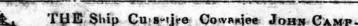


The Outstation Subscribers, to the Bombay Gazelle. are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom theywish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

valuable. Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.



No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

ing Mail.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Coruhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be execut. ed at this Office, at the following prices.

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE .- A few copies of the " CEYLON MAGA-ZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, Octoberand April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy .- Apply, at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Com. pany's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2. Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Bs. 2. Procee lings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Durr, 16th Regt. 13110 DR . 02' 11"

BELL Commander will be dispatched for Cal-cutta on Saturday the 24th .- App y to Jeegebhoy Dadabhoy.

A LL Persons having clarms upon the Officer's Mess H. M.'s 6th Regiment are not the Officer's Mess A H. M.'s 6th Regiment are requested to forward them without delay, addressed to "The President Mrss Committee H. M.'s 6th Regt. Town Barracks, Bombay." Bombay, 24th July 1841.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. O BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the Premises, this day Saturday the 24th Instant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling House or Bungalow thereon erected, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the verge of the Esplanade on the Sea side, near a place called Soona. PORE, containing in breadth by admeasurement, including the foot path belonging to the said premises, seventy two feet or ther-abouts, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts, be the same a litte more or less, and asse-sed by the Collector of Assessment under Number 4710, and bound on the East by the Partition wall of th- Garden or Oart called or known by the name of GARKAR, and belonging to HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, on the South by a piece of building ground. part of which is a ready built upon belonging to SOONABOYE, and on the North by the House or Bungalow belonging to Now-ROJEE JAMSETJEE WALINTON. Together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtances thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of Mr JOHN TREACHER, CHEMIST subject to the equity. of redemption of CURSETJER HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE. late of the firm of BLACKWELL, CURSETJER AND COM-PANY therein, and to su ch conditions as, will be produced at the time of sale.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. The property will be knocked down to the highest bid ler.

21. A deposit of (20 per cent) Twenty per cent. to be paid immeniately on the lot being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase movey to be paid within (7) Seven days from the day of sale. Failing which payment the property will be resold at the risk of the first pur-haser, AND THE DEPOSIT FORFEITED.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs, ALLEN AND Co., Auction cers. *** The Premises are on view. Boubay, 24th July 1841.

લીલાં . છરીને વેમરા * િમીલ છા છા લમાં મી શતર જાંવ તરી મર છેમી શટ नां . आभते आरमां छे . भने . ते. पारशी . भ રશેલ્છ. ફારમુજજી. ત્રીખાજી. છે. જે. 241 ગલ • મીશી ખરશ • બલા છ વેલ • નથા • % भपनी नेान्ता शी आ. क्ता ने आंछा शीर લી • ખાપી • હતી • તે • ગીરા • છો ડવવા • શાર વેચેછે * વેચાંણની . ભાલી . જાહેર. લીલાં છે જરતી . વેલા દે . જરેમાં માં આ લશે*

શગલા . કંછા . શ્રધા . તેજ . જ ગા . . જોર.

વેમાંણની બાલી . તથા . છરાર . ? ? . ૧ લું - વધારે બીમત . આ પનારને . આશા છે. ખાંમત • વે ચરા *

ર જી.- િ. મશા છે માંમત . નાંમે. લખા ? માથી શે છે ડે (૨૦) લીશ . ટબ્રા . મનાંમ ત • દા ખલ•તરત • આ પવા • પડશે * અને • વ યાંનનાં બાજી રૂપી મા લીલાં જે જરેમા નાં . દીવશથી . (૭) શાત . દાફડાની . મ દર આપવા પડશે * મને ફિલ ઝરવાને સુ છશેતા.પેફલા.ખરીદદારને.જા.ખંમે. . . . १छिभामत. ५२ी ने. विथशे. अने. अनामत આ પેલા . રૂપી આ . પાછા . આ પશે . ન ં શે *

C . લીશે . બી જ . લીગતલા રે . ખબર લીલાં છે. છરનાર. મીશી મરશા. માલેન. તથા. છે મપની નેનાં શં-પુછેખાથી માલુ મ• પડશે*

** દે-મીલબ્રત.ગેઈ.બ્રાલ-દેનેથી દેખા ડવા માંડી છે.વાશતે જે દ્વે જાવી દા ?. તેવા દ બ્રુપોથી બહાને જા લી * तारी भ २४ भी जुझाई शने. १९४१

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

82

Calcutta,

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 10.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Mar" chioness Breadalbane, Doig, from Mouritius 16th June, nd the Samuel Winter, Sargeant, from Launceston 7th May

Our latest political intelligence from the Punjab frontier would incline us to believe that it is at least an equal chance that there will be no campaigning there in the ensuing cold season. Shere Sing is said to have made no concessions of any kind to the rebellious troops, and their country is d-scribed to be settling down in an astemisting manuer. Our authority is extremely good for this statement, and for the opinion (which, however, we expressed ourselves from other data, several days ago) that the likelshood now is that no demonstration on our part will be called for, and Shere Sing is said to be surprising all the observers in that quarter by his management. However, it must be remembered that in such a country, where anarchy was so lately at its highest pitch, no one can confidently predict an issue, but certainly towards the end of last month prospects were peaceable. We do not mention this, though, as in our own opinion good p litical news, however much the philanthropist may rejoice at it ; and we think it demonstrates a great error in Lord' Auckland's policy that he has lost the opportunity which he had but a few months since, of establishing our virtual suppremacy in the territory of the Punjab. By the way, a report had reached Ferozepore on the 26th ultimo that two, or as some versions had it four, Seikh regiments had been cut off by a sudden rise of the river near Attock, and that scarcely a man had escaped ; but we hope this may prove but a bazaar report, for though the loss of the corps would be no great public calamity, there would have been great devastation had such an occurrence taken place as a sudden rise of the river in so unusual a degree.

Madras.

HERALD, JULY 14. We understand that the Wellington, Captain Kenrick' which left this port on the 23d of January last, arrived on the 25th of March at St. Helena. The passage from the Cape to ' the ocran-rock" was accomplished in eleven days.

CEYLON.

Herald, July 2.

COLOMBO, 19th June .- Arrived Brig Fattal Rayman, Cross, from COLOMBO, 29th June.—Arrived Brig Fattal Rayman, Cross, from Trincomalie 10th June. Cargo Sundries. Passengers Bt. Major Suckling. Lieut. Ogle, R. E., Lieut. Garstin, Lieut. Fenwick, C. R. R., Doctor Rumley, 12 Kuropean Soldiers and 4 Natives— 30th Brig Amido. Cuppy Tamby from Karrikal 6th June. Cargo Sundries—30th Brig Mohiden Boz, J. Fransze from Tranquebar 24th May, Cargo Rice—30th Brig Seyed Amod Kaffer Kudhy, Fransisco from Karrikal 6th June, Cargo Rice—30th Schooner. Hendrietta, Tama Pulle from Karrikal 1st June. Cargo Rice— 1st July Schooner - a Gouch, H. Johnson from Pondicherry 15th June, Pamben 28th June, no Cargo. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Chermont and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hawke and family, Mr. F. Chermont, Mr. F. Savy. Mr. S. S. Fame and 8 Servants. IN THE ROADSTEAD—Persia and Margaret Hardy. IN THE ROAESTRAD-Persia and Margaret Hardy.

scared away by poor MrCullom's fate, or had his reasons, for suppressing truth, (which, like a wise man, he would say must (not always be spoke) which stiffed his willingness and duty to the Public, to which his devotion, in other respects, is praise worthy and second to nose. Alas! Mr. Editor, who s without faults? Let him who is, fling the first stone.

