London, then my name isn't office hon urs and reflect, though in a fee- skine, and was married Jan. 25, 1822. saving in the presence of a third party, Joe Holden, and that's all about it."

Among the passengers on board the Leadenhall Street. The time, however, is tinct), who died June 30, 1832, leav- thing he would take her back to her ing an only daughter by his first master. After being thus cautioned, val has excited so painful an interest, marriage, the Hon. Mrs. Beans Dun- she voluntarily das, wife of Captain Deans Dundas, child is in the fellows' room, in Clerk of the Ordnance, and extra aide- the corner under some clothes." He decamp to the Queen.

Spirit in the Wall was first heard in ed to rush up stairs, which he prevent-March 1554, soon after the ascension ed. Mr. Ward and the sergeant then of Queen Mary, in a house without al- went into the man'servants' room, and dersgate, and was certainly a Protes- there, under some clothes, discovered tant spirit; the tenor of its exclamations and prophecies, as Strype ac- open, its hands clenched fast, and a knowledges, being "against the Prince worsted handkerchief tied very tight of Spain, and the Queen's matching round its throat and mouth. A corowith him, and against auricular confession, the mass, and other Popish and the jury returned a verdict of worship newly introduced." In fact, "Wilful murder against the mother. so far as it went, the affair was as exact a parallel to that of the Maid of Kent as well could be. By her dark utterances, "the people of the whole molested, for that all men might hear the voice, but not see her person." The sounds were supposed to come from nothing less than an angel. It turned out that Croft, " a wench of about the age of 18." made them with a peculiar kind of whistle, which she had got from one Drakes; among her other confederates were several parish clerks; but the plot was nipped in the bud, before it had time to attract any higher patronage or countenance. aza, when, notwithstanding General many good things given her, as though sserted of the cruelties practised by the few days after set on the pillory.

UNNATURAL MURDER AT ALVE-CHURCH.

this place and wighbourhood were arrive, they cannot be more said to see medical treatment at Zante, but ever thrown into a painful sate of excite. us, then we shall be to hear them. after occasionally experienced trying ment by a rumour that one of the seral natacks upon his health. The general vants of Mr. John Lovett Waru (a) derived his military rank from the Greek government, as some return for his having so effectually assisted in obtaining fredom for the Greeks, and fears were confirmed when it was same time that the imp of mischief would produce other disclosures yet kept dark. It was agreed that farther investigation should chief part of his immense fortune. The general has left a widow (an Armenibeen for some time aroused, but the stances somewhat singular in their to reduce its control to redu girl (whose name is Ann Morteboys) character. It appeared from the evi-REMOVAL OF THE JEWISH DISABIL strenuously and solemnly denied that dence of a gentleman named Tuffnell, ITIES .- Mr. O'Brien gave, on Mon- there was any ground for her appre. that a few days previous, as his phaeton cay evening, at the Crown and And hensions. Mrs. Ward, however, was was standing in Great Maryleboneval of the disabilities which still going to a medical man. She did so, asinus, appertaining to the defendant, resign affect the Jews, in precluding them and, strange to say, the latter decid- unawed by the presence of his master, from enjoying certain municipal offices. ed that she was not enceinte. This was started off with the cart to which he We fully agree with the lecturer in but three weeks ago. No further steps was harnessed, and dashed violently tion he possesses, and the vast num. She afterwards went to bed, and her volley of the grossest abuse, which ber of facts favourable to his views fellow servant who slept with her was drew around a numerous assemblage recordusive. He advanced much, but morning attending to her milking as How came you to act in this manner, goved nothing; his language was usual; but as she looked very ill, and and what have you to say for yourself! Thomas Knowles; manager, bankrupt, 27th May, of my own family, and ven he dies I spersed.

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n. for distant when these abuses shall be dragged into the light and brought to public notice, when oppression will not carry on its iron reign with impuniself in regal dignity will be stripped of decamp to the Queen. its borrow'd vestments, and deprived of its truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the tath.

THE Commercial Advertiser of the 15th with a leader and a couple of wheelers a la omnibus, informs its readers that a change will take place in the conducting of that vehicle to public favor, and worship newly introduced." In fact, that the whip will be taken by our friend Mr. Hume, who has so ably regulated the exact a parallel to that of the Maid motions of the Weekly Star, that he in- of Kent as well could be. By her dark tend, with all estronomical nicety, to give utterances, "the people of the whole ag imp-tus to a diurnal luminary, to complete a trine asp-ct in the Calcuta Newspaper ho oscope. Although the Stur will be in close opposition to the Hurkaru and n sextile to the Englishman, as regards its becality; we hope their conjunctions will not be so infrequent as to cause us to wish them in a quartile or sesqui-square aspect to each other for their mutual good emper and feeling. .