To Correspondents.

WE trust Perry-winkle will carefully peruse and profit by the explanation we have inserted in another column relative to his letter of the 20th Instant. He ought to be ashamed of himself. Q. IN THE COBNER, had better remain there. His defence of the Gentleman whom Perry-winkle has attacked is couched in language of so gross, a nature that its effect would be the converse of that which he perhaps intends. We would gladly have inserted Dr. O'Toole alias Shakspeare's Ghost's letter to-day, but it arrived too late yesterday. It shall have a place on Mon-day. Would the writer oblige us by sending a person to our office to-day be-tween the hours of 9 and 10 a. M ?

" IF MENTOR thinks his communication very interesting and will call at sur office our Printer will give him a *fair* impression for his impertinence."



the subject of a letter which appeared in our columns on the 22d Inst. under the signature of Perry winkle. A careful perusal of the letter in question will satisfy any one that a knowledge of the names of the Clerks in the Military Board Office could alone enable us to discover that Perry Winkle had referred to any particular person. Being without this knowledge, we have inadvertently given insertion to a letter which we regret deeply to say has hurt the feeling of a highly respectable and deserving young man.

This Gentleman, will perceive however that there is nothing against his character in the letter tho' we are very sorry for its inadvertent insertion.

THE Captain or Commander of a Ship bringing Passengers from England should in addition to his qualities as a navigator be a Gentleman. A well bred, well educated Gentleman. From his position on board Ship, he must be continually in communication with his Passengers and should the voyage be a protracted one, his general demeanour and conduct will have a material effect upon the comfort or discomfort of his passengers. His conduct should be such as would insure him a great influence over his Passengers so as to render an implied wish on his part sufficient to effect any object he might have in view. There are few Ships bringing, Passengers out to this country, on board of which occasional unpleasant disputes do not occur. No matter how these arise, no matter whether Cadets are noisy, (and they are we believe very naughty boys in general) or whether Mrs. Johnson wont sit next to Mrs. Thomson or whether Miss James, a Spinster coming out on spec, wont allow of Ensign Jone's attentions, disputes do and will occur and in all cases where the Captain has the influence we say he ought to have, their arrangement rests with him. Sailors have a great respect for what they call a good seaman in their Commander and even prefer a little abuse from such a man to soft words from a lubber. But it is quite possible that the Gentleman and the good seaman may be united in the same person and character. We have no lack of favourite Captains, men whose Ships are always full and might it not be considered invidious towards others whom we might neglect to mention, and who may be equally deserving, we could name several. But it cannot be denied that there are Captains of ships coming out to India, who, as the letter says to which we refer, are wanting in that " prudence, humanity and ability to govern" which is so essential to the comfort not only of Passengers but of the Ships company. We say nothing as to the sobriety of a Captain, for we conceive that a character of an opposite tendency would be sufficiently known amongst owners of Ships to prevent the employment of an individual addicted to intemperate habits. Merchants regard their pockets as much as other people and they would hardly entrust a valuable cargo to a Drunkard. It is a sad saying against Sailors and but too true, that they go round the world without going into it, and it is quite imporsible that a Captain whose only experience of the world has been gained before the mast can enter so thoroughly Government of Maharashtra

into the feelings of his Passergers or so temperately exercise authority over his Ship's company as au offices who has been born and educated as a Gentleman. A savage bearing is by no means necessary to ensure obedience and on the other hand familiarity will not produce respect. It has long been ascertained in the Royal Navy that duty can be carried on without the use of obscene language, and that it is not requsite to d-n a man's eyes on every occasion it may be necessary to give him an order. More than oue case: has occurred lately, elsewhere than Bombay, of mutiny and insubordination on board Ships occasioned under niably by the despotic and tyrannical conduct of their Commanders, but like all other misappliances of power and authority their being brought to public notice and reprehension will we doubt not, effectually put a stop to them.

It has been with this view we have made these few remarks on this excellent letter from the Chamber of Commerce.

Our Portuguese contemporary in a recent issue, designates us as his " Quixotic contemporary" because we published some particulars of the treatment of the present acting Governor of Goa towards General Mahrinho the late Governor of Masambique. Our Sancho Pancho contemporary to carry on the illustration in defending the conduct of de Lima wreaks vengeance on us for our statement and says that our remarks might produce a war between Great Britain and Portugal.

We are now sanctioned and authorized to make use of the following extracts of a letter addressed to the Minister of Marine at Lisbon, wherein General Mahrinho lays his complaint for redress.

The General writes from Belgaum underdate of the 5th of July, and observes :-

On the 31st of May last I sailed from Mozambique for Bombay in the Brig Cassadore Africano, abou ten days afterwards the weather being very bad, the Commander, Second Lieutenant Joachim Viegas Deo stated to me that it would be adviseable to steer for Murnigaum (a port near Goa which may be entered at all seasons) I agreed to the proposition and the Brig was accordingly steered in the direction of Goa which place came in sight on the 19th of June, at and about 2 P. M. the same day we crossed the bar in safety and anchored in the Pangane River opposite the Palace. Shortly afterwards the Governor's Secretary came on board, in a Civilians dress, with a guard of six soldiers, and having placed sentries on the cabin doors approached and told me that myself and my Secretary were prisoners by order of the Governor of the Province, that we should not communicate with the shore and that we should quit immediately for Belgaum (a military station in the British Territories.) Thus I saw myself a prisoner in the hands of one who had deserted Don Miguel's colors, one who flew from the Fortress of Bolor, fearing he would be made a prisoner by Captain General Don Duarte for having carried on at that place unlawful traffic. Having no resource, I was obliged to submit to this ignominious treatment while in the power of this sapis Lima.

JULY 24



TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTS.

- Sir,—Pope has very justly observed, that. "Vice is of so frightful a mein, "As to be hated needs to be seen: "But, seen to oft, familiar with her face. "We first endure—then pity, then embrace !

Many of our Sapling or young Ministry of Justice, (who would be wise in their own conceit) and Old Ones too Mr. Editor,) have got so familiar, behind the Purdah with the vil-lainous Underlings in Office and elsewhere that they laud these black legged gentry to the skies, and promote publicly and pri-vately their iniquitous views by which they (their Patrons the mottled leg white gentry) also desire benefit and enjoy. ment, a Couvert ! ! what is every man's duty, is said to be no man's particular duty; and the consequence is, we see iniquity practised daily, and shrug up our shoulders and say, "every one for himself, and God for us all." It is owing to this stupor, spathy, selfishness, averson or dread, or whateveritmay be called orattributed to, to come forward to attempt to stem the evils, for fear of experiencing the verity of the remark, "Durm Kurtay, Kurm." (If you do Good and you have Evil that many a good man stands an idle and terrified spectator of Official gents, acting with impunity, and their SUPERVISIONS, alias the Prominent men at the Helm of the Indian Huth, winking at passing events, and thereby evincing, to occular demonstration, that " Birds of a feather will flock together' Thus much by way of prelude, or preamble or vituparation—One is as broad, as the other is long. Now to the point. There are some matters now on the tapis, on which the evil doers and thinkers are lounging. with a great deal of sang freid, and assurance !- Let them be aware of the consequences that will result. Let them not fancy that their rank, private influence. &c. will screen them, but recollect that the insignificant commett can destroy the huge Elephant ! He, who dares sacrifice all (and immolate him. self too) and spurns at situations and favor at Court and of the MOTTLED gentry, will come forward pro bone publico, be the consequences what they may, to lug out, for public exhibition and detestation, the Cloven footed Gents, and their Impsom satellites whom John Company's evil Factotums or directors have seated and sent out.

"To get Wealth and place, if possible with grace; "If not, by any means, to get Wealth and place. Let the Old sinners, avoid the occasional visits or scourging of the Circuit or Visiting Commissions Monsieur

SANGLADE. P.S. Sir James Rivett Carnac (who rivetted disgust in the minds of the majority) is said to have been the worst Governor, Bombay ever had; that he was lauded to the skies by a few, at the expense of the many; and that all the tinsel, gilding and fine speeches he got, only tended to verify, ad infinitum, the Proverb, "Praise undeserved, is Censure in disguise." I, for one know this, the Editor of the Times was told thus much, more than once, when Sir James was on the musnud, in full power, but 1 fancy the Editor was

My Secretary, who had landed to engage a House was arrested by a subaltern Officer by order of the said Secretary Lagrange.

I believe that never before in the Portuguese States an Officer of equal rank with my own was treated as I have been. The second size during a shade reads

I am a Brigadier General and Councellor, yet have been made a close prisoner under two Sentries, prohibited all communication with the people of the place, order ed out of the Portuguese territories with ridicule and and insult, this I felt more severely suffering as I was at the time, and had been more or less for four months under a Tropical fever, and thus have I been treated notwithstanding my having transmitted to the Acting Governor a Copy of dispatch No. 291 of 21st November 1840 conveying Her Majesty's order for my return to Europe via Goa provided I could not procure a passage direct by the Cape. The Tyrant Lope Lima answered with arrogance, that he would reply to Her Majesty only.

My Secretary claimed the protection which the Constitution of 1838 affords the Portuguese . subject, but Lopes Lima treated it with the same scorn he had done that of the order of Her Majesty, transmitted to

on 28 June, 2017



THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1841.

THE Steamer with the mail has arrived. The passengers by the overland route left Malta on the evening of the 13th, Alexandria on the 17th, reached Cairo on the 19th, Suez on the 20th at 4 P. M. The Steamer left Suez on the 21st at 1 P. M. and arrived at Aden on the 28th. The mail and passengers went on board the Cleopatra and arrived here at 12 at noon, this day. The following are the passengers by the Cleopatra.

FOR BOMBAY. Mr. Purser Gibbons, I. N. Mr. Williams, I. N. Messrs weeks and Burke.

FOR CALCUTTA. J. McDonald, Esq. Wilnam Black, Esq. A. Crooke, Esq.

FOR C...YLON. Lieut. Ross, Royal Engineers. Kev. and Mrs. Adley. Two Native Servants from Suez.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty continues in good health—the royal accouchement is expected to take place early in October.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are in En.

The physicians are fearful of the long continuance of the nealth of the King of Hanover.

The Princess Clementine is about to be married to the bother of Prince Albert.

The death of the Queen of Hanover is announced.

The Crown Prince of Hanover has irrecoverably lost the sight of his eyes.

POLITICS. A lengthy and somewhat stormy debate toos place in the National Congress on the question of releasing McLeod. The matter has been referred to a committee onforeign affairs.

the 22d.

Her Majesty has directed that a new parliament be constituted immediately.

As there is a general Election our friends at home are actively engaged.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—The Board of Controul has given its sanction to the Bank of Madras in supercession of the existing Government Bank.

Mr. Salomons brought forward his motion in the Court of Proprietors upon the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara. The whole of the papers were ordered to be printed.

At a Court of Directors held the 16th June, Sir Hugh Gough was appointed Commander in Chief of the Maaras army. He is to have the local rank of Lieutenant General.

Nothing has been determined upon as to the new Governor of Bombay.

MISCELLANIES. Astley's theatre has been totally destroyed by fire.

It is said that the underwriters of the President have agreed to settle for a total loss.

Earl Granville will retire from the diplomatic circles on account of ill health.

Among the deaths we observe the names of Madame -Calatani, Earl Fortescue, General Sir G. Pigot, Bart. Major Gough, brother of Sir Hugh Gough, and the Counters of Gosford.

It would appear from the London journals that the instructions given to Sir Henry Pottinger were of a warlike nature.

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JULY, 24

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

him by me as above mentioned. Should the member of Marine disapprove of the cruel and tyranica treatment the Governor General of Mosambique Antonio Julio and his Secretary received at the handl of Major Lopes Lima Acting Governor of Goa I shall expect from the member of Marine justice according to law.

Documents touching this matter shall be laid before the Minister of Marine by my Secretary.

I shall also expect to be reimbursed for the expense which this Tyrant has put me to.

All Supply and Cards of the

MAHRINHO.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARSEES IN ENGLAND.

Up to the beginning of the last century, the ship-buildtrade in India was 'entirely in the hands of the na tives ; and when the Company wanted a vessel, they contracted to have it built at Surat. In 1735, a ship named the Queen was constructed in this mode, and the superintendent sent by the Bonthay Government to overlook the building of it was so pleased with Lowjee Nasserwanjse, the foreman, that he persuaded him to return with him to Bombay to es ablish a building-yard there. This proposal Lowjee complied with ; and the great naval a senal of Bombay originated in these seemingly accidental circumstances. The numerous descendants of its Parsee founder remained at Bombay, where they are known as the "Lowjee Family "; some engaged in extensive commercial pursuits, others in official situations, but one always in the dockyard ; and the Company's present" head-builder" or surveyor, is Nowrojee Jamsetjee, the fourth in descent from the under of the family.