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

counts have reached London of the de- On Sunday, the 15th of July, she was cease of General Thomas Gordon, of brought out at Paul's Cross, and Unitness and Bushlaw, who expired paced upon a scaffold erected for the rather suddenly at his seat at Cair- purpose on the usual spot, where she ne s. Aberdeenshire, on the 20th in stood all the time of the sermon, and sta t. The general had chiefly resided made open confession of the deception daning the last twenty years in Greece, she had been guilty of. Strype relates having proceeded there almost imme- that " she wept bitterly, and kneeled dately after the breaking out of the down, and asked God's mercy and the Greek revolution in 1821, and was present in the latter part of that year false teaching; and said that promises nathe siege and surrender of Tripolinza, when, notwithstanding General many good things given her, as though Gordon's utmost endeavours, the most that had been the cause that induced shocking enormities were perpetrat- her to this deceit." Neither she hered by the Greeks towards the entire self nor any of her accomplices were Turkish population of that devot. put to death; but one of them, a weaed city, in retaliation, as the Greeks ver, who lived in Golden lane, was a sserted, of the cruelties practised by the few days after set on the pillory. orca, in their endeavours to put. C. Knight's London. down the revolution. Immediately after that event General Gordon was seized with a most dangerous illness, from which he recovered under Engli h attacks upon his health. The general vants of Mr. John Lovett Ward (a) chief part of his immense fortune. The custody. Mrs. Ward's suspicious had before Mr. Hardwick, under circum- Bank and in the mean time it was proposed an lady), by whom he has no issue.

ITIES .- Mr. O'Brien gave, on Mon- there was any ground for her appre. that a few days previous, as his phaeton cay evening, at the Crown and And hensions. Mrs. Ward, however, was was standing in Great Marylebonechor, his second lecture on the remo- not satisfied, and insisted upon her street, a fine specimen of the genus val of the disabilities which still going to a medical man. She did so, asinus, appertaining to the defendant, affect the Jews, in precluding them and, strange to say, the latter decid- unawed by the presence of his master, from enjoying certain municipal offices. ed that she was not enceinte. This was started off with the cart to which he We fully agree with the lecturer in but three weeks ago. No further steps was harnessed, and dashed violently his benovolent views on the propriety were taken, and on Monday evening against the vehicle of the complainant; of giving our Jewish brethren their last, between seven and eight o'clock the wheels were locked together, and full measure of social and civil free. she secretly delivered herself of a fine on defendant being told that he was don; but we regretted that with the male child, which she placed under in fault for leaving his donkey and extensive fund of historical informa. some wool in the men servants' room. cart unattended, he poured forth a tion he possesses, and the vast num. She afterwards went to bed, and her volley of the grossest abuse, which ber of facts favourable to his views fellow servant who slept with her was drew around a numerous assemblage which he adduced, his lecture should perfectly unconscious of what had oc. of persons. have been to very unargumentative and curred. She was up the following Mr. Hardwick (to the defendant): neconclusive. He advanced much, but morning attending to her milking as How came you to act in this manner, stroved nithing; his language was usual; but as she looked very ill, and and what have you to say for yourself! his d ction was marred by his cold and her room which could only be account Demosthenic attitude, and looking. warmly supported throughout, upon the subject. She positively denied and concluded amidst loud demonstrational that which was apparent to all, asthous of applause from his auditors, serting in the most solemn manner, as blowed up this ere respectable indivi-At the conclusion of the lecture a per. she had previously done that their dual not at all. And ven I said b—t son who gave his name as Brooks suspicions were entirely groundless, yer eyes, and be d—d to you, I vas ascended the platform, and commenc. Mr. Ward being satisfied that a haddressing my hanimal, and not the and an address to the assembly by stat- child had been born, sent for Serjeant has at all-beg pardon, not the gening that he did not coincide with Mr. Daloy, who searched the girl's boxes tleman at all, I vas a speaking to the O'Prien's views. Upon this declara- and various parts of the premises with- hass, and to no other mortal man, so tion strong symptoms of dissatisfac- out discovering anything to confirm help me tatur. My donkey's a wary tion became manifest amongst the his suspicious. Having obtained a perlite, spectable, and vell-conducted andhence, and he was assailed with certificate from Mr. Gaunt (a surgeon hass, my lord, and never insults no cricy of "We want no discussion!" practising at Alvechurch), that he one as he knows on, and I never knew o alor was accordingly compelled to fit to do so, he took her into custody, I regard this here donkey as a member Thomas Knowles; manager, bankrupt, 27th May,