Under the superintendence of these native naval architects, numerous vessels had been buit for the Company, and even for the Royal Navy. But the reports of the wonders of steam reached their ears, as well as of the late improvements enabling steam-ships t . cross oceans and be applied to the pu poses of war : and it was decided, after due deliberation and advice, that so ue members of the Lowjee family, forsaking for a time their wives and little ones, the comforts of their home and the warmth of their climate, should brave the dangers of the seas and come to England, for the purpose of studying the nature of the steam-engine and its application to assigntion. Fortified with public and private recommendations, two sous of Nowrojes Jams-tjee, and several attendants, came hither; studied our language and usages for some time. under a clergymin ; and when sufficiently advanced in English, proceeded to the Government yard at Chatham to parfect their knowledge of ship building and ma-ter the mysteries of steam. The volume which they have now puplished, consists of an account of such things as, during their sojourn of two years and a half in Eugland, struck them as most intrinsically worthy of notice, or most likely to be useful to the r countrymen in India." The literary character of a work of this kind is a subordinate feature. The first and by far the most suiking point about it, is the growing zen for knowledge which it indicates, in at last the Parsee men of Hindo stan. The next is the manner in watch wa can obie: ve the effects produced by our divilization, and the more obvious working of our institutious, on mind and uncultivated or uncivilized, but formed and r a to ally different system of society. The literary merit of a Journal of a Resi lence of Two years and a Halfin Great B itain is, however respectable and very attractive from its novel character. It has an Oriental style, not so much in its inages and diction as an its modes and thought. Jehangeer Nowrojee and Hirjesbh y Marwanjee bel ng to a prople who do not toss off a book as a regular article of trade, and among whom anybody conceives he has the qual ies of authorship. They have the ideas of a volume implied in the exclemation of the courtiers, "What wis loss ! wha word-Liney should be written in a buck,"-which in England might be no great co.n. plument. Our authors, accordingly, tell the story of their tamily and themselves ; they narrate minutely the causes which induced them to undertake their journey, and the objects they had in view; they enu nerate the assistance they received and the means they possessed for acqui ing information ; all tending to show that they would not lightly attempt an undertaking like a book, or without some sufficient purpose. After a description of the voyage, the accounts of the Pursees in Englant are chiefly confined to two classes of subjects : show places-such as the Diorama, the Colossoum, the Z mogical Gardens, Win isor Castle, and the Houses of Parliament ; exhibitions of a useful and informing character-such as the Adelaide Gallery and the Polytechnic Institution, (which they pronounce worth a voyage to England to see) ; with the manufactories of engineers, the dockyar is, snip-taunches, &c. Tuey also tell a story of their little adventures, and of several excursions they made through the country ; winding up with some remarks on the manners, e lucation, and literature of the English, in order to stimulate the education of females in In ha, and encourage the formation of libraries on the plan of our various public institutions. Although bred, and we believe born at Bombay, in a place of considerable trade, and amid what we are accustomed to fancy Oriental luxury, the wealth of Eugland and its external signs, together with the multitude and bustle of the people, struck them from first to last. The entrance to the Thames, and the appearance of the river as they approached London, especially astonished them.

or commerce than England, be not frequented as much ? But a moment's reflection satisfied us on this point : the answer presented itself ; and we will tell our countrymen, that it is the persevering habits of the English, it is the labour and skill of that people, that is the cause of such attraction. They are never satisfiel with any one thing unless it is brought to perfection, it does not matter at what sacrifice. They are ever ready to receive improvments; and thus they have attaine I that celebrity in their manufactures that countries which grow materials bring them here to be pervenetoiato useful things, which are distributed all over the world; and while other countries were satisfied with what they had. England was eager to augment her resources. And how has she effected this ? what has been the principal means of her doing it ? Why, by knowledge or science put in practise, because knowledge is power; and it is by the power of knowledge alone, and not by the power of arms, that she has so many means of attracting the w.po to he , and extending the spread of her manu actures. ...

When we came within about five miles of London, we were surprised at the amazing namber of vessels, from the humf ble barge to the more beautiful ships and steamers of all descriptions. The colliers were the most numerous; and vessels were anchored close to each other, and the river seemed to be almost covered with vessels; and the masts and yards give it the appearance of a forest at a distance. Indeed, there we e to be found ships from all parts of Europe, 'Asia, Africa, and America; and a great number of steamers ply about in all directions, filled with passeninggers.

None of our countrymen can form an idea of this noble river and the shippling on it. The English many well be prou of it, though a smill stream compired to some of the largest rivers of the world. It wis narry dask wish we arrived at Louish Beidge : notwithstan ling which, an im nense number of persons flock ed round us to view our costume; for, in addition to our two selves, we were accompanied by a friend, and also by two of our domestics, and five individuals in the Parsee costume. collected quite a mob, through which it was difficult to pass to our carriage; we think quite a thousan | persons were congregate | together. We proceed if through the city of London to the Portland Hotel, where arrangements for our reception had been previously made. And from the immense number of people and vehicles of every description that we saw hurry'. ing along, apparently in great haste, and from the increasing noise, we ware apprehensive that some public commotion had taken place, or that the e was some grand spectacle to be witnessel, towards which they were thus bastening. But yet it appeared so odl that there was as much haste and desire to get forward in these who movel eastward as well as in those will were progressing westward. Every street down.which we looked appeared to be praring ou: countless multitudes to swell the throng. And we were lost in conjecture as to what this bustle could possibly mean. But when we were afterwards informed that this constant tide of human beings was to be witnessed every day for twelve or fourteen hours, we were indeel lost in anisement at the myrilis that must exist in Lon lon to farnish out of doors sich as exhibition of people.

ON THE ADELAIDE AND POLYTECHNIC PARSEES EXHIBITIONS.

To us, brought up in India for scientific pursuits, and longing ardently to acquire practical information connected with modern improvements, more particularly with naval architecture, steamengines, steam-boats, and steam-navigation, these two galleries of practical science seemed to us to embrace all that we had come over to England to make ourselves acquainted with; and it was with gratitude to the original projectors of these institutions that we gazed upon the soul exciting scene before us ; we thought of the enchanments as related in the Arabian Nights' Entertain .. ments ; and they faded away into nothingness compared with what we then saw. Here within this limited space were miniature steam-ships, with every possible variety of improved machinery, gliding upon the water ; here were exhibited all and every description of paddle-wheels for propelling them through the water. There was a ship upon the stays ready to be launched upon the removal of the dogshores ; here was every possible variety of lock gates for entrances to wet-docks, calculated to open with facility and resist the pressure of a great weight of ater when the ship was in dock ; here you could learn he safely to descend into the sea with, different contrivances ; and here you were taught how you might best ascend into the air in a balloon. Here the scientific man for hours and days may acquire valuable information ; and here the man in quest as pleasure and amusement may, day after day, gaze upo,I pleasing inventions and beautiful models of a light natureu to please the eye, whilst his ear would be charmed with good music.

ho w very warry we should be of believing that exeggerated orludicrous cases represent with correctness the hab itual practice of any thing. If a criminal ever escaped in the way stated, it must have been an exception : but the tale has all the appearance of being drawn from a jest book, and told to the travellers by some indiscreet or mischievously silly preson.

Ridicule, or any thing which savours of ridicule, by considering a practice abstractedly and applying to it the touchstone of a limit ed . utility, is also a topic which the generality of strangers are not fitted to handle in strange lands. The excriptant salaries of opera-dancers excite the wooder, and something more than the wonder of the Parsees. The encouragement of dancers, and simi lar classes of people, is a weakness perhaps a folly of mankind, but a foily intrinsically attaching to them. It is an outlet for superfluous wealth, perhaps as rational as eluthing idle depend-ents in rich dresses, or ony other state pageantry : the excellence is very rare, and the result of an immensity of labour ; but as no repute attends the practice of the art, money is of necessity the reward ; and of the many who attempt the profession, few suc ceed to gain a payment in proportion to their outlay of time and labour.

The Parsees were also struck by our " forms of mock debate. They were told, in the House of Commons, what the division was likely to be, and it turned out very near the prediction : upon which they make the obvious reflection, that all the long speeches were useless, and the House of Commons is no doubt worse than useless ; looking to the mere speeches, it is a positive nuisance. But still, the practice is akin to the homage paid by hypocrisy to virtue: it is an appeal to the country. Two parties are, as it were, on their trial; and though the pleadings are hollow enough, and dull enough, it is necessary to hear them, rather than let the decision pass sub silentio. Uselessand ridiculous in many single instances, the speechifying in Parliament has an aggregate utility. As the opinious of Orientals on English senatorial eloquence

is a novelty, we will draw freely from the account of their visit to the House. It must be observed, however, that they could not penetrate below the surface, but were taken in by profession-al trick ; being moved by O'Connell's cuckoo cry of "Justice to Ireland," and thinking Sir Robert's player-like indignation-his " much angry'-real.

MR. DANIEL OCONELL

Spoke upwards of two hours; addressed the House in most en. ergetic terms, imploring the Members, for the safety and welfare of England and Ireland, " to do justice to Ireland," by placing her on the same footing as England in all things. He spoke most feelingly, most forcibly; and with his large figure, clear distinct voice, and peculiar Irish pronunciation, he attracted much of our attention, particularly when he said very loudly_"Grant this bill, and you will take away much of my powerful influence. I call upon you to disarm me by doing justice to my country." He was very many times loudly cheered by the Members who sat on his side of the House. * * *

We were, as a matter of course, dressed in our costame : and, sitting in the formost seat allowed for stangers, we had a capital view of all the Members, and could hear remarkably well nearly every thing that was said; and consequently every Member could see us. We fancied once, when Mr. O'Connell was looking towards us, and at that time in his most forcible manner he said, " Mind what you are doing ! the eyes of the whole world are upon you or words to that effect. It might be fancy, but such was our impression at the time.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

After Mr. O'Connell had finished his speech, Sir Robert Peel (who was formerly first Minister of the Crown, and who has been for some time leading man of the Tory party) rose, and It looking very angrily at Mr. O'Conell, attacked him for some time for threats that he (Mr. O'Conell) had indulged in toward England. He said ... "He had spoken in a tone totally unworthy of the representative, of the Irish people; in a tone and temper unworthy of that character, such as I never heard., I do not complain of the high tone which that honorable and learned gentleman takes ; but I do complain of the apparent delight with which he gloated on the past animosities. betwern the two people. "Sir Robert also said, "I believe you libel your country; you libel your country when you insinuate that they would not join us in repulsing the attacks either of France or America. " In making these observations, he seemed as if he was much angry and could not control his Feelings. We thinkea grvaha debater should never lose his temger; it he does, we think he may sometimes lose sight of his ergument. After a little more than a quaiter of an hour, the violence of Sir Rebert Peel towards Mr. O'Conell appeared to abide, and he then went into the merits of the proposed measure, and calmly stated his views and opinions in very fluent language. Mr. O'Conell, afterSir Robert had finishe his personalities, packed up his papers, made his bow to the Speaker, and left him to his two hours speech. And we think him a great speaker, but nis actions were odd, as he kept thrusting one of his hacds ont between the flaps of his coat. and swinging himself round. We should have called him an orator but for his temper. Still we should say he reasoned well, and his speech appeared to make a great impression upon his side of the House. The cheers were loud and often. THE RESULT.

A PARSEE'S IMPRESSION OF THE THAMES AND LONDON.

Here we were greatly surprised to see the amazing number of ships going out and pouring into the Thames, and steamers every now and then running backwards and forwards: we cannot convey to our countrymen any idea of this immense number of vessels, and the beauty of the sight. You will see colliers, timber-ships, merchantmen, steamers, and many other crafts, from all parts of the world, hastening as it were to seek refuge in a river which is but a stream compared to the Ganges and the Indus, or the still larger rivers of America. We thought it a great wonder that such a small and insignificant speek as Eagland appears on the map of the world, can thus attract so many nations of the world towards her ; and we asked ourselves, why should not those mighty rivers and countries, which have naturally much better accommodations

A PANEGYRIC ON IBON AND COAL.

It is most extraordinary to see the multiplicity of purposes to which iron is now applied ; steam-boats and indeed steamships are built now of iron. Mr. Waghorn has carriages on the desert on the overland route to India composed entirely of iron, lighter than they could be made of any other material, and possessing this advantage, that hot weather will not cause them to shrink. Iron cables we have all seen, and the strong prejudice that existed against them of their want of elasticity is dying away; for, singular as it may appear, iron cables have, in use, really more elasticity than hempen ones : for a ship always rides with her hempen cable in a state of fension. (that is, drawn out in a line from the anchor to the ship's bow,) but on the contrary, from its weight the iron cable always hangs slack, (bellying, as sailors term it,) and the fact is, when the ship heaves, the giving up of this bellying of the cable yields greter relief than the elasticity of a hempen cable does. We have chain used for securing the bowsprit ; we see it used most extensively for knees of ships; we use it in ships for hawse -holes, and for facings to bit-heads ; it has been used for boats ; it is used by thousands of tons for railroads. Within doors in England every domestic article may be met with in cast-iron ; it is used for staircases, for mantelpieces, and for cookingkettles : and in the churchyard it is used for monuments instead of tombstones; on the high-roal it is extensively used to supersede milestones; and we hear that it is used even for coffins.

How much does England owe to her inexhaustible mines of coal and of iron ! It is to them she is indebted for all her riches. Gold and silver mines are not to be compared to those of. ceal and iron : gold and silver would employ but few persons and enrich but very few; but coals and iron in their processes afford employment to countless thousands.

The remarks of the Parsees in England furnish an indication by which we may test the value of the remarks made by English travellers abroad. In all that depends upon external app arance, it would seem a traveller can describe as truly as a native, and in some sense more so, as his perceptions are not blunted by constant habitude. In abstract or general conclusions he can also be trusted, according to the natural powers he possesses -such as the prosperity of the country. its public facilities for locomotion, &c., and its general civiliza tion. Accounts of the workings of institutions, closely connect-ed with the manners of the people, especially if they possess occasional salient points, must be received with caution ; because the traveller can rarely have sufficient opportunity of observing for himself. Hence, his knowledge is either derived from natives -perhaps ill informed themselves, whilst such information as they have is second hand_or the foreigner be able in The cases. The reader of this volume will several instances to trace observations which are evidently de

rived from other and different minds ; and in the story of Garrow, illustrative of the effects of cross-examination, he may see vernment of Manarashtra

But after all these people had spoken and argued, to gain converts as it were, the result was nearly as it had been foretold at an earlier hour in the evening. For upon a dicision the Ministers of the Crown had only a majority of five. So that all these long speeches might have been spared, and all the Members of the House, the messengers and the reporters. might for all the good effect the debate had had, all of them been quietly enjoying their night's rest. This is an evening that we shall never forget. We considen it the most exciting eight or nine hours that

we ever spent ; and yet upon the whole we were disappointed. We had expected to have seen the representatives of all the wealth, all the talent, all the resources of the country, better dressed, and a different-looking set of men. We saw them with their hats upon their heads for the last two or three hours, sleeping in all directions : and only opening their eyes now and then, when a cheer louder then common struck upon their ears : still, such an assemblage of men, holding the destinies of millions in their hands, we may never again see.