ness of anything, certainly do the Heads in Ogilvy and of Major Archibald Er- properly declined hearing a confession mine in all London, then my name isn't office hon urs and reflect, though in a fee- skine, and was married Jan. 25, 1822. saving in the presence of a third party, Joe Holden, and that's all about it." ble degree, the spirit which prevails in to the late Lord Amesbury (title ex- and said that if she wished to say any-Leadenhalt Street. The time, however, is tinct), who died June 30, 1832, leav- thing he would take her back to her ing an only daughter by his first master. After being thus cautioned, val has excited so painful an interest, marriage, the Hon. Mrs. Beans Dun- she voluntarily said - " The is Lord Fitzroy Lennox, second son of das, wife of Captain Deans Dundas, child is in the fellows' room, in the Dake of Ric mond, who was some ty, when that power which has arrayed it- Clerk of the Ordnance, and extra aide- the corner under some clothes." He time stationed at Dover, with the De-

To aid this design we will at all times be March 1554, soon after the ascension ed. Mr. Ward and the sergeant then tioned at Canterbury, into which regia happy to insert the communications of of Queen Mary, in a house without al- went into the man'servants' room, and those of our correspondents who tell the dersgate, and was certainly a Protes- there, under some clothes, discovered with him, and against auricular conso far as it went, the affair was as city," says Stow, " were wonderfully molested, for that all men might hear the voice, but not see her person." The sounds were supposed to come from nothing less than an angel. It turned out that Croft, " a wench of about the age of 18." made them with a peculiar kind of whistle, which she had got from one Drakes; among her other confederates were several parish clerks; but the plot was nipped in the bud, before it had time to attract DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON .- Ac" any higher patronage or countenance. Queens, and bade all people beware of were made her that she should have

> UNNATURAL MURDER AT ALVE-CHURCH.

this place and wighbourhood were arrive, they cannot be more said to see medical treatment at Zante, but ever thrown into a painful sate of excite. us, then we shall be to hear them. after occasionally experienced trying ment by a rumour that one of the ser. derived his military rank from the highly-respectable farmer, residing at Esy .- Joseph Holders an elderly indi-Greek government, as some return for his having so effectually assisted in her new-born infant, and their worst a face of imperculable gravity, at the keep all its affairs secret. This they declared obtaining fredom for the Greeks, and fears were confirmed when it was same time that the imp of mischief would produce other disclosures yet kept dark. in whose cause he annually spent the- known that she had been taken into played round his lips, was brought It was agreed that further investigation shoul! general has left a widow (an Armeni- been for some time aroused, but the stances somewhat singular in their to reduce its en girl (whose name is Ann Morteboys) character. It appeared from the evi- merely REMOVAL OF THE JEWISH DISABIL. strenuously and solemnly denied that dence of a gentleman named Tuffnell, of as there were certain appearances about |- Defendant (placing himself in a down !Go Down "The volunter might remove Morteboys if he thought him to gallop hoff in this here vey afore. c a precipitate retreat and the meet- and while conveying her in a gig to of my own family, and ven he dies I 1825. Paid no dividend. DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY was going to take her? He replied love nor money. The defendant here out 1839, secretary. PSBURY.-Her ladyship died on that she must consider herself his rubbed his eyes with his frock sleeve, linesday, at Portobello, near Edin- prisoner, upon which she said, "I ne- and "wiped away a tear."-He was

accordingly drove back to Mr. Ward's. THE SPIRIT IN THE WALL ... The and on arriving there the girl attemptunearned lastre crumble before the moth. Spirit in the Wall was first heard in ed to rush up stairs, which he preventtant spirit; the tenor of its exclama- a fine male infant with its mouth wide tions and prophecies, as Strype ac- open, its hands clenched fast, and a minds of children were like bottles with knowledges, being "against the Prince worsted handkerchief tied very tight very small mouths; if you attempted of Spain, and the Queen's matching round its throat and mouth. A coro. to fill them too r. pidly, much knowledge Michael ner's inquest was held upon the body, fession, the mass, and other Popish and the jury returned a verdict of with a small stream, they were easily "Wilful murder against the mother.

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"Wm. Hole, secretary and manager, declared a bankrapt on the 30th of April, 1827, Kowles appoint-ed assignee. Paid no dividend.

"George Williams, solicitor and manager banks rapt. Dec. 25, 1832. Paid no dividend.

"James Deverenx Hustler, physician and and may nager, was in the King's Beach prison in January, 1835, in utter destitution. Took the benefit of the Lucilyest per

the Crown Inn, she asked where he shall never get another like him for George Edward Williams, jun auditor, and from "John Wilson, manager-t he porter to the Come

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and land. enry still. es are called and " The latt affectin lence. Miss Addison seen in es muo ticipate will-ma valuable to the lighter litera our tim