ORIENTAL ULTRA "POLITEN ESS : FEMALE CURIOSITY : WINDSOR.

In a very few minutes we saw her. Majesty come on the Terrace; and everybody ranged themselves on both sides o f the road, to pay their respects and have a peep at their you thful Sovereign. She was plainly dressed ; and we had the honour and gratification of seeing her.

She passed by close where we stood ; and had in attendance upon her Lord Melbourne and Lord Falkland : there were many others who were not pointed out to us. We were of course stedfastly and earnestly gazing upon the interestin face of that young lady, who holds so high and importa nt post as the Queen of Great Britain ; and we were asking ru selves, whether she would not in all pr obability have bsh happier, had her lot been to have pa ssed through lie te Princess Victoria, without being called upon to fill the ngg responsible position she now does ! When, attracted by seeue us in our costume, she turned her head and looked upon a. we made our salaams, (an Indian bow) : but we received answer in that look - an answer to what had been passing in our minds.

We saw in an instant that she was fitted by nature for, and intended to be, a Queen; we could perceive a native nobility and expression about her, which induced us to believe that she could, although meek and anniable, be firm and decisive; and that, whether Whigs or Tories were the Ministers of the day, she would still be the Queen, and have her own will, and judge for herself. * * Shortly after she had passed us, one of the attendants came to inquire who we were, and what country we came from, which we informed him : but he re-turned again, to say that her Majesty was pleased to know our names; and as we knew the difficulty an Englishman has to pronounce our names, we gave our cards to him ; which he handed to Lord Melbourne, and no doubt were read to her Majesty, who did us the honour, upon reaching the end of the Terrace, again to look upon us, and what to her was the novelty—our costume.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

We felt highly honoured in being thus noticed by our gracious Sovereign-be createst in the world; and we were highly delighted with the loyalty which he English people present evinced towards her "Majesty; as we observed every individual that was on the Terrace take off their hors and pay proper respec and homage to her.

84

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The progress which Person are friends have made in English will be gathered from these estifacts. Some times, indeed, their idiom is so groune that it would appear the language had been corrected; whilst in other cases Orientalisms are met with. Strictly analyzed, we fancy the case is thus : in original desription of kind, in conveying their own impressions, they express themselves in a sort of Anglo. Indian language many English words with a slight Indian manner; writing opinions they have derived from others, the thought has governed the down for them ; and by a class of minds similar to that of the person who furnish ed the absurd story of Garrow-Spectator, May 8.

WATCH RETURNS.

(From the Observer, April 12)

REPORTED DAILY FOR THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

MONDAY.

LEFT HANDED GALLANTRY.

A surly looking ruffian nam-d Drake Hammond was brought up for insulting a female in the screet.

Magistrate-How came you to insult a respectable fe. male ?

Hammond-How was I to know she was respectable. and she dressed to kill so ?

Magistrate-Why, can't a woman dress well, and be respectable ?

Hammond-I don't know, for I never seen one. Besides that there woman gig led and twisted about so, that I could not think she was the right thing no box ; and I don't

Magistrate-Whatever you thought, you had no business to insult her.

Hammond-Well, she had no business in the stree- at night, then-for how can a fellow tell bad from middling -ind I don't think any woman very gool.

Magistrate - It is well for the Ladies that your opinions on the subject are of such very little consequence. Watchman was the prisoner drunk ?

Watchman-He was sir, and quarelsome_and threaten" ed to whip me, because I woundn't let him whip the lady. Magi-trate-And did he ?

Watchman-No sir, he hasn't so much fight in him as be presends. He only swore and grumbled a little.

Hammond-And I had a right to swear and grumble a good deal to be taken to the mill only for d inking a glass or two, and talking to a woman.

Magistrate-As the complainant base't appeared-Fill merely fine you five d diars for being dank.

Hammond-Five dollars-I won't pay it I swear, I won -for 1 wouldn't give five dollars for all the woman in thet city !

Magistrate-You'll go to prison then.

Hammond-I will if I must, but I'm hang'if it is, isn't queer justice though.

Ma istra e_I believe you're a cowardly fellow, who take. delight in nothing but abu-ing females.

Hammond-I don't care a great deal about them, that's a fact ; but I don't abuse them for all that, only them that seamed to want it !

M-gistrate-Pay three dollars and you may go.

Hammond (paying the money)-Well, there it is, but I I'm blow d if things aist a coming to a praity fix in New York, when a fellow must be sent to quoit for only taking? to agirl with a green hava and white feather in it, as if that wasn't enough to show that she was public property.

Magistrate-Now, you may go. Hammond-I know I say, but don't know as I av,

any one to thank but myself. Aud Drake Hammond made himself scarce.

SATIRIST, JUNE 1. He strong smell of brimstone in Lord Winchilsea's bedchamber, on the night of the fire, could have arisen from no cause on the part of Lady W., but to his lordship's feeling sc infernally hot

The race got up by certain knowing oues between Mr. Attor .. ney Ford's brown mare, " Eliza," and George Ansou's " ownbrother." did not "come off," as was expected, on the last day o the Epsom meeting. It was whispered abroad that the ina z was amiss, but that is not the fact, for she is at this mom-nt accom panied by her training groom, on her way to Lichfield, where she is under heavy engagements.

We regret to state that the health of the Marquis of Douglas. is seriously impaired ; his indisposition, tis said, results from de-pression of mind, caused by the thousand ills of disappointed affection and the tyrannical and unfeeling conduct of a near relative.

Prince Albert's opinion on the Corn question is quite made up. having consulted a renowned chiropodist on the subject, who has pronounced it as his belief that if even the monopoly, root and brance, be destroyed, more will grow-an implication that the pressure from without has much to do with the fruitfalness of the soil within.

Miss Cunninghame says, and she speaks from well-founded opinion; that Cardigan's sunday flogging affair will not be the last imprudent stroke of his life 1

MINISTERIAL DARR-DEVILS.

For " want of confidence' who cares, Or lack of votes, or any iii ?

Th ugh PEEL to swainp us boldly swears.

Were plenty of assurance still.

RUSSELL AND CO.

"You do not appear in spirits to day," said the gentie Sophy. Armstrong to Fred Beauclerk. "That's odd," replied Fred, "for I have drauk at least half a bottle of brandy this moraing, by way, of thawing the ice that had accumulated within me li

NO GO. Said the PRINCE to the QUEEN, "To Epson I'll go." Said the QUEEN to the PRINCE, "No, ALBERT, no, no!

Small octassion have you, I am certain, to roam-You can get enough riding (G-1 help you :) at home

A very general complaint prevaies at Lasy Mary Stanley's soirée, on Wednesday last, of there being an inadequate supply of seats for the visitors. Lady Charleville says the women andly inconvenienced, and the men were, one and all, obliged to stand during the evening 1 FASHIONABLE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

For Germany KENT'S Duchess has departed, With bag and baggage cleverly contrived ; Also the LEININGS and suite have started.

A large ouran-outang is just arrived ! Lord Caraigan's " turn out" at the Queen's birthday. Drawingroom elicited a good deal of observation, associated as it was with the deep anxiety of the public to witness it !

While the revision of the Corn-laws will have the effect of increasing in size the fax roll of the poor man, it will tend to deminish the real roll of the rich man-an equitable balance of good and evil.

The Northumberland squire has consented to Mrs. W. trying Susser for another season, after which, if she does not get better, all hope of her mending must, it is feared, be abandoned 1

The soudisant millionaire, Hen Williams, is determined, his lady says, by hook or by crook, to push himself into society She makes no concealment of her opinion that he is the most pushing man she ever knew in all her life !

THE WHIGS IN COUNCIL.

MELBOURNE-Shall we resign, or not ? OMNES-Resign, past doubt.

MELBOURNE-How, sirs ? OMNES-We mean all thoughts of going out.

By the commercial report in the daily papers. we perceive that Antwerp "Cotton was rather in demand, " and horns " were quiet." We wonder whether these quotations at all tally with the home report ; perhaps Lady Comperimere can enlighten us on the subject ?

The Clerk who has latte ly done. Lord Rolle's private business is, it is rumoured among the gossips about Bicton, to be raised to the post of sucretary-in-chief to his fordship, the lady filling that office being about to retire from continued ill-health.

Tom Cooke says the head of a German reminds him of a garden overrun with weeds-it being fall of creepers.

The Duchess of Leeds is said to ground her admiration of Pope's " Essay on Man," upon the feeling which pervades that beautiful poem in favour of Catholic e-man-cipation.

Rogers was asked how he liked the German Opera. " It is positively de-lice-ous." replied the wit.

A female friend inquired anxiously, the other day, of Lady Abingdon if there were any probability of her shortly being as "ladies wished to be." "Not in the least, answered the maiden wife " for my husband is not at all as gentlemen ought to be."

FROM LADY COMBERMERE'S ALBUM.

What change there is in man at times, How oft he's better known than tr

and enlightenment of the people. That this weeting, th-refor , highly approves of the proposed alteration in the existing Corn laws."

At the close of the proceedings, says the Morning Chronicle, on the proposil of a gentleman on the plat. form," three tremendous and prolouged cheers weie given for Lord John Russelle"

" R bespierre, the most influential men.ber of the club, was disqualified by a fastitions demeanour, and constitue tional c ward ce, from conducting a popular revolt. He f eely fomented the fiercest passions of the populace, but cautionsly abstained from vu gar association ; and aimed, by a gloomy seclusion in privacy, to acquire the repriation of austerity in public. Indiff neut to eff ision of blood, he yet eschewed open violence ; and though he never shrunk in advising sanguinary measures, he studiously refrained from their execution in person. Valu and vindictive, he was eager to sacrifice these who had wounded his ardenegotism and insufferable pride, by representing his personal enemi-s as the fo s of the state : but bold in sedition, he was ti mid in strife, and though he pan ed for their extercapacity to conduct the slaughter. He was a over dooid of that eloquence which sways a multitude. No grace adorned his elocution, no passion inspired his oration ry, which would have been alike cold, unimpressive, and contemptible, but for his inflexible pertinacity, and the character he had acquired for moor uptible patriotism. A stender figure, anxious, countenance, and embarrassed air, also deprived hun of the power which a commanding ? a ect and majes ic deportment possess on the minds of the vul (ar ; and his dista t, presolute address inspired neither ! his friends with love, nor his foes with fear."

BEARDS .- About the reign of Mary beards were worn ; of a great length : those of Guidiner and Pole, in their portraits, are of unusual dimensions ; they were sometimes used as conthpick cases ; the celebrated Admiral Coligny, a ways wore his in his beard.

LUNG CURTISIES .- In a late sotion for breach of pomie of mariage in Ireland, Baron Pennefather, in s moung up, observel to the jury, that he hardly eve knew long court-hips to tuin out well, and that whatever she I dy might do to remain constant, the gentlemen seldom did.

" UNITED STATES .- Fue Roscoe packet ship has an ived from N w York at Liverpool with advices to the 1th, but the int-lligence is of little inte est. It is reorted that a convention has been agreed on for the final ettiement of the Boundary Question, by the nomination of six commissioners who are to settle the disputed poin's. Scarcely any alteration has occurred in the prices of the American investments. United States Bank Shares remain as before, and the rates of foreign exchanges have undergone but little variation. The Master of the Rolis of Nova Scotia, the Hou. M. Fairbaoks, died a week or two since. These papers contain the following on the subject of the missing President :--

"The most pr. bible statement that has yet appeared seeming to throw any light upon the painful matter in suspense, was brought to this port some days ago by a B iti h barque, the Recovery' from Bristol. Her Captain B winan, is said to have reported that on March 28, when of the Az res, he saw at a great distance the buil of a large ship, dismas ed, which he took to be a man of wars and that about the same time he saw fragments of spar . casks, etc., foating on the water. This is supposed to be, the President. By the subj ined note it pill be seen that an invessigation of this report is to be made to-morrow before the Br.tish Cousul :-

" British Consulate, May 10. "Gentlemen,-In consequence of the report that the master of the barque Recovery, on the voyage from Brissaw a very large vessel dismasted, which from the latitude may have been the steam-ship President. without having made ane effort to afford relief to a vessel so circumstanced, I have

A NOVEL USE FOR MUSQE TOES.

Magistrate-Mark Johnson, you were drunk last night. Mark-(a little Hobernian inclining to the dock loafer-Was I your honour ? Well, faix I helieve I was what as body might call a little tipsey or so ; but the I kes ov it somet to me turn so seldom that I've amost forgot i'.

Magistrate-What do you do for a living Mark?

Mark-I folly me thrade, your honor.

Magistrate-And what may your trade he?

Mark-after a pause for the question knucked him into a brown reverie-Me thrade, is it ? well thip, to tell the truth, your honor, I'm a Jack or all thrades now, but I was nothing in Partick or in me own country, barrin whin listed for a soldier.

Magistrate-Aud then you deserted., I suppose ?

Mark-Troth an I did n't year honor ? an what's more, they wouldn't give me a chance, for whin they found I was dark ov the right eye, they rowid me, out of the barracks as if they thought I wasn't good, enough to be shot.

at for a shillin a day. Magistrate-And then you come to Amaricdeh? Mark-I did faix, an the more fool me, for sure if it takes two eyes to get on in the army, half, a dozen woul scarcely be enough for a body in New York.

Magistraie-If you want to get on, wny do you get drunk Mark-Baix them, may be, your honor, it's bekas I have only won eye, an want to see double like other pe ple.

Magistrate-You are fined two dollars.

Mark-Thin the Lord knows 1 don't know where on earth to raise it, barrin that same docther could be persuaded to buy up me mortial remius an pay triffs or the money in advance.

Magistrate-I take you to be a regular dock loafer !

Mark-1 duona what that mains your honor , but if I'm any thing that's regular at all at all, its unbeknown to meself

Magistrate-Well, you may so.

Mark-I thank your honor kindly, but I with you'd only tell me a good place to go to.

Magistrate-Why, go home. Mark-That's in Munsther, your honor, an I can't say that I,m a very good hand at walking upon wather.

Magistrate-Why, have you no house in New York. Mark-Duce a wan thin, barrin au open hell or the like an them asself isn't any thing to brag in a keen frost :- Be right your honor, the divils of muskayties should have been sent to uz durin the winter months.

Magistrate_For what ?

Mark-Why, whin a body had no blanke's, they'd keep him so but scratched, that he wouldn't feel the cowld. Magistrate-Well Johnson, I suppose I must remand

you as a vagrant.

Mark-Wid the greatest ov pleasure, your honor, if yees, give your vagrants any thing to ait, and a plaid to lie iu. And Mark Jondson was, remanded.

Cotton, to wit-his marriage chimes. Scarce ceased, when an! I proved him worsted !

If, as is stated, Winchilsea was in a great passion with his lady just before his bed-curtains took fire, there is every probability that his " passion" subsided the moment he discovered the flames bursting forth.

ANOTHER DONK'Y-IN. Sir RUFANE died and left his seat, Twas thought for some sly Fox to win; But Tory gold insured defeat, And got another Donk'y-in.

Many of the leading people in the City met on Tues. day, in the Guildhall, at the summons of the Lord Mayor, to consider the proposed alteration of the Corn-laws. The immense building was nearly filled before the appointed hour. At one o'clock, the Lord Mayor entered the Hall, accompanied by the Member for, the City, Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Grote, Mr. Partison, M. Crawford, and the following gentlemen-Messre, J. Morris, (Director of the Bank of England,, Bala), Bissing Control of the Bank of England, Ralph Ricardo, Gregson, Larpent, Gelds anes, C. Perkins) W. Wilkinson, Travers, B. Wood, Heppel, Dillon, W. M. Curisty, H. Prescott, (Director of the Bank of England,) C. P. Grenfell, (Director of the Bank of Eng-Land,) Ashurst. Wans-y, Fearon. D. Richardson, Amory-Colonel Bristow, Norman, Hawes, Forster, Sturr, Ni, choison, Brown, Pravost, T. H. Hall, R. Taylor, J. R. bertson, Champing, Pease, M. Prendergast, and others. The speakers were very unaniaous in favour of the Government policy. Mr. Grote approved it too, but would go further; and the meeting seemed quite dis"

posed to go with himduty of Ss. as an improvement on the present system, and his proposition shall have my most cordial support; but I cannot conceal from you, that it does not effect. all for the con-trade which I think ought to be done. (Cheers.) The less the duty is made, the better I shall, be pleased; and I think the best plan of all is to have. no duty at all. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, in my opinion, a fixed duty of 8s. is much to be preferred to the present system of what is calle | a sliding scale; which, as we all know very well, is nothing more than a system of gambling. (Great cheers, and crice of "Nothing more.") But I nope gentlemen, we are not to look upon the duty as invested with the privi-lege of finality. (Cheers, laughter, and cries of "No, no.") I hope we are to look upon it only as a temporary. expedient to secure the landlords during the transition. from the present system of monopoly to one of perfect, " free trade.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously____ "That a free and liberal policy, in the legislation of this country, particularly, in those laws and regulations which affect its agriculture and commerce, has become more than ever necessary, from the extent of our, popurlation, the state of our revenue, the manufactur Sig rivalry of other nations, and the increased knowledge EPSOM RACES.

Epsom Races commenced on Tuesday. The attendance on that day seem to have been unaffected by political excitement in the Metropolis. The wea-ther was fine, and the plates were satisfactorily filled. The Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Dixon's Saracen filly, ridden by Bell; and the Shirley Stakes by Lord Albemarie's Minaret, ridden by Cotton.

On Weinesday, the Derby day, the concourse was immense: not even with the Queen's visit was last year's assemblage more numerous. Indeed, it is said that so great a multitude was never before collected together to see a t is said that so great a multitude was never before collected together to see a horse-race. Among the distinguished persons present, were Lord John Rus-seil, Lord Lichtield, the Marquis of Normanby, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Westminister, the Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl and Countess of Albemarie, Lord Maidstone, ford W. Russell, Lord G. Beutinck, the Honourable G. Anson, the Honourable H. Baring, and the Honourable G. S. Byng. The betting on the grand race differed somewhat in town and on the course. In town, Marshal Soult, Ralph, and Coronation, were backed at 4 to I each, Soult having at one time the call : on the course Coronation closed at 5 to 2 (taken.) The rest of the horses stood thus—

Soult having at one time the call : on the course Coronation closed at 5 to 2 (taken.) The rest of the horses stood thus— 5 to 1 against Ralph (taken); 7 to 1 against Marshal Soult (taken); 9 to 1 against Belgrade; 12 to 1 against Van Amburgh; 13 to 1 against Galaor (taken); 25 to 1 against Jouchum, against Knightsbridge, and against E framen-gardis; 30 to 1 against Sir Hans; 33 to 1 against Potentia; and 50 to 1 against E. O. The following is a demioafficial report of the race

spainst Belgrade ; 12 to 1 ágainst Van Amburgh ; 13 to 1 ágainst Galaer (aska) ; 23 to 1 ágainst Jouchum, against Knightsbindge, and against E meni-gards ; 30 to 1 ágainst Sir Hans ; 33 to 1 ágainst Potentia ; and 50 to 1 against E. O.
Teiler da the post. Of course it was not to be expected that the race could be you without false starts : six or seven occurred, and it mas nearly four of the race.
The largest field of horses ever six on to be expected that the race could be you without false starts : six or seven occurred, and it was nearly four of the race.
Or olock before a successful one was accomplished. After the first two hundred yards Ralph took the lead at so good but not by any means great pace, fol-lowed by Chamelion, Coronation, Potentia. Araddel, and Joachim ; a rack of horses lying at their heels, so closely packed that we cannot undertake to specify their order. Chamelion held the second plate to the milepost, where he healed Ralph took the tead at sight running. where hey was in difficulty, and being in the Oaks, was pulled up. Coronation, who had all along been you'thin himself. New took a commanding lead at an improved pace, and being in the Oaks, was pulled up. Coronation, who had all along been you'thin himself. New took a commanding lead at an improved pace, and being in the Oaks, was pulled up. Coronation, who retained his lead and won with the most perfect ease by three lengths, being the first favorite that has won since Bay Middleon's year. It is not too much to add, that the performance will bear comparison with any Derby on record, and that if he keeps well to the day, the St. Leger is and tool to was a meak from E. O. ; about three lengths. Bengrade, and were beathed day the St. they should be recer with the stande, but what do not since that as won since Bay. Head the first and too be added to be third. We abound hat that the keeps well to the day, the St. Leger is almost 'a certainty'. Musta-a souid and the dintext were index the sould and that atmide was

